

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 473*  
*FASCISM, INTEGRALISM,*  
*CORPORATISM & THE FALANGE*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

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APRIL 3, 2023

## *SPECIAL LIST 473*

### *FASCISM, INTEGRALISM, CORPORATISM & THE FALANGE*

Items marked with an asterisk (\*)  
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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



# SPECIAL LIST 473

## FASCISM, INTEGRALISM, CORPORATISM & THE FALANGE

*Novella by a Leading Ideologue of Integralismo*

1. AMEAL, João, pseud. [i.e., João Francisco de Sande de Barbosa de Azevedo Bourbon Ayres de Campos, 2.º Visconde, later 3.º Conde de Ameal]. *Os olhos cinzentos (novela)*. Lisbon: Lumen, 1922. 8º, original illustrated wrappers (slightly spotted). Lightly browned. Uncut. In good to very good condition. Neat owner's signature on half title, dated 1922. xxxi, 114 pp. \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this novella, with a long introduction by the author.

Grandson of the great bibliophile and art collector 1.º Conde de Ameal, the author (Coimbra, 1902-Lisbon, 1982), historian, political theorist, novelist and politician, active chiefly during Portugal's Estado Novo, is regarded as one of the regime's leading intellectuals and historiographers. He is especially renowned for his *História de Portugal*, a multi-volume work first published in 1940, and for the several historical studies which he authored throughout his life, most of which are shaped by his integralist convictions.

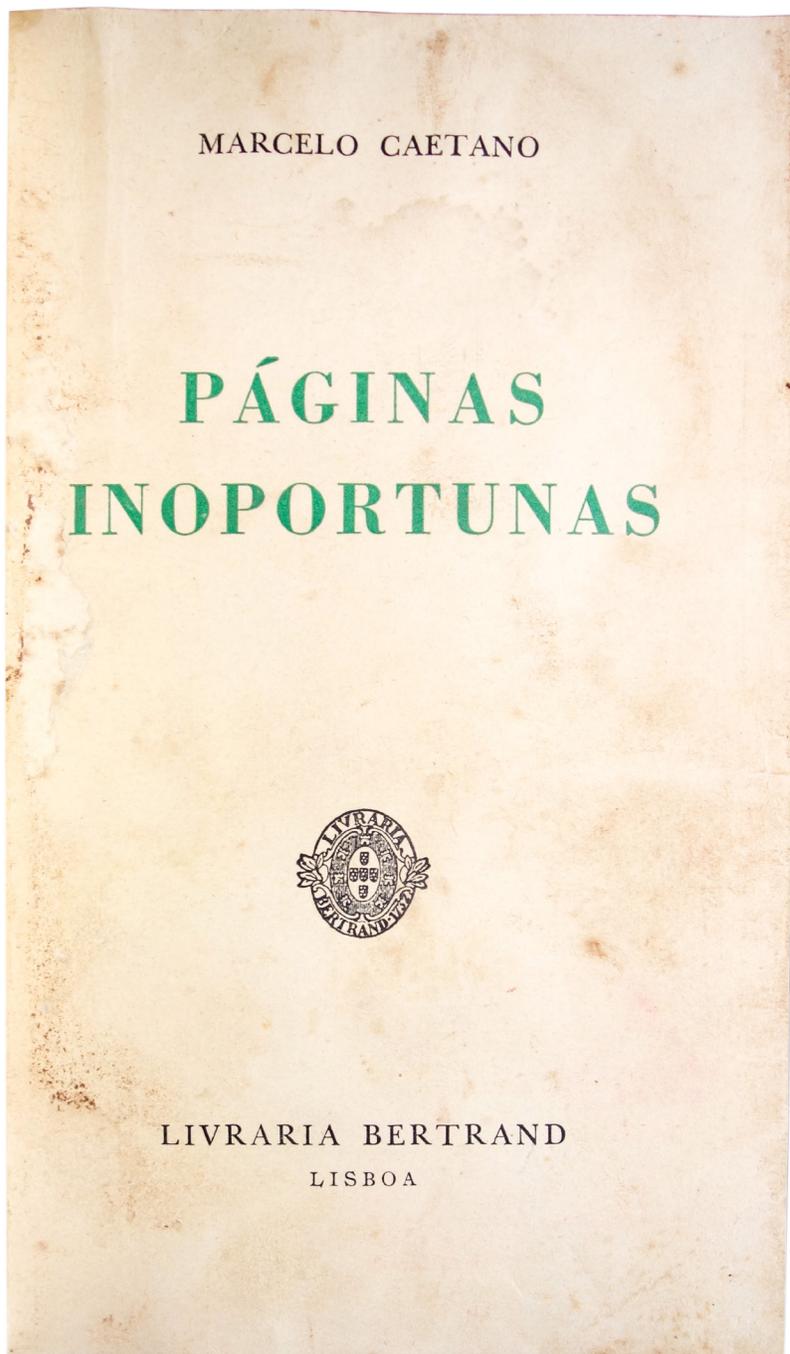
\* See João Bigotte Chorão in *Biblos*, I, 215-6; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 131-2. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copy cited by Porbase, and another at the Royal Library of Belgium. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in the online catalogues of the Library of Congress or Newberry Library.

*With the Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*

2. CAETANO, Marcelo. *Páginas Inoportunas*. Lisbon: Livraria Bertrand, 1948 or later. 8º, recent red quarter sheep over decorated boards, top edge rouged, gilt spine with gilt letter, original printed wrappers (some soiling) bound in. Some soiling to front wrapper. In very good condition. Author's signed and dated four-line presentation inscription in ink to Dr. Eduardo Brazão on recto of initial blank leaf. Lithograph armorial bookplate of Eduardo Brazão, dated 1957, designed by J. Bastos Silva and executed by Salgado Dias. xvi, 345 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. This collection of essays must date to 1948 or later, since one of the footnotes cites a work published that year. The sections are "Factos e Figuras" (including essays on the 500th anniversary of Chaimite, António Enes and Ultramar, Timor, Almeida Garrett, and the Cortes de Leiria); "Ideias e Reflexões" (essays on *Corporativismo português*, legality and justice, Church vs. State, and the future); and "Município e universidade" (municipal governments, education).

Marcelo Caetano (Lisbon, 1906-Rio de Janeiro, 1980), politician and writer, was a monarchist in his student days, but after he received his law degree became a close



*Item 2*

208

As Dr. Eduardo Braga, com  
afetuosa amizade e grata  
lembrança

r.

Narciso de Azevedo

friend of António de Oliveira Salazar. In 1933 he was the principal author of the Código Administrativo, approved in 1936, and he helped Salazar create the Estado Novo in the 1930s. Caetano was minister for colonial affairs (1944-1947) and by 1949 was considered Salazar's likely successor. From 1955-1958 he was *ministro da Presidência*, and after some years as rector of the Universidade de Lisboa, he was appointed prime minister after Salazar was debilitated by a brain hemorrhage. After the overthrow of the Estado Novo in 1974, Caetano moved to Brazil.

*Provenance:* Eduardo Brasão (or Brazão, Lisbon 1907-Cascais, 1987) served as Portuguese minister to the Vatican, Madrid, Dublin, Brussels, and elsewhere. Beginning in the 1930s, he published dozens of books and articles on the history of Portugal, particularly its international relations. See *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* IV, 299-302; Fernando Castelo-Branco in *Biblos* I, 768.

\* On Caetano, see *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* IV, 259. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at Universidade do Porto. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library, giving date as [1959?].

*On the Salazar Regime  
With the Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*

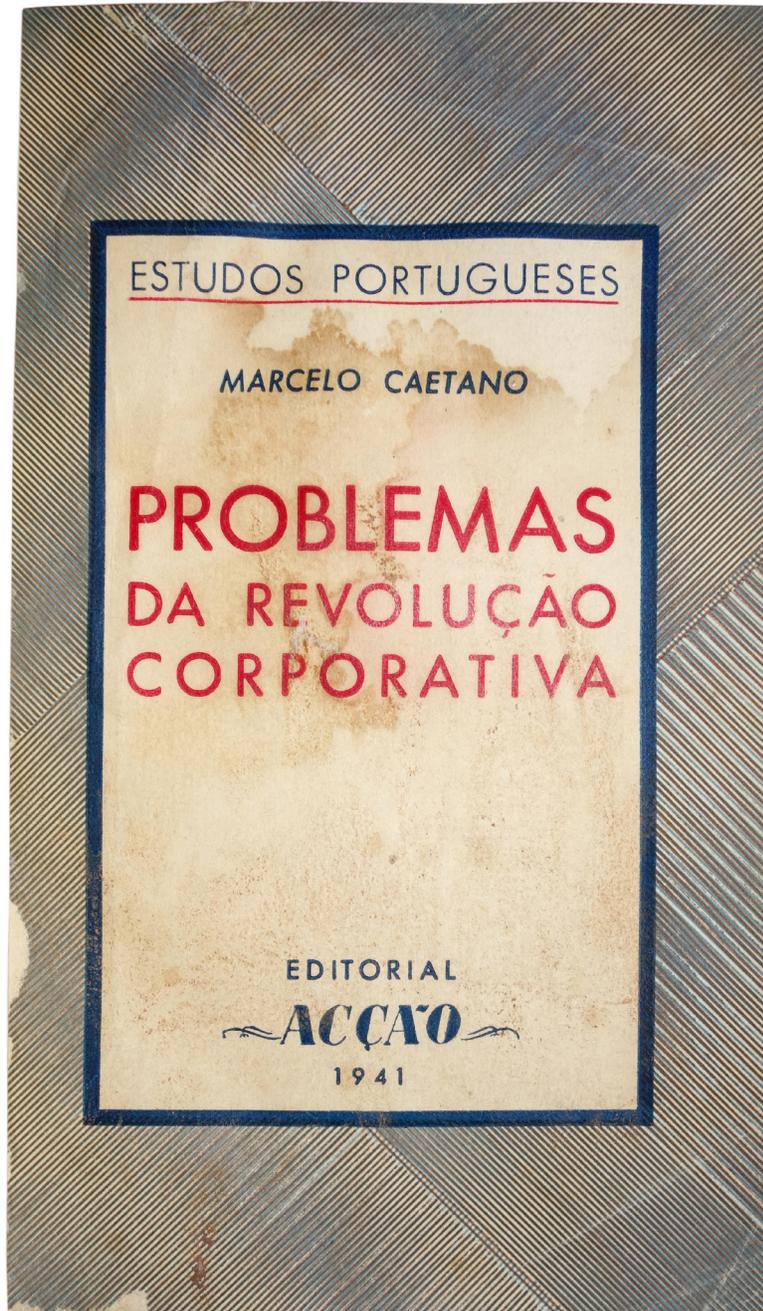
**3. CAETANO, Marcelo.** *Problemas da revolução corporativa*. Lisbon: Editorial Acção, 1941. 8°, recent red quarter sheep over decorated boards, top edge rouged, gilt spine with gilt letter, original printed wrappers (somewhat soiled) bound in. Soiling on front wrapper. Some light browning throughout. In good to very good condition. Author's four-line signed and dated (Dec. 1941) presentation inscription to Dr. Eduardo Brazão on recto of p. [3], preceding the half-title. Lithograph armorial bookplate of Eduardo Brazão, dated 1957, designed by J. Bastos Silva and executed by Salgado Dias. 156 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the authoritarian corporatist regime instituted by Salazar in Portugal during the 1930s. The major sections are: "O que é o corporativismo?", "Formação da consciência corporativa!", "O espírito do corporativismo," "O indivíduo e o estado na doutrina corporativa," and "A redenção pelo espírito."

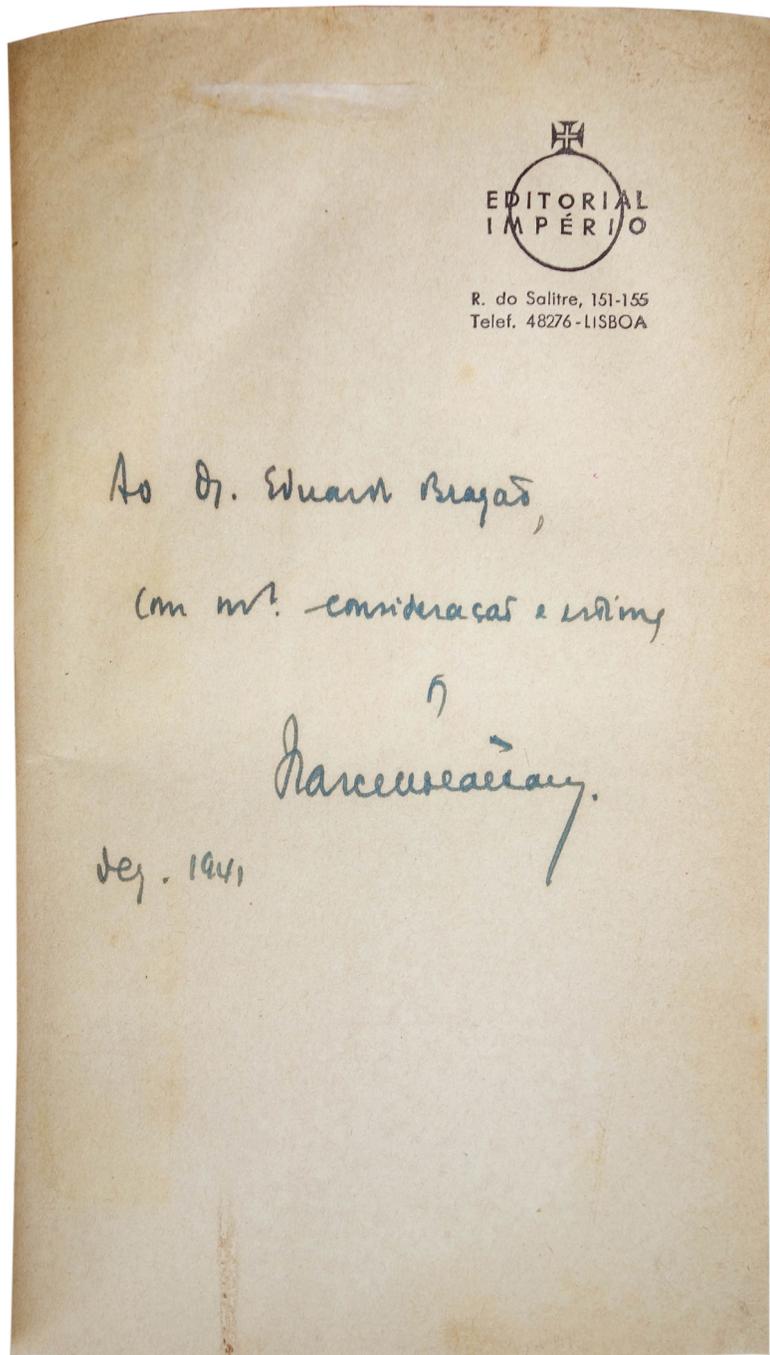
Marcelo Caetano (Lisbon, 1906-Rio de Janeiro, 1980), politician and writer, was a monarchist in his student days, but after he received his law degree became a close friend of António de Oliveira Salazar. In 1933 he was the principal author of the Código Administrativo, approved in 1936, and he helped Salazar create the Estado Novo in the 1930s. Caetano was minister for colonial affairs (1944-1947) and by 1949 was considered Salazar's likely successor. From 1955-1958 he was *ministro da Presidência*, and after some years as rector of the Universidade de Lisboa, was appointed prime minister after Salazar was debilitated by a brain hemorrhage. After the overthrow of the Estado Novo in 1974, Caetano moved to Brazil.

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\* On Caetano, see *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* IV, 259.



Item 3



Item 3

4. COSTA, A. Neves da. *Para além da ditadura. I: Soluções corporativas*. Lisbon: Nacional Sindicalismo, 1933 [colophon: 31 December 1932]. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (front wrapper detached; a few nicks, dampstains to rear wrapper). Uncut and mostly unopened. Light brown-ing. Overall in less than good condition. Internally good. Author's nine-line signed and dated ink manuscript presentation inscription on half title: "Ao Sebastião Cardoso // jornalista cem por cento, // na cultura e no character // com muito estima // of.ce // o autor // 27/ IX/1945 // Affonso Neves da Costa". 167, (1) pp. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. No additional volumes appear to have been published.

\* OCLC: 958968030 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian).

*Earliest Separately Published Work  
By One of the First Adherents to Integralismo Lusitano*

5. COSTA, Joaquim Correia da. *Cantares (versos dos 17 e 18 anos)*. Lisbon: Livraria Ferreira, Ferreira L.da, Editores (Portugal-Brazil Limitada, Sociedade Editora on front wrapper), 1914. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (short tear at foot of spine). Uncut. In very good to fine condition. Author's signed and dated 8-line ink manuscript presentation inscription to João Aragão Barros on half title. 65 pp., (1 l.). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's earliest separately published work, a collection of fifteen poems. Joaquim Correia da Costa (Moita do Ribatejo, 1896-Lisbon, 1968) was a diplomat and literary critic with a biting wit, associated with some of the best-known literary figures of his day. He was one of the first adherents of Integralismo Lusitano. His article on Moniz Barreto was published in A. F. Sampaio's *História da literatura ilustrada*, while his most notable works include *Dom Sebastião*, 1923, which prompted a response from his friend Fernando Pessoa, and *O Esplendor das coisas*, 1926 (cover by Almada Negreiros). Correia da Costa was a typical figure of the "Chiado Literário", mixing with the best intellectuals of his time, not only writers, but also painters, sculptors and other graphic artists. He donated his library and paintings to the Biblioteca Municipal de Setúbal.

\* *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* III, 496. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Faculdade de Letras-Universidade do Porto. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



Item 6

*Unpublished Letters of a Political Exile*  
*Discussion of an Invasion of Angola in 1935*

**\*6. COUCEIRO, Henrique [Mitchell] de Paiva.** *Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Eurico de Sampaio Saturio Pires; written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain, and covering matters personal and political.* On paper, in Portuguese. 1925-1943. Most about 17.5 x 12.8 cm., in a plastic sleeve. Written in ink, in a cramped but legible script. Some holes punched in sides, without significant loss; otherwise fine. 9 autograph letters signed (98 pages), 17 autograph postcards signed, 1 calling card and 1 picture postcard with Paiva Couceiro's portrait. \$5,000.00

Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Saturio Pires, written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain. The earliest is dated January 6, 1925, the latest January 7, 1943. The letters are nearly all substantive, and include discussions of such matters as the famous letter Paiva Couceiro wrote to Mario Pessoa regarding a possible invasion of Angola (August 4, 1935), and a discussion of the Causa Monarchica, the Portuguese press and his own role as a leader of the Monarchist movement (August 15, 1930). There are also more personal letters, such as one of April 9, 1926, lamenting that the gas in his apartment had been cut off because he could not afford to pay the bill, and railing against those who call themselves Monarchists but will not help support him.

Paiva Couceiro (1861-1944) became a prominent public figure in the 1890s, when his heroism helped keep Lourenço Marques from being captured. From 1907 to 1909 he was Governor of Angola. When the Republic was declared in 1910 he supported the King, and in 1911 handed in his resignation from the army with the famous line, "Revoltou-me contra a República para salvar Portugal!" He spent the remaining years of his life (mostly in self-imposed exile in Spain) working to restore the monarchy.

\* On Paiva Couceiro, see *Grande enciclopédia* XX, 21-23; also Manso Preto Cruz, *A Biografia política e o in-memoriam de Henrique de Paiva Couceiro* (Lisbon, 1946), and Rocha Martins, *A Monarquia do Norte* (Lisbon, 1922).

**7. CRUZ, Francisco Manso Preto.** *Paiva Couceiro. Político—Militar—Colonial.* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Edição do Autor, 1944. 8°, modern green quarter calf over patterned boards, smooth spine with gilt letter and fillets (minor wear, some fading), original wrappers bound in. In good condition. Oval stamp of Maria Isabel Claro da Fonseca Livraria on half title, title page and dedication leaf, front free endleaf recto, p. 15 and recto of first unnumbered supplementary leaf. Oval stamps of Livraria de A. Claro da Fonseca on half title, title page, p. 15 and first unnumbered leaf recto. 132 pp., (5 ll., 1 blank l.).

*2 works in 1 volume.* \$25.00

Second edition of this popular biography. Paiva Couceiro (1861-1944) became a prominent public figure in the 1890s, when his heroism helped keep Lourenço Marques

from being captured. From 1907 to 1909 he was Governor of Angola. When the Republic was declared in 1910 he supported the King, and in 1911 handed in his resignation from the army with the famous line, "Revoltou-me contra a República para salvar Portugal!" He spent the remaining years of his life (mostly in self-imposed exile in Spain) working to restore the monarchy.

BOUND WITH:

**CRUZ, Francisco Manso Preto.** *O exemplo politico de Paiva Couceiro. Livro Segundo. Politica nacional.* Lisbon: Edição do Autor, 1945. 8°, (1 blank l.), 131, (1) pp., (6 ll.). Oval stamps of Maria Isabel Claro da Fonseca Livraria on first blank leaf recto, half title, title page, dedication leaf, pp. [11] and [132]. In good condition. Oval stamps of Livraria de A. Claro da Fonseca on first blank leaf recto, title page, pp. [11] and [132]. Three-line ink manuscript annotation on p. 124 regarding relations between Paiva Couceiro and the Salazar regime.

FIRST EDITION. This volume, together with the previous one, completes the biography of Paiva Couceiro. The two are usually found together.

**8. CRUZ, Manuel Braga da.** *O Estado Novo e a Igreja Católica.* Lisbon: Editorial Bizâncio, 1999. Coleção Torre de Babel, 5. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 199 pp. ISBN: 972-53-0036-6. \$30.00

Second edition. First published October 1998.

*Spanish Fascist Song*

**9. [FALANGE ESPAÑOLA DE LAS J.O.N-S.].** *Himno.* [text begins:] *Cara al sol con la camisa nueva ....* Astorga: Graficas Fidalgo, 193-?. Broadside (60.5 x 42.5 cm.), folded. Printed in red, yellow and black. Folded once horizontally and once vertically. Fine. \$800.00

Strikingly designed poster reproducing the text of the *Himno of the Falange Española*. Founded in 1932 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the Falange merged in 1934 with other fascist groups to form the Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista (J.O.N-S.). The Falange derived most of its strength from Andalusia and Madrid; this poster is particularly interesting for documenting the Falange's presence in León.

\* See Gerald Brenan, *The Spanish Labyrinth* pp. 308-10.

## Falange Española de las J.O.N-S.

### HIMNO

Cara al sol con la camisa nueva  
que tú bordaste en rojo ayer  
me hallará la muerte si me lleva  
y no te vuelvo a ver.

Formaré junto a los compañeros  
que hacen guardia sobre los luceros  
impasible el ademán  
y están  
presentes en nuestro afán.

Si te dicen que cal  
me fui  
al puesto que tengo allí.

Volverán banderas victoriosas  
al paso alegre de la paz  
y traerán prendidas cinco rosas  
las flechas de mi haz.

Volverá a reir la primavera  
que por cielo, tierra y mar se espera.  
Arriba escuadras, a vencer  
que en España empieza a amanecer

"GRÁFICA/ FIDALSO"-ASTORGA.

# NACIONAL-SINDICALISMO

## Em periodo eleitoral. Ao Governo. A' Nação.

No momento em que são anunciadas eleições gerais para a constituição duma Assembleia Nacional, a primeira do Estatuto fundamental de 1932 — a Junta de Acção do Movimento Nacional Sindicalista que o orienta e dirige, enquanto durar o incho e arbitrário desterro do seu Chefe Dr. Rolão Preto, acha-se no dever de claramente marcar a sua posição, moral e politica, perante os filiados N. S. e perante a Nação.

Por isso a JUNTA DE ACÇÃO :

Considerando que o Movimento Nacional Sindicalista é um movimento essencialmente popular, não podendo, como tal, coexistir a certeza das liberdades públicas, que urge restabelecer, a clientelas caciquarias, último reduto do sistema capitalista que, através delas, subornando-as, intende prolongar a opressão do seu dominio;

Considerando que a vida cívica, como a vida económico-social da Nação, só poderão encontrar garantias de livre desenvolvimento dentro de fórmulas novas de organização, em que o individuo e o grupo social tenham a sua posição livre e permanentemente assegurada pela lei;

Considerando que a Assembleia Nacional não terá significado algum se não reflectir o espirito público do País;

Considerando que o Governo, que se propõe fazê-la eleger deverá, portanto, tornar possível e mais leal e fiel consulta do eleitorado;

Considerando que, depois de oito anos e meio de Ditadura, não é lógico nem decente que subsista qualquer receio dum julgamento popular acerca da obra já realizada;

Considerando que não poderá haver eleições, quando, de qualquer modo, se mantenham coactos os eleitores;

Considerando que, nos próprios termos das declarações officiais, como no texto do Decreto n.º 24.631, ultimamente publicado (decreto eleitoral) se afirma o desejo de ser atendida a voz do País, embora sob o novo criterio do circulo unico;

Considerando que o referido criterio do circulo unico, desde que não haja representação de minorias, equivale a nomeação de deputados por parte do Governo com cuja organização administrativa, fortemente centralizada, nenhuma corrente politica, mesmo consentindo-se na liberdade de propaganda, teria possibilidade de bater-se;

Considerando que as declarações officiais parecem admitir um «verdictum» popular, indicador, dentro de principios essenciais já conquistados, duma orientação nova a seguir na politica nacional;

Considerando que, ao abrigo do Decreto n.º 20.300, se encontram expulsos de Portugal (sem julgamento previo e apenas por determinação pessoal de ministros, alguns dos quais já hoje substituidos nos seus cargos) entre outros bons portugueses, o Chefe do Movimento Nacional Sindicalista, Dr. Rolão Preto, e o Dr. Alberto de Monsaraz, seu antigo Secretario Geral, nacionalistas de primeira plana, a quem a Nação, pelos muitos serviços prestados, deve justamente confiança e gratidão;

Considerando que, apoz tão largo periodo de Ditadura, caracterizado por medidas excepcionais, de defeza e repressão por parte do Estado, não é possível, dentro do prazo marcado para as próximas eleições, criarem-se as condições indispensáveis a uma livre e genuina consulta do eleitorado;

Considerando que, se não houver representação dentro da Assembleia Nacional, de correntes politicas independentes, será sempre julgada insatisfatória, por parcial e interessada, a necessária fiscalização dos actos do Governo, assim exclusivamente entregue a deputados governamentalistas;

Considerando que o Movimento Nacional Sindicalista contrario em principio a qualquer forma de representação que não seja orgânica, concorda por agora, enquanto não exista uma forte organização sindical, com certas modalidades de representação politica, tendo, por isso mesmo, mandado plebiscitar a Constituição Provisória de 1932, cujas possibilidades de actuação e fiscalização não prescinde de utilizar;

Conscia de interpretar o pensamento do País, convida o actual Governo da Ditadura:

- 1 — a decretar immediatamente a liberdade de imprensa, suprimindo a censura previa e regulamentando a responsabilidade dos jornalistas perante o interesse nacional e a honra individual de cidadãos;
- 2 — a julgar, urgente e publicamente, todos os portugueses, que uma simples medida ministerial expulsou do País ou a decretar, sem demora, a anulação dessa ordem de desterro, que o presente regresso á normalidade constitucional hoje totalmente contradiz;
- 3 — a conceder uma ampla amnistia geral para os delictos politicos e sociais, excluindo apenas os crimes de direito comum praticados á sombra dessas bandeiras, afim de que todos os cidadãos portugueses exiliatos possam concorrer ao acto eleitoral;
- 4 — a adiar por 45 dias a data estipulada pelo recente decreto para a apresentação de candidaturas;
- 5 — a consentir na propaganda oral e escrita de todos os candidatos e de todas as correntes que defendam programas politicos e sociais compatíveis com a dignidade da personalidade humana dentro das fronteiras da Nação Portuguesa;
- 6 — a autorisar que as correntes independentes substituam, na própria lista preconizada pelo Governo, um minimo de dez candidatos por igual numero de candidatos seus;

Se assim proceder, o actual Governo da Ditadura provará não ter receio do julgamento popular e antes se mostrará respeitador da livre e justa critica duma opinião pública, que, segundo afirma nunca deixou de apoiá-lo.

Doutra forma, achando se essa opinião pública impossibilitada de pronunciar-se, nenhum português honesto se prestará a colaborar em semelhante ficção eleitoral, reduzi-la á mera indicação duma assembleia restritamente partidária.

Lisboa, 9 de Novembro de 1934.

A Junta de Acção Nacional-Sindicalista.

*Printed Over Three Months Following the Movement's  
Being Banned by Salazar*

**\*10. JUNTA DE ACÇÃO NACIONAL-SINDICALISTA.** *Nacional-Sindicalismo em período eleitoral. Ao governo. Á nação.* Lisbon: n.p.r., dated in print 9 Novembro 1934. Broadside (34.7 x 6.3 cm.), unbound Browning (but not brittle). A few light dampstains. Folded three times. In good condition. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this clandestine broadside condemning forthcoming elections. The Movimento Nacional-Sindicalista was a political movement that briefly flourished in Portugal in the early 1930s. Stanley G. Payne defined them as a fascist movement. Under the leadership of Francisco [Barcelos] Rolão Preto (1893-1977), the National Syndicalists emerged in 1932 from a tradition of Monarchism and Integralismo Lusitano to offer a platform leading to full corporatism of association or unionism in opposition to capitalism and communism. Calling for a totalitarian state, they placed central importance on the Catholic Church and made Catholic identity an important part of their appeal. They adopted the Order of Christ Cross as their emblem, in order to underline their Christian ethos, and set up their own armed militia that became known as the "Blueshirts" (Camisas azuis; inspired by Mussolini's Blackshirts); they also greeted each other using the Roman salute. Their main inspiration was Italian fascism although they were also linked to the Spanish Falange, who shared many of their ideas. But Rolão Preto clashed with José Antonio Primo de Rivera, whom he dubbed "too capitalist", and the MNS wished to add Spanish Galicia to Portugal, a further source of tension with the Falangists. Brigadas de choque, similar to stormtroopers, were established by the MNS although rarely used, with street battles not a feature of Portuguese politics at the time. Growing rapidly in their early stages, they were estimated to have 25,000 members by 1933, 5,000 more than the governing National Union. The National Syndicalists were critical of the regime of António de Oliveira Salazar and the Estado Novo.

Salazar allowed the group to hold a national conference in November 1933, indicating if they abandoned open syndicalism he would bring them into his National Union en bloc. Whilst this proposal was not accepted by the MNS as a group many members approved, resulting in a split within the movement in early 1934, with many of those in favor of the moderate approach rewarded with positions within Salazar's government. Salazar dissolved the group on July 29, 1934, condemning its defense of syndicalism. Rolão Preto was arrested two weeks prior to Salazar's dissolution of the organization, on July 10th, and went into exile in Spain. He returned to Portugal several months later, then went into exile for several years, and returned to remain in Portugal. His deputy, Alberto de [Morés] Monsaraz (1889-1959) also went into exile in Spain.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**\*11. MACHADO, Bernardino.** *Manifestos políticos (1927-1940). Compilação, prefácio e notas de A.H. de Oliveira Marques.* Lisbon: Palas Editores, 1978. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In fine condition. 609 pp., footnotes, analytical index. ISBN: none. \$55.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent work, expertly edited by one of the best Portuguese historians of his time.

*Includes a Volume on “Judaísmo, Inquisição e Sebastianismo”  
With Two Volumes Devoted to the “Estado Novo”*

\*12. MEDINA [da Silva], João [Augusto], ed. *História de Portugal: dos tempos pré-históricos aos nossos dias*. 15 volumes. Alfragide: Ediclube [printed in Sabadell (Barcelona) by Egedsa for S.A.P.E., Madrid], 1998. Small folio (26.8 x 20 cm.), sturdy publisher’s blue leatherette, front covers and spines richly gilt with Portuguese royal arms in three colors, illustrated endleaves. Superficial scratch of about 8 cm. on front cover of volume XIII; otherwise as new. Profusely illustrated, about half in color. ISBN: 972-719-074-X / 84-407-0251-5 (the 15 volumes); 84-407-0252-3 (volume I); 84-407-0253-1 (volume II); 84-407-0254-x (volume III); 84-407-0255-8 (volume IV); 84-407-0256-6 (volume V); 84-407-0257-4 (volume VI); 84-407-0258-2 (volume VII); 84-407-0259-0 (volume VIII); 84-407-0260-4 (volume IX); 84-407-0261-2 (volume X); 84-407-0262-0 (volume XI); 84-407-0263-9 (volume XII); 84-407-0264-7 (volume XIII); 84-407-0265-5 (volume XIV); 84-407-0266-3 (volume XV); .

15 volumes. \$750.00

This important “heterodox” history was not available through normal book trade channels. Printed in Barcelona with the collaboration of a Madrid publisher, it was sold only by Ediclube, directly to the public, door to door—the purchaser was required to buy the books in order to obtain a TV, and paid in installments over an extended period, including huge amounts of interest. Contrary to what one might assume about the quality of this work based on its method of distribution, it is a somewhat erudite production. In fact, we think it would probably not be very “user-friendly” to students below the university level. Specialized articles provide synthesis of research in their fields, and sometimes suggest new avenues of research of value to experts.

The individual volumes, not available separately, are:

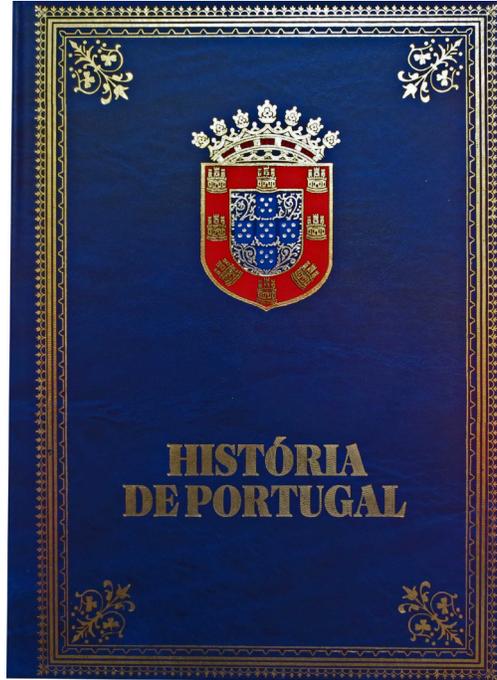
I. Victor S. Gonçalves, ed. *Portugal na Pré-história*. 364 pp. (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Manuel Calado, Mariana Diniz, Carlos Fabião, Victor S. Gonçalves, Susana Oliveira Jorge, Vítor Oliveira Jorge, Carlos Alberto Medeiros, Luís Raposo, Carlos Tavares de Silva, Teresa Simões, and António Monge Soares.

II. Victor S. Gonçalves, ed. *O mundo luso-romano*. 364 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Ana Margarida Arruda, José Carlos Caetano, António Carvalho, Carlos Fabião, A. Marques de Faria, Helena Frade, Amílcar Guerra, Vasco Mantas, and Janette U. Smit Nolen.

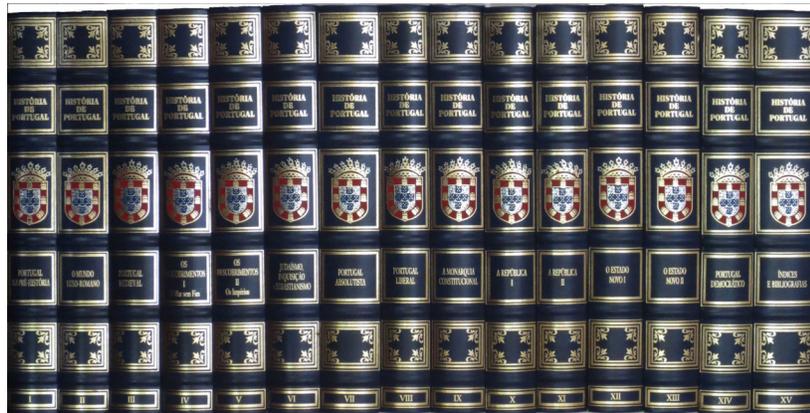
III. Victor S. Gonçalves, ed. *Portugal Medieval*. 403 pp. (1 blank l., 1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are Ana Margarida Arruda, Helena Catarino, António Borges Coelho, Maria Helena Coelho, Carlos Faião, A. Marques de Faria, Hermenegildo Fernandes, Fernando Grilo, Amílcar Guerra, Rita Marquilhas, Manuela Santos Silva and Maria José Pimenta Ferro Tavares.

IV. *Os descobrimentos*. Part 1: *O mar sem fim*. 379 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are António Marques de Almeida, António Cirurgião, João David Pinto Correia, João Cosme, Jorge Couto, Maria Leonor Garcia da Cruz, António Dias Farinha, José da Silva Horta, João Medina, Manuela Mendonça, Fernando António Baptista Pereira, América Costa Ramalho, Luíz Francisco Rebello, Henrique Barrilaro Ruas, and João David Zink.

V. *Os descobrimentos*. Part 2: *Os impérios*. 378 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Rubem Amaral Jr., Carla Anastasia, Caio César Boschi, João Cosme, Jorge Couto, Maria



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VI. *Judaísmo, Inquisição e sebastianismo*. 388 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Maria do Rosário Themudo Barata, Ana Maria Leal de Faria, António Ribeiro Guerra, João Medina, Maria José Pimenta Ferro Tavares, and Carlos Margaça Veiga.

VII. *Portugal absoluta*. 459 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Maria Luísa Braga, António Ferreira de Brito, Jorge Couto, Marília Guerreiro, Ana Hatherly, Julieta de Oliveira Lo Greco, João Medina, António Rosa Mendes, António de Oliveira, José Fernandes Pereira, Manuel Inácio Pestana, Luiz Francisco Rebello, Jorge Rodrigues, Eugénio dos Santos, Joaquim Veríssimo Serrão, and Carlos Margaça Veiga.

VIII. *Portugal liberal*. 347 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are José Brissos, Armando Castro, Amadeu Carvalho Homem, João Medina, Maria Manuela Tavares Ribeiro, Olga Ribeiro, Júlio Rodrigues da Silva, António Ventura, and António Pedro Vicente.

IX. *A monarquia constitucional*. 403 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are Ancieto Afonso, António Sousa Franco, Amadeu Carvalho Homem, Sérgio de Campos Matos, Carlos Alberto Medeiros, Gisela Medina, João Medina, Júlio Rodrigues da Silva, António José Telo, António Ventura.

X. *A República*. Part 1: *Sonhos e malogros*. 372 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Ancieto Afonso, António Matos Ferreira, Amadeu Carvalho Homem, Ernesto Castro Leal, Sérgio de Campos Matos, João Medina, Olga Ribeiro, Júlio Rodrigues da Silva, António José Telo, and António Ventura.

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XII. *O "Estado Novo."* Part 1: *O ditador e a ditadura*. 409 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are João Fagundes, António Sousa Franco, Ernesto Castro Leal, João Medina, Vital Moreira, Jorge Leitão Ramos, António José Telo, and António Ventura.

XIII. *O "Estado Novo."* Part 2: *Opressão e resistência*. 411 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are Ancieto Afonso, Jacinto Baptista, Carlos Vale Ferraz, Ernesto Castro Leal, Jorge Borges de Macedo, João Medina, Alberto Pedroso, Joaquim da Silva Pinto, António José Telo, and António Ventura.

XIV. *Portugal Democrático*. 396 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Contributors are Ancieto Afonso, Ernesto Melo Antunes, Fernando da Costa, José da Silva Lopes, Fernando Salgueiro Maia, João Medina, Vital Moreira, Joaquim Magalhães Mota, Francisco Lucas Pires, Jesep Sánchez Cervelló, and António Vitorino.

XV. *Adenda; Bibliografias; Índices remissivos*. 492 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.). Contributors are Ancieto Afonso, José Cosme, Ernesto Castro Leal, Sérgio de Campos Matos, Carlos Alberto Medeiros, João Medina, Maria Regina A. Tavares da Silva, Hipólito de la Torre Gómez, and António Pedro Vicente.

Weight = 26.8 kg.

*From Sá de Miranda to Mussolini*

\*13. NEMÉSIO, Vitorino, Abner Petrone, Giacinto Manuppella, et al. *Italia e Portogallo*. Florence: Vallecchi Editore, 1941. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Some browning (but not brittle). In near good condition; could benefit from binding. Stamped "Oferta // do Instituto de Cultura Italiana // em Portugal" in upper outer blank portion of title-page. 114 pp., (1 l.), illustrations in text.

\$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The introduction, "Duas palavras" by Nemésio is in Portuguese; the rest of the essays are in Italian. They are "Sá de Miranda e l'Italia" by Petrone; "Considerazioni su Sá de Miranda" by Manuppella; "Spigolature su una straduzione portoghese delle 'Notti Clementine' dell'abate A. Bertòla" by Luigi Panarese; "Romanticismo portoghese, ecc." by Lorenzo Di Poppa; "Italia, dolce terra d'estilio" by Leo Pessina; "Maria Pia di Savoia nei poeti portoghesi" by G. C. Rossi; "La lettera di un suocero al genero" by Gino Saviotti; and "D'Annunzio e Mussolini visti da A. Ferro" by Dante Severin.

14. PIMENTA, Alfredo. *Ultimos echos de um violino partido*. Lisbon: Livraria Portugália, 1941. 8°, original printed wrappers (light browning; short tear at foot of spine). Uncut. In very good condition. 107 pp., (2 ll.).

\$40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this book of poems.

Alfredo [Augusto Lopes] Pimenta (Guimarães, 1882-Lisbon, 1950), early in life was a militant anarchist. Polemicist, historian, essayist and poet, as a journalist he moved toward republicanism, then after 1915 joined the movement of Integralismo Lusitano, becoming one of its leading and most doctrinaire proponents. Monarchist-Integralist with strong Catholic tendencies, he became a defender of corporatism, working as a secondary school teacher, parliamentary deputy (1913-1918), Director of the Arquivo Municipal de Guimarães (1931-1950), and Director of the Torre do Tombo (1949-1950). As a poet he is not easily classified, transitioning from symbolism-decadentism, occasionally including elements of saudosismo, turning to modernism, both in its initial phase of *Orpheu*, and that of *Presença*.

\* For Alfredo Pimenta, see Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 380; Henrique Barrilaro Ruas in *Biblos*, IV, 148-50; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* III, 261-5. Porbase locates a single copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Faculdade de Letras-Universidade do Porto. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase (but should have cited British Library).

**15. PIMENTEL, Irene Flunser.** *A cada um o seu lugar: a política feminina do Estado Novo.* Lisbon: Temas e Debates, 2011. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 455 pp., 12 ll. plates, printed on both sides, tables in text, endnotes, bibliography, index. ISBN: 978-989-644-143-2. \$55.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A scholarly study of the role of women in the Estado Novo. It describes also the education of women and the Obra das Mães para a Educação Nacional (OMEN) founded by Carneiro Pacheco in 1937. This work won the Prémio Pessoa in 2007, and the Prémio Seeds of Science, 2009.

*Drama, Beauty, Freedom, Linguistics, and Lope de Vega,  
With the Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*

**16. RAPOSO, Hipólito.** *Aula régia.* Porto: Livr. Civilização, 1936. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (light spotting). Uncut and mostly unopened. In fine condition. Author's signed and dated (November 1936) four-line presentation inscription to Tenente Col. Costa Veiga on half-title. xxxiv, 459 pp., (2 ll.). \$150.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of essays. Among the essays are "Santo António no teatro português," "A reconquista das liberdades," "Força e beleza" and "A Beira Baixa ao serviço da Nação," which had appeared as separate works in 1931, 1930, 1934 and 1935, respectively. Also included are "Tatuagens da nossa língua," "O sentimento português em Lope de Vega," and "Portugal falsificado."

José Hipólito Vaz Raposo (San Vicente da Beira, 1885-1953) was a founder of the philosophical and political movement known as Integralismo Lusitano. He studied at the University of Coimbra, where he wrote for provincial weeklies and published his first two books, *Coimbra doutora* (1910) and *Boa gente* (1911). Raposo was a co-founder of *Nação portuguesa*, established in 1913-1914 as the magazine of Integralismo Lusitano. In 1919 he took part in the Pronunciamento de Monsanto, and was arrested and condemned for actions against the Republic. After serving as a lawyer in Loanda for several years, Raposo returned to Portugal and was professor at the Conservatorio from 1926 to 1940. In that year, with the publication of *Amar e servir*, he was dismissed from his post, not to be reinstated until 1951. In his non-political works, Raposo was known as a regionalist who wrote on his native Beira.

*Provenance:* Augusto Botelho da Costa Veiga (b. Dois Portos, 1881) was an army officer and a well-known writer on military history. For many years he was director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Portugal. He was elected to the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1943. See *Grande enciclopédia* XXXIV, 426.

\* Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 1050. *Grande enciclopédia* XXIV, 400. NUC: MiU. OCLC: 23559931 (University of Michigan, British Library, London Library); 253501950 (Bibliothek der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 492507745 (Paris3-BUFR Portugais); 959011495 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 551252448 (digitized by not available online). Jisc locates copies at British Library, London Library, and Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) adds no other copies.

*With Author's Signed Presentation Inscription to a Noted Physician*

**17. RAPOSO, Hipólito.** *Lagoa escura*. Lisbon: Edições Gama, 1941. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (slightly spotted, chipping at head and foot of spine). Slight browning. Uncut. Fine. Author's signed four-line presentation inscription to Ladislau Patrício on half-title. 247 pp., (3, 1 blank ll.). \$100.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of essays, which includes "Um sorriso de Santo António," "Daniel, cegador de pássaros," "Sonho do Natal," "Lição ao bispo," "A rôla no claustro," and "O moleiro feito cinza."

José Hipólito Vaz Raposo, born in 1885 at San Vicente, was a founder of the philosophical and political movement known as Integralismo Lusitano. While studying at the University of Coimbra, he wrote for provincial weeklies and published his first two books, *Coimbra doutora* (1910) and *Boa gente* (1911). Raposo was a co-founder of *Nação portuguesa*, established in 1913-1914 as the magazine of Integralismo Lusitano. In 1919, after taking part in the Pronunciamento de Monsanto, he was arrested and condemned for actions against the Republic. After serving as a lawyer in Loanda for several years, Raposo returned to Portugal and was professor at the Conservatorio from 1926 to 1940. In that year, with the publication of *Amar e servir*, he was dismissed from his post, and was not reinstated until 1951. In his nonpolitical works, Raposo was a regionalist who wrote on his native Beira.

*Provenance:* Dr. Ladislau Patrício (Guarda, 1883-Lisbon, 1967), physician specializing in the treatment of tuberculosis, director of the Sanatório Sousa Martins in Guarda, and teacher. He wrote a number of works on tuberculosis as well as short fiction, poetry, literary history, criticism, and plays. See *Grande enciclopédia*, XX, 629-30 and *Atualização*, IX, 127; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 282-3.

\* Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 1050. Cf. *Grande enciclopédia* XXIV, 400. NUC: DLC, MiU.

*Essays on Lorvão, Santa Comba, Alexandre Herculano and More,  
With Author's Signed Presentation Inscription*

**18. RAPOSO, Hipólito.** *Livro de horas (1908-1911)*. Coimbra: F. França Amado, 1913. 8°, original brown printed wrappers. Uncut and partly unopened. In fine condition. Author's signed four-line presentation inscription to Portuguese author, poet, and educator Augusto Forjaz on half-title. xii, 262 pp., (1 l.). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of essays, the author's fourth book. Divided into sections named after the four seasons, it includes brief works on the monastery of Lorvão, the legend of Sta. Comba, Maria do Nascimento, Maria Marrafa, and a letter to Alexandre Herculano.

Raposo, born in 1885 at San Vicente, was one of the founders of the political and philosophical movement known as Integralismo Lusitano. He studied at the University of Coimbra, where he wrote for provincial weeklies and published his first two books, *Coimbra doutora* (1910) and *Boa gente* (1911). Raposo was a co-founder of *Nação portuguesa*, established in 1913-1914 as the magazine of Integralismo Lusitano. In 1919 he took part in

the Pronunciamento de Monsanto, and was arrested and condemned for actions against the Republic. After serving as a lawyer in Loanda for several years, Raposo returned to Portugal and was professor at the Conservatorio from 1926 to 1940. In that year, with the publication of *Amar e servir*, he was dismissed from his post; he was not reinstated until 1951. In his non-political works, Raposo was known as a regionalist who wrote on his native Beira.

*Provenance:* Augusto Forjaz (Augusto Eugénio Duarte Pereira de Sampaio Forjaz Pimentel, Oeiras, 1865-Braga, 1922) published a dozen works of poetry, political science and sociology, and contributed to numerous periodicals. He served in various government positions, including secretary of the Conselho Superior de Instrução Pública and head of the Secção Pedagógica of the Repartição do Ensino Secundário, in which position his outline for the reform of women's education was approved in 1915. See *Grande enciclopédia* XI, 627.

\* Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 1050. *Grande enciclopédia* XXIV, 400. NUC: DLC-P4, NcU, WU, MiU, DLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro-Câmara Municipal de Tondela.

*Reminiscences of Beira, with Author's Signed Presentation Inscription*

**19. RAPOSO, Hipólito.** *Outro mundo*. [from printed wrapper:] *Lembranças da terra & dos homens*. Coimbra: F. França Amado, 1917. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (some spotting and stains, spine chipping). Uncut. Lightly browned. In fine condition. Author's signed four-line presentation inscription to Ladislau Patrício on half-title. (4 ll.), 195 pp., (2 ll.). \$125.00

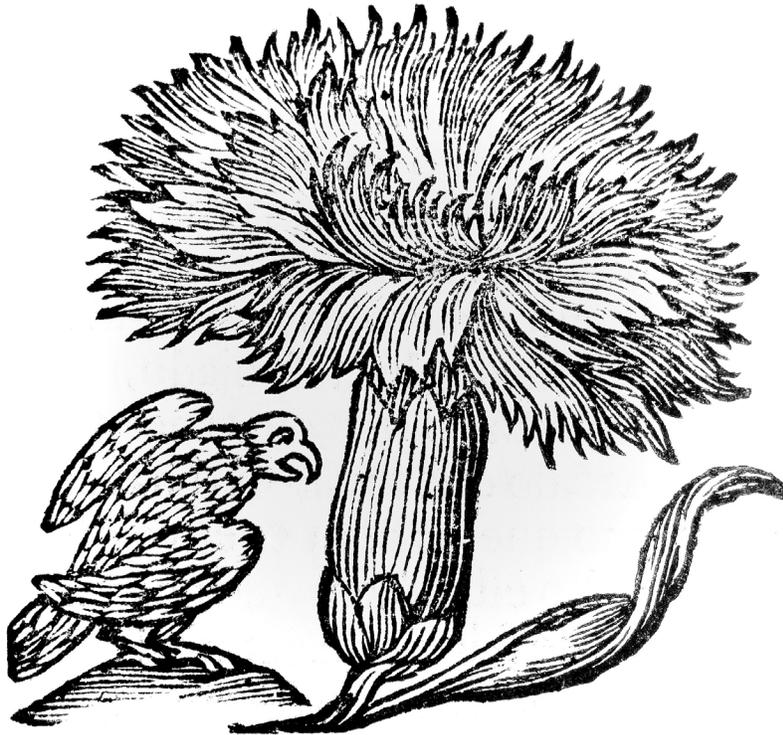
FIRST EDITION of this collection of reminiscences and legends about the author's native Beira. José Hipólito Vaz Raposo, born in 1885 at San Vicente, was a founder of the philosophical and political movement known as Integralismo Lusitano. He studied at the University of Coimbra, where he wrote for provincial weeklies and published his first two books, *Coimbra doutora* (1910) and *Boa gente* (1911). Raposo was a co-founder of *Nação portuguesa*, established in 1913-1914 as the magazine of Integralismo Lusitano. In 1919 he took part in the Pronunciamento de Monsanto, and was arrested and condemned for actions against the Republic. After serving as a lawyer in Loanda for several years, Raposo returned to Portugal and was professor at the Conservatorio from 1926 to 1940. In that year, with the publication of *Amar e servir*, he was dismissed from his post, not to be reinstated until 1951. In his nonpolitical works, Raposo was known as a regionalist who wrote on his native Beira.

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\* Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 1050. *Grande enciclopédia* XXIV, 400. NUC: WU, NcU, MiU, MH. Porbase locates two copies each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Universidade do Porto.

- \*20. ROSAS, Fernando. *O Estado Novo nos anos trinta: elementos para o estudo da natureza económica e social do salazarismo (1928-1938)*. Lisbon: Estampa, 1986 (i.e. 1987). Imprensa Universitária, 56. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Some minor soiling to spine. In very good condition overall, but with some light toning to paper. 311 pp., (2 ll.). ISBN: none. \$20.00

FIRST EDITION. There was a second printing in identical format in 1996.



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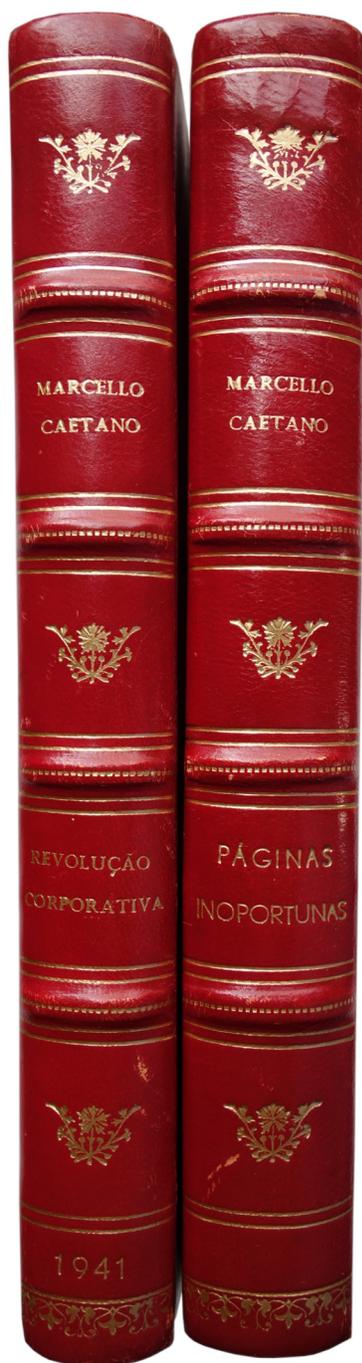
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