## Loriga

## Some historical dates

- 446 B.C. Arrive of the Celts, wich stablished in the actual Portugal and Galiza territory.
- 218 B.C. Begining of the roman invasion into Iberian Península, with the disembark of Cneu Cipião.
- 180 B.C. Possible date of Viriathus born in Lobriga, known as Lorica by the Romans (actual Loriga), in Hermínius mons, heart of the Lusitania.
- 154 B.C. First great battle between Lusitanians and Romans troops. The Lusitanians, comanded by Punico, maded a heavy loss in the Roman armies.
- 153 B.C. Cesaro,in the comandof the Lusitanians, defeated the Romans, wich lost nine thousand men.
- 151 B.C. Servius Sulpícius Galba, after several combats and after offer piece and lands to the Lusitanians, he convinced them to deliver their arms, and after this, Servius killed thousands of Lusitanians, and then selled the survivors, as slaves, by sending them to Gaul. However, some of the survivors escaped; one of them was Viriathus.
- 147 B.C. Viriathus was elected chief of the Lusitanian People. The Lusitanians, comanded by Viriathus, defeated the Romans, that had lost thousands of men, including Pretor Vetílius.
- 146 B.C. A pretorian army, comanded by Plaucius, was defeated by Viriathus, and the Lusitanians killed thousands of Romans troops. In the same year, the Romans losed their important army. Viriathus `Lusitanians defeated the roman forces of Claudius Unimanus, governor of the Citerior.
- 145 B.C. Viriathus' Lusitanians defeated the roman forces of Caius Nigidius.
- 143 B.C. The roman forces of Fabius Maximus Aemilianus are defeated in Ossuma (near modern Córdoba). The roman forces of Fabius Maximus Aemilianus are totally defeated near what is today the city of Beja, in Alentejo.
- 142 B.C. Serviliano was defeated by Viriathus, dying more than three thousand Romans, and the survivors escaped in the nigth.
- 140 B.C. Fabius Servilianus, new Consul of Citerior, after having sacked several cities loyal to Viriathus in Baetica and southern Lusitania, is defeated by the Lusitanians in Erisane (in Baetica). Thousands of Roman troops were surrounded by the Lusitanians, without any way of escaping. In a good will alt, Viriathus proposed a treaty of piece, accepted by the roman Pretor, and suported by Rome. Viriathus was then considered as "friend of Rome" to live in piece in their lands.
- 139 B.C. The Pro-Consul Servilio Cepião, with rome's autorization, restarted the war, and ordered the assassination of Viriathus. The great Lusitanian leader was murdered in his tend while he was sleeping. Rome, proud of it's culture and civilization, finnished, in this shamed and deshonourable way, the Lusitanian resistance, wich prevailed, but with less deaths in the Roman armies.
- 40 B.C. Possible date of conclusion of the Roman road construction in Lorica, now Loriga in the Serra da Estrela.
- 20 B.C. Defenitive demarcation of the Lusitania frontiers, wich covered the actual portuguese territory and that extended close to Tolletum (actual Toledo).