

4 Polegada Em Mm

Portuguese units of measurement

Barros, H. ([1922]~1950) «*Pesos e medidas*», *História da Administração Pública em Portugal nos Séculos XII a XV: 2ª Edição*, Torquato de Sousa Soares (dir.)

Portuguese units were used in Portugal, Brazil, and other parts of the Portuguese Empire until the adoption of the metric system in the 19th century and have continued in use in certain contexts since.

The various systems of weights and measures used in Portugal until the 19th century combine remote Roman influences with medieval influences from northern Europe and Islam. These influences are obvious in the names of the units. The measurement units themselves were, in many cases, inherited from a distant past. From the Romans, Portugal inherited names like *palmo* (Latin: *palmus*), *côvado* (Latin: *cubitus*), *libra*, *onça* (Latin: *uncia*), *moio* (Latin: *modius*), *quarteiro* (Latin: *quartarius*), *sesteiro* (Latin: *sextarius*). From medieval northern Europe, Portugal inherited names like *marco* (English: *mark*, French: *marc*), *búzio* (English: *bushel*, French: *boisseau*), *tonel* (English: *tun*, French: *tonneau*), *pinta* (English: *pint*, French: *pinte*), *choupim* (Fr. French: *chopine*), etc. From the Moors, Portugal receive unit names like *arrátel* (Arabic: *ratl*), *arroba* (Arabic: *rub*), *quintal* (Arabic: *qintar*), *alqueire* (Arabic: *kayl*), *almude* (Arabic: *mudd*), *fanega* (Arabic: *faniqa*), *cafiz* (Arabic: *qafiz*), etc. The Roman and northern European influences were more present in the north. The Islamic influence was more present in the south of the country. Fundamental units like the *alqueire* and the *almude* were imported by the northwest of Portugal in the 11th century, before the country became independent of León.

The gradual long-term process of standardization of weights and measures in Portugal is documented mainly since the mid-14th century. In 1352, municipalities requested standardization in a parliament meeting (Cortes). In response, Afonso IV decided to set the *alna* (*aune*) of Lisbon as standard for the linear measures used for color fabrics across the country. A few years later, Pedro I carried a more comprehensive reform, as documented in the parliament meeting of 1361: the *arrátel folforinho* of Santarém should be used for weighing meat; the *arroba* of Lisbon would be the standard for the remaining weights; cereals should be measured by the *alqueire* of Santarém; the *almude* of Lisbon should be used for wine. With advances, adjustments and setbacks, this framework predominated until the end of the 15th century.

In 1455, Afonso V accepted the coexistence of six regional sets of standards: Lisbon, Santarém, Coimbra, Porto, Guimarães and Ponte de Lima. Two important weight standards coexisted, one given by the *Colonha* mark (variant of the Cologne mark), and another given by the *Tria* mark (variant of the Troyes mark). *Colonha* was used for precious metals and coinage and *Tria* was used for *haver-de-peso* (*avoirdupois*). The *Tria* by mark was abolished by João II in 1488.

The official system of units in use in Portugal from the 16th to the 19th century was the system introduced by Manuel I around 1499–1504. The most salient aspect of this reform was the distribution of bronze weight standards (nesting weight piles) to the cities and towns of the kingdom. The reform of weights is unparalleled in Europe until this time, due to the number of distributed standards (132 are identified), their sizes (64 to 256 marks) and their elaborate decoration. In 1575, Sebastian I distributed bronze standards of capacity measures to the main towns. The number of distributed standards was smaller and uniformity of capacity measures was never achieved.

The first proposal for the adoption of the decimal metric system in Portugal appears in Chichorro's report on weights and measures (*Memória sobre Pesos e Medidas*, 1795). Two decades later, in 1814, Portugal was the second country in the world – after France itself – to officially adopt the metric system. The system then adopted reused the names of the Portuguese traditional units instead of the original French names (e.g.: *vara*

for metre; canada for litre; and libra for kilogram). However, several difficulties prevented the implementation of the new system and the old Portuguese customary units continued to be used, both in Portugal and in Brazil (which became an independent country in 1822). The metric system was finally adopted by Portugal and its remaining colonies in 1852, this time using the original names of the units. Brazil continued to use the Portuguese customary units until 1862, only then adopting the metric system.

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