

PROJETO MEMORIA DO INSTITUTO GRANBERY

# GRANBERY INSTITUTE

JUIZ DE FÓRA — MINAS GERAIS  
BRAZIL



FOUNDED BY

Bishop John C. Granbery

SEPTEMBER 8, 1890

Dr. J. M. Lander

FIRST PRESIDENT

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

1890 - 1940

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*In 1939 Granbery  
had 901 students*

“COMITÊ MEMÓRIA DO INSTITUTO GRANBERY”

P. 000 9.35

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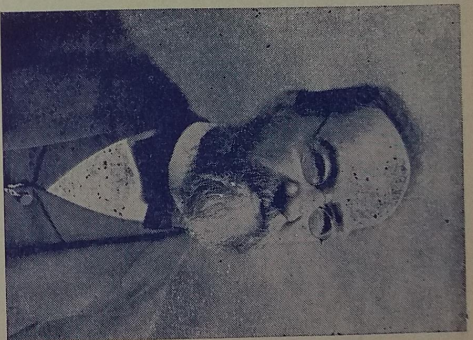
**Bishop John C. Granbery**

SEPTEMBER 8, 1890

**Dr. J. M. Lander**  
FIRST PRESIDENT

**FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY**  
1890 - 1940

MUSEU GRANBERY  
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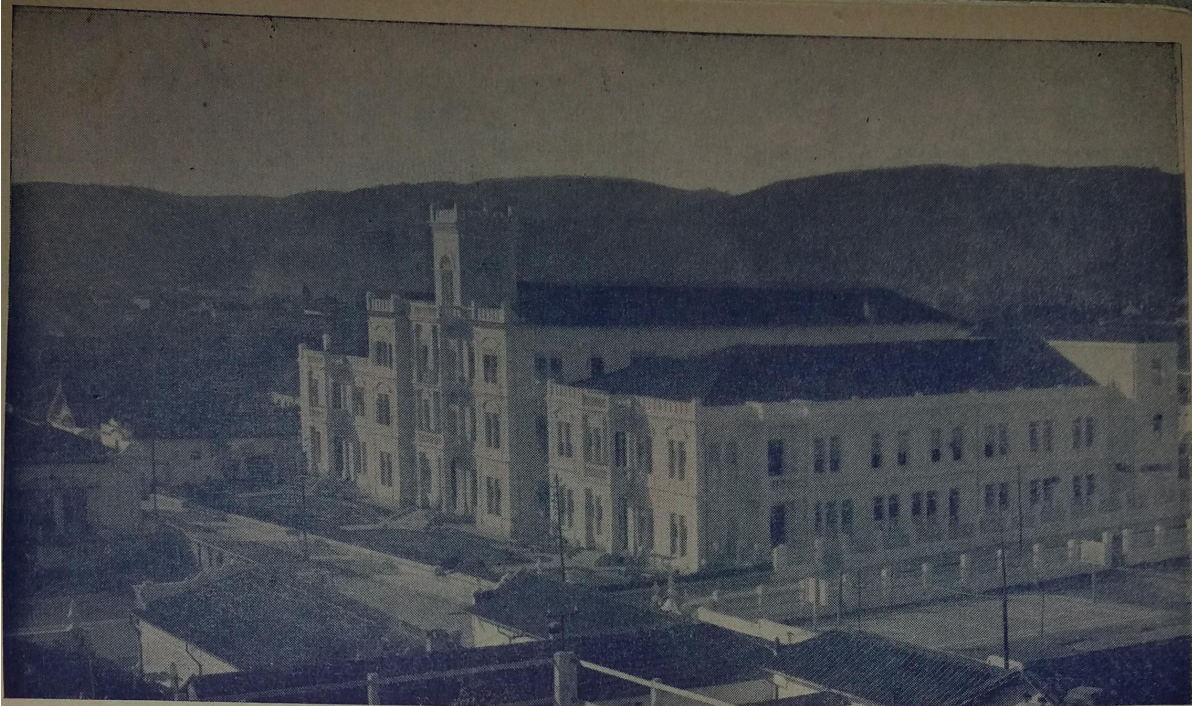
Bishop John C. Granbery, Founder



Mrs. J. M. Lander  
 Still vitally interested in Granbery  
 and in Brazil.  
 Address — Box 1108  
 Wilmington, N. C.



Dr. J. M. Lander  
 First President — 10 years  
 Deceased (1924), Juiz de Fora, Brazil.



Granbery Building (Center), constructed 1901, under the direction of Profs. Lander, Lee, Tilly, Bueno and Tarboux. Tarboux Annex (Left), constructed 1923, under the direction of Bishop John M. Moore, W. T. Clay, Architect. Lander Hall (Right), constructed 1925-26, under the direction of Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs and W. T. Clay.

### A LITTLE LOOK AT THE PAST

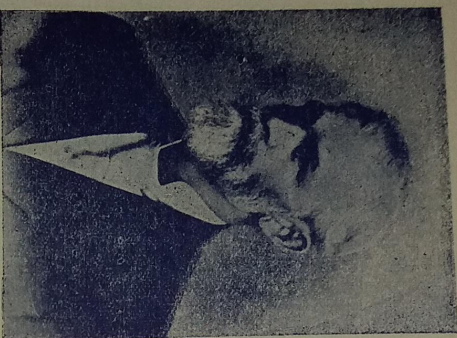
Bishop Granbery first visited Brazil in 1886. He saw the need of a school to train a Brazilian ministry and Granbery was the result.

Dr. Lander, the first president, really began work in Sep., 1889, with 2 students, Ludgero de Miranda and Filipe de Carvalho, both until death faithful Brazilian preachers. Rev. J. W. Walling was Dr. Lander's assistant in this first work in what was called the "Juiz de Fora High School". On Sep. 8, 1890, "Collegio Americano Granbery" was officially opened. There were 14 students enrolled on the first day. Of these 7 are still living, and 4 became preachers, one still living, Rev. Jorge L. Becker Jr., a faithful supernuminate who resides in Juiz de Fora.

And so Granbery began and grew, rendering an increasingly larger service. There have been some ups and downs in these first fifty years of Granbery's history, which perhaps is only natural.

In 1903 Dr. J. W. Tarboux became president. He had the dream of a Granbery University. In 1904 the high school-junior college department (ginásio) was officialized, the School of Theology was strengthened and the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry were organized. These latter Schools ran until 1922, when they were closed, not being able to meet the government regulations. There were graduated, however, 196 Pharmacists and 256 Dentists, many of them still leading in their professions in Brazil.

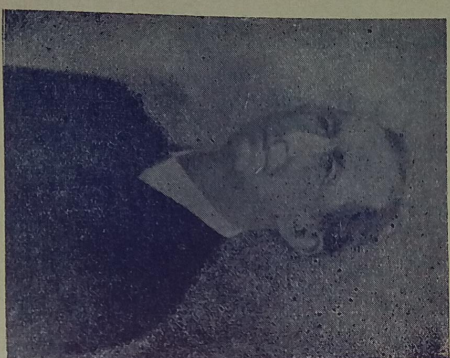
In 1912 a School of Law was organized, which was closed in 1915, for the reason mentioned above. There were no graduates, but a half dozen of the Granbery law students are today among the leading lawyers of Brazil.



Dr. J. W. Tarboux  
Second President — 12 years  
Address: Little River Station, Miami, Fla.



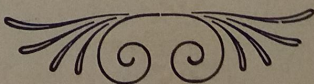
Rev. W. B. Lee  
Third President — 2 years  
Address: Castro Alves, 13  
Santo Amaro, São Paulo, Brazil!



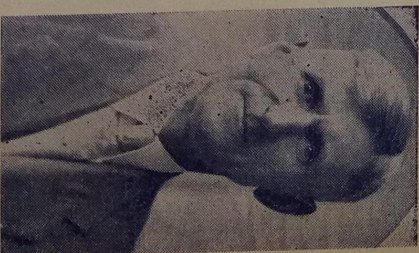
Rev. J. L. Bruce  
Fourth President — 2 years  
Deceased (1929) - New York



Rev. Chas. A. Long  
Fifth President — 5 years  
Address: Luiz de Camões, 202, Santos, Brazil

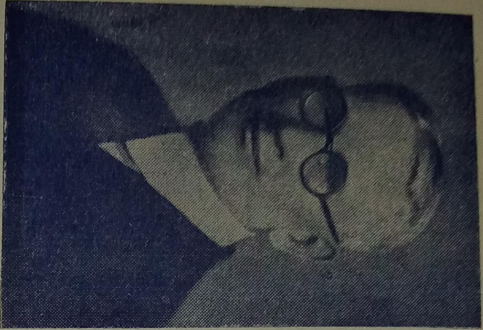


Rev. Paul E. Buyers  
Sixth President — 1 year  
Address: Cubatão 948, São Paulo, Brazil!

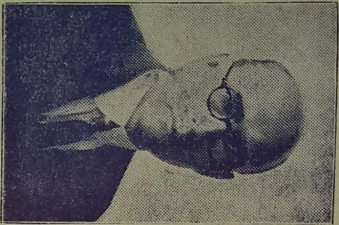


Rev. W. H. Moore  
Seventh President  
1922—

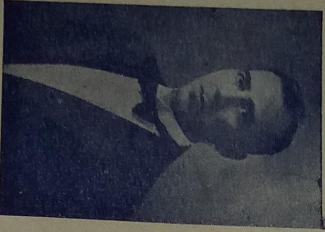
VICE PRESIDENTS



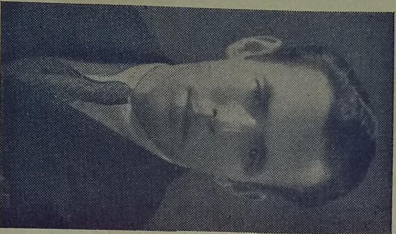
Prof. Anderson Warner  
1922 — 1930  
Address: Machado de Assis 16  
Apt. 51 — Rio de Janeiro



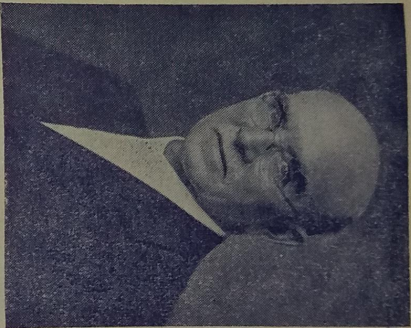
Rev. Wesley M. Carr  
1931 — 1933  
Address: School of Religion  
Vanderbilt, Nashville



Prof. J. C. d'Alfonseca  
1934 — 1937  
Address: Jodo da Mata 44  
Rio de Janeiro



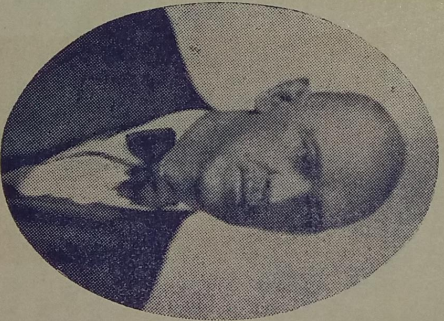
Prof. Trina Guimarães  
1938 —



Dr. H. C. Tucker  
President Board of Trustees for 44 years  
Address: Clarice Indio do Brazil, 59  
Rio de Janeiro



Prof. M. V. Andrade  
Secretary 1915 —  
Treasurer 1933 —



Dr. J. E. Taoures (Deceased)  
Secretary Board of Trustees  
for 41 years.  
Methodist Minister



Rev. Jorge L. Becker Jr.  
Only living Minister of 4 erected  
Sep 8, 1890. Superannuated.  
Address: Juiz de Fora — Brazil

From about 1913 to 1919, when the Centenary Movement began, there was a period of considerable difficulty for the School. In 1915 Rev. Chas. A. Long became president, and much credit is due to him for the hard and successful work he did in bringing the School thru this trying period.

In 1918 Bishop John M. Moore came to Brazil for the first time, and in 1919 the Centenary funds began to arrive for Granbery. Under the direction of Bishop Moore, several residences (mostly small) and about 15 acres of lands (half hilly and all unimproved) were bought. Since 1922 W. H. Moore has been president of the School.

Under the special direction of Bishop Moore with W. T. Clay as architect, four new buildings were planned. The Primary and the Tarboux Annex were built in 1922-23, and the School of Theology in 1924. These buildings were put up with Centenary funds.

In 1922 the Granbery Alumni Association, the first in Brazil, was organized. In 1925 Lander Hall was begun, and here the alumni gave their first help. Dr. Lander had died in 1924, and his devoted former pupil, Dr. Henrique Lindenberg, an out-standing Brazilian physician, offered to give 10 "contos" (then about \$200000) if the Alumni Association would raise an equal amount. This was quickly done and the construction of Lander Hall was started, with a small amount of Centenary funds, with material of an old building torn down where the new building was to be, with the \$400000 raised by the Granbery Alumni Association, and with faith that the task could be finished. It was at last completed but not until 1938, when the Granbery alumni completed the Lindenberg Chapel, named in honor of the lamented Dr. Henrique Lindenberg who died in 1928.

In 1928 the School of Theology was reorganized according to the plan of Emory, where early in 1928 Rev. Derly de A. Chaves, the new dean, had graduated from the Candler School of Theology. For 10 years Dean Chaves rendered splendid service in this position.

Bishop Dacorso is a graduate of Granbery, and most of the other Brazilian Methodist preachers, except in South Brazil, have gone out from the Granbery School of Theology.

In 1938 the General Conference created the School of Theology of the Brazilian Methodist Church. Granbery accordingly turned over to the new School its theological library and endowment, as did the School of Theology in South Brazil. The new School of Theology was this year moved to the city of São Paulo.

#### GRANBERY'S SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

For nearly 20 years work has been done at Granbery toward secondary teacher-training, but it was not until 1929 that the School of Education was organized. In this field Granbery was also a pioneer, for it was the first school of its kind organized in Brazil. The next was by the University of São Paulo in 1934. The National School of Education was organized by decree on April 4, 1939.

From 1930 to 1939 Granbery's School of Education did creditable work, though hampered by lack of means. Thirteen secondary teachers were graduated.

The National School has 12 sections and requires 45 professors for the same number of different chairs. The work is to be highly specialized, according to the French system of education. Every possible effort was made at Granbery to secure some change in the law so that the School of Education might function, but in vain. The department therefore, has been, at least temporarily, closed.

#### TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES.

Since Granbery began, thru 1939, 5976 students have been enrolled. On the first day, September 8, 1890, 14; in 1922, 264; in 1939, 901.

The following is the number of graduates by departments: High School, 515; Commerce, 263; Junior College, 165; Pharmacy, 196; Dentistry, 256; School of Theology, 48; School of Education, 13; total, 1456.

Granbery graduates are found, and many of them are leading, in all walks of life in Brazil. In the Methodist Church

of Brazil, Bishop Dacorso, the editor of the Church organ, one general secretary (Board of Missions), 13 of the 19 district superintendents, 4 of the 7 conference secretaries, the 4 Brazilian professors in the School of Theology and a majority of the Methodist preachers in the North and Central Conferences are from Granbery; also 21 of the Granbery faculty, 6 on the faculty at Passo Fundo, several at Porto Alegre Institute and some on practically all of the 11 Methodist school faculties in Brazil.

Of the 3 school directors from Granbery, 2 are brothers, sons of an humble Italian gardener who until death was a devoted Methodist. These two brothers married sisters, who are also Granbery graduates. The graduates and former students of the School of Education are rendering good service, most of them as full-time secondary professors.

But Granbery has representatives also in other walks of life in Brazil — a former Minister of Agriculture, a member of the National Council of Education (only evangelical in the group of 16), a leading specialist (ear, eye, nose, throat) and his brother, a prominent engineer (both prominent and devoted Methodists), a fine young doctor among the Indians, a national Congressman (only evangelical then in Congress) a state secretary of Education, a large number of doctors, engineers, dentists, pharmacists, men in all phases of business, mayors, bankers, farmers, lawyers, etc. etc. But even so, Granbery has only made a good beginning.

## GRANBERY TO-DAY

### STUDENT BODY

In 1939 Granbery enrolled 901 students, with 300 boarders and 133 girls. In the primary day school there were 181 and 58 at night; in Commerce, 126 day and 56 night school students. There were 423 in the High School (Ginásio), which has no night section, as this would require another paid government inspector. Fortunately this is not so in the commercial department. The School of Education had 14 students and the Junior College 40. It was the first time Granbery has had this last course as official. Both years will function in 1940.

### RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Granbery is not just another school to teach Science, History, Mathematics and the Languages; the School's program aims to be first of all religious. What are the conditions?

First, about 75 % of the students come from Catholic homes, but the attitude toward Catholicism is not antagonistic. Granbery seeks to present "a more excellent way".

All the students thru the third year High School have regular Bible study, and these courses have also been planned thru the 5th year. There is required chapel four times a week for all the students, and a short worship service twice a week for all the employes. A weekly prayer service is held especially for the students from evangelical homes. Not every year has there been a religious-emphasis week, but this is the plan. Every effort is made also to have both students and teachers cooperate with the local church.

### COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Granbery students and faculty maintain on the campus a small night school free for adult illiterates, with an average enrollment of about 30.



The students also direct in the poorer sections of the city in the afternoons games for the small boys, especially football, the national game. On Saturday nights groups of the little boys are brought to the School and use a lighted field for volley and basket ball. The students have bought sport clothes which the boys use. After the games, they have showers, using towels bought by the students, then comes a Bible story or a short talk by an older student on some useful subject for the small boys; and finally milk with coffee and bread. (The little boys are all undernourished.) It is planned to extend and intensify this service.

LABORATORIES

These are adequate for the high school work, but should be improved for the junior college courses.

LIBRARY

The library greatly needs improving. The total number of books in 1939 was 2826.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The government requires gymnastics as a regular subject. For boys Granbery's equipment can hardly be classified as "good", tho a little above "poor". For the girls no decent equipment yet exists. This year, however, Granbery is receiving \$10000 from the Woman's Section of the Board of Missions, and with this amount some improvement can be made. It is sincerely hoped the new Board may continue this amount, at least for some years.

The *Athletic fields* are adequate except that there is no track, which is greatly needed and already planned.

There is also no *swimming pool*, which is likewise planned, according to the drawing on page 20. This is Granbery's first and greatest need as to physical equipment, for this is considered a part of all first-class schools in Brazil.

The proposed *gymnasium* (also on page 20) would complete the equipment for physical education, and this should be done at the earliest possible date.

The new school building as planned (see page 22) would have adequate laboratories, space for the library, class-rooms, professors' and girls' rooms and the school cafeteria in the basement.

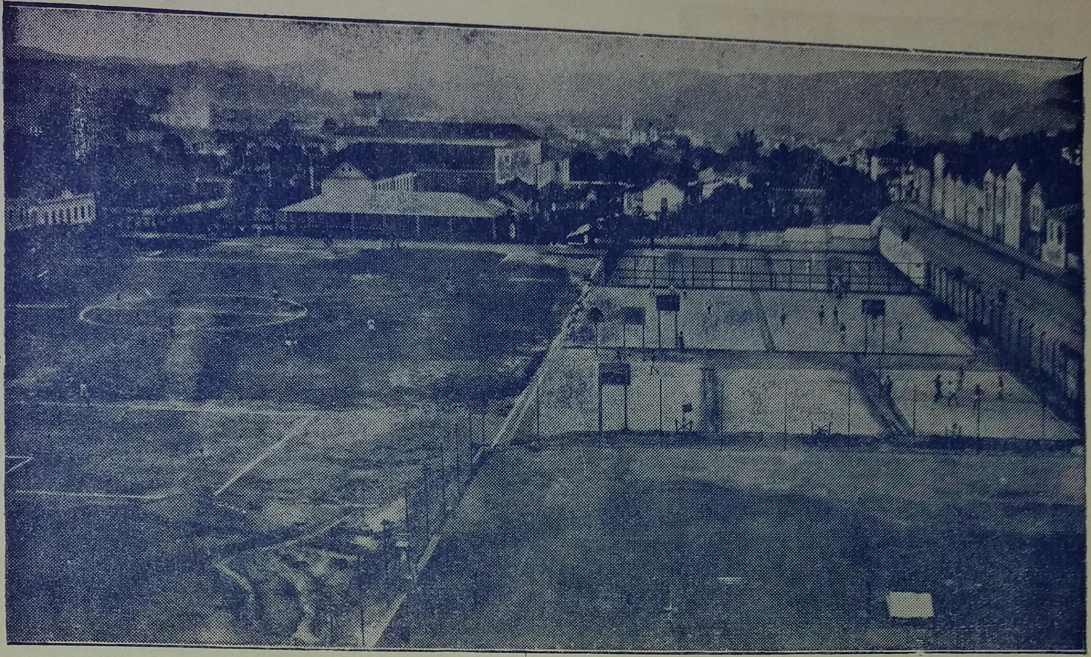
The estimated cost of these proposed buildings is as follows:

Swimming Pool .....	\$15,000 <sup>00</sup>
School Building .....	\$50,000 <sup>00</sup>
Gymnasium .....	\$25,000 <sup>00</sup>

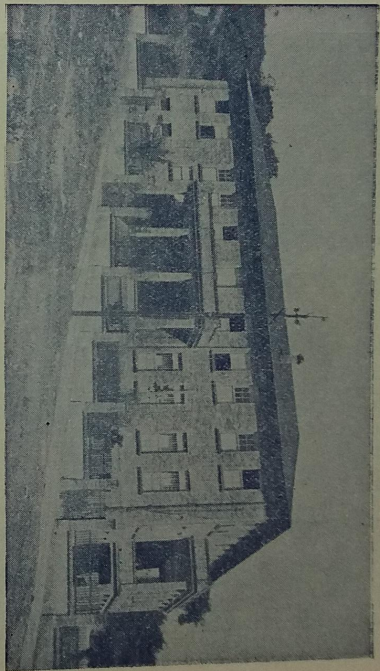
Naturally a reasonable part of these amounts can be raised in Brazil.



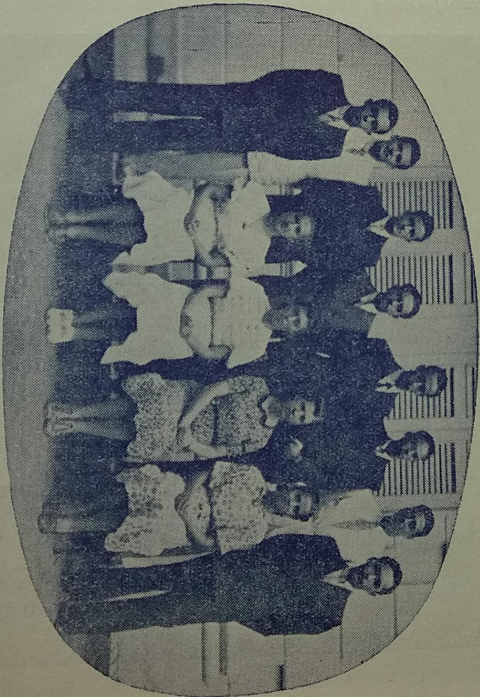
*Part of Granbery's Faculty (14 absent) and Members of Administration  
1939*



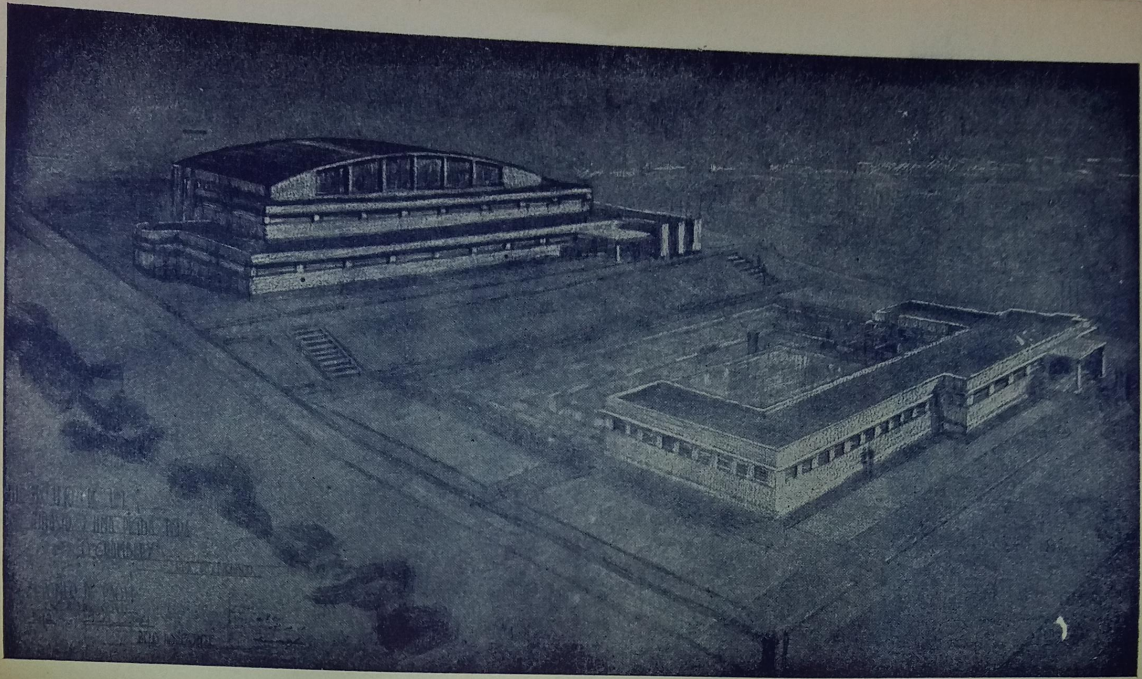
*View of Granbery's Main Athletic Fields*



*— Junior College Dormitory —*



*— Future Secondary Teachers —*



Above: Proposed Gymnasium  
Below: Proposed Swimming Pool — One outstanding need for Granbery

## A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

"We must have well-trained and consecrated preachers and teachers". This expression is often heard but not too often. If Methodism in Brazil renders increasing service to the Kingdom, it will be due to these workers, and may their number increase!

Brazilian Methodism now has 11 secondary schools (ginásios) and there are preacher or teacher candidates in most of them. Granbery has 15 in each group, and the School offers them special advantages. The number could and should be increased in some of the schools. What after these young people have completed their high school (ginásio) course? That is a problem Brazilian Methodism must solve, and it can be done at Granbery. But one other fact before looking further at the Junior College.

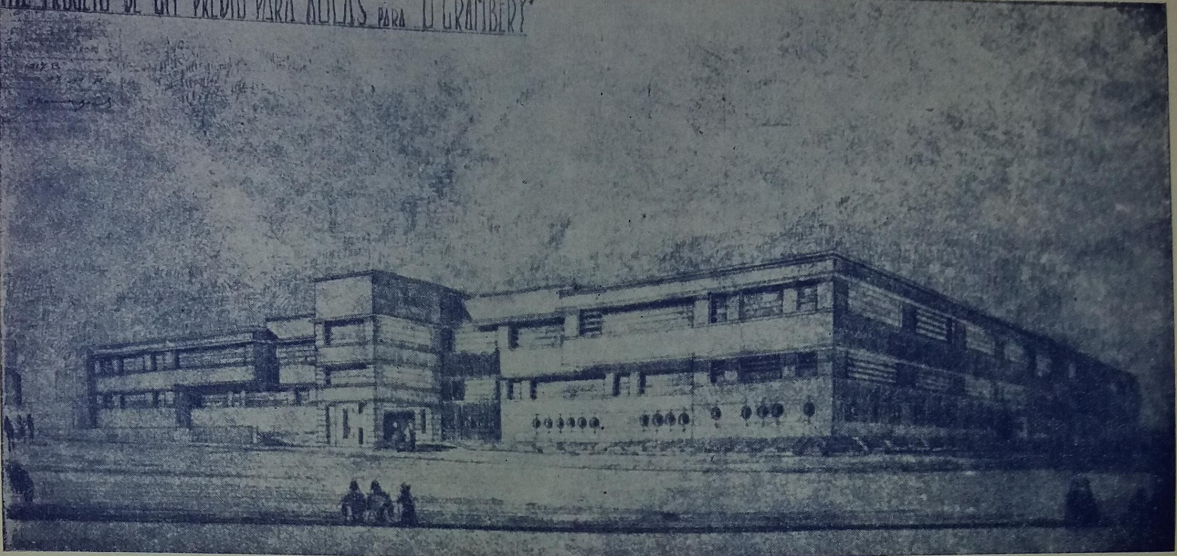
### SUPERIOR COURSES IN BRAZIL

Practically all advanced education in Brazil is under the direct control of the Central Government. Of most interest here is the National School of Education, created last year. Any other schools, even State, must conform to the pattern. Courses not official are worthless, even prohibited, so that question is settled. All future secondary teachers in Brazil must take the official courses, and these for years to come will be largely in the hands, and *entirely* under the control of the government. For others the expense is entirely prohibitive.

### WHAT CAN AND SHOULD GRANBERY DO?

There will be candidates for teachers in increasing numbers in the 11 high schools (ginásios) that the Methodist Church has here in Brazil. The Government requires, as it should, two years of junior college (Complementar) for entrance into the professional courses of the Universities. The National School of Education is on exactly the same basis as all the other

NEW PROJECTO DE UM PREDIO PARA AULAS PARA "O GRANBERY"



Proposed new Building for Class-rooms, Laboratories and Library

schools. In Brazil specialization begins two years sooner than in the States, so that the pre-courses are in the junior college instead of in the senior college as in the States. In Brazil, however, the professional courses are generally two years more than in the States, so that the time is practically the same, only the divisions being different.

So Granbery must have the best possible junior college courses for the teacher candidates who will later go the National School of Education or to other official Schools of Education for the professional and official preparation. Naturally all the other pre-courses will also be given in the Junior College of Granbery.

Just here comes the most serious problem — the faculty of the Junior College which is official and therefore fiscalized by the federal government. The professors must be genuinely Christian, for the students passing to the university must be thoroughly grounded as to the Christian interpretation of life. Otherwise Brazilian Methodism will most certainly not make the contribution it should to the Kingdom. But Brazilian Methodism, a part of world Methodism, is rising up to make an ever-enlarging contribution to the Kingdom of God in this world.

Methodism need one strong Junior College just as one strong School of Theology is needed, just as soon as possible there should be a Union School of Education of the evangelical forces in Brazil but that time seems to be at least 10 years distant.

But in 1941 Granbery's Junior College for prospective secondary teachers should begin. It will require money and not a little of it. Granbery alumni and other friends of the School will help, as they are now helping foot the bill for some rather extended improvements the Granbery Board of Trustees ordered for this fiftieth anniversary of the School. The campaign is for \$1500000.

But the Granbery Junior College must have help from the States, especially for professors, library and laboratories. Granbery ought to have also, at the earliest possible date,

another building for laboratories, library and classrooms. This building is also already planned (see page 22).

Pictures of the proposed buildings are shown in this folder, but the things eternal Granbery must have for Brazilian Methodism and so far the Kingdom are *unseen* — i. e. the Christian interpretation of life lived, and in that way well presented, by well-trained and consecrated teachers in the many high schools (ginásios) and most especially just now in the Granbery Junior College.

### IN CONCLUSION

#### WHAT GRANBERY IS DOING

Appealing to the Granbery alumni and other friends for \$15,000<sup>00</sup> to pay for the indispensable improvements — a well-equipped kitchen, new sanitary installations and improved class-rooms.

Also Granbery is appealing to the alumni and other friends of the School for a Living Endowment of at least \$2,500<sup>00</sup> a year.

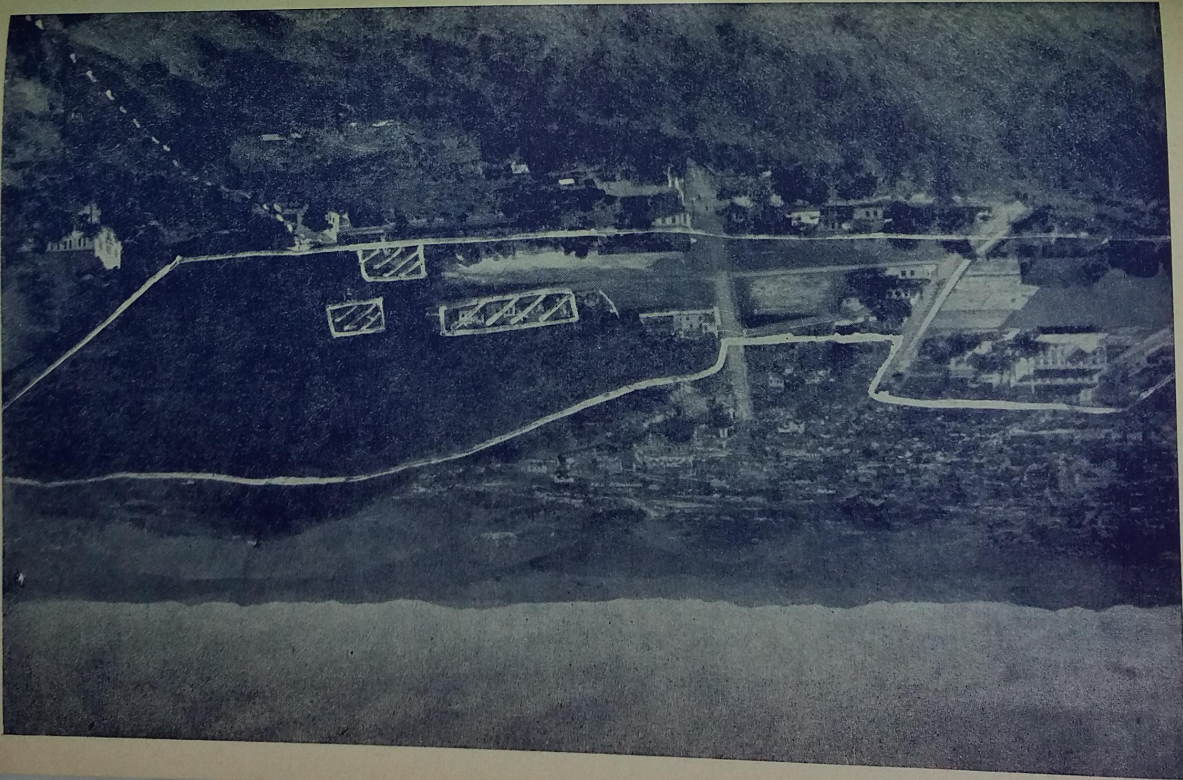
Granbery's was the first alumni association in Brazil, organized in 1922, but now there are many. This was some more pioneering that Granbery has done. Raising money among school alumni is something new in Brazil, but Granbery has made a beginning and means to go on.

But what must Granbery have in order to begin to render a better and increasing service to Methodism and thereby to the Kingdom in Brazil?

Reply: *First*, strengthen immediately the junior college department in every way. To do this Granbery *must have* \$50,000<sup>00</sup> for endowment to help guarantee professor's salaries, and 10,000<sup>00</sup> for laboratories and library.

The Board is giving in 1940 \$2,000<sup>00</sup> for scholarships for the students already in the National School of Education. It is fondly hoped this amount may be continued and increased as the number of students grows larger.

*Second*, Granbery must have \$5,000<sup>00</sup> to complete the bath and dressing rooms for the girls (day students); and



General View of Granbery's Property (About 15 acres)

\$15,000<sup>00</sup> for the swimming pool, that all well-equipped secondary schools in Brazil have. (See page 20).

*Third.* Granbery must look forward to a new and modern school building that at the present exchange would cost..... \$50,000<sup>00</sup> (see page 22).

And, finally, Granbery must have just as soon as possible a gymnasium, whose estimated cost now is \$25,000<sup>00</sup>.

This is a five-year program but the first and second parts of it should be carried out this year or by March 1941 at the very latest. The others are also urgent.

“Come over into Macedonia and help us.”

Signed:

*W. H. Moore*, President Granbery.

*Paul E. Buyers*, President Granbery Board of Trustees.

*Cesar Dacorso Filho*, Bishop Methodist Church of Brazil.

MARCH, 1940.

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