

Loriga

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [luˈɾiɣɐ]) is a civil parish (Portuguese: *freguesia*) and town in south-central part of the municipality of Seia, in central Portugal. Part of the district of Guarda, it is 20 km away from the city of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon, nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. The population in 2011 was 1,053,^[1] in an area of 36.25 km²,^[2] including the two localities/villages of Loriga and Fontão.

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History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga was founded along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.^[3]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and palisade.^[3] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were

later appropriated by the Visigoths in order to construct a chapel.^[3] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 16th century after flooding in the Ribeira de São Bento) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their Lusitanian province.^[3] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient Visigothic chapel. São Gens, a Celtic saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[3]

Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving forals in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of Afonso Henriques), 1249 (during the reign of Afonso III), 1474 (under King Afonso V) and finally in 1514 (by King Manuel I).^[3]

Loriga was an ecclesiastical parish of the vicarage of the Royal Padroado and its Matriz Church was ordered constructed in 1233, by King Sancho II.^[3] This church, was to the invocation of *Santa Maria Maior*, and constructed over the ancient small Visigothic chapel (there is a lateral block with Visigoth inscriptions visible).^[3] Constructed in the Romanesque-style it consists of a three-nave building, with hints of the Sé Velha of Coimbra. This structure was destroyed during the 1755 earthquake, and only portions of the lateral walls were preserved.^[3]

Monarchy

The 1755 earthquake resulted in significant damage to the town of Loriga, destroying homes and the parochial residence, in addition to opening-up cracks and faults in the town's larger buildings, such as the historic municipal council hall (constructed in the 13th century).^[3] An emissary of the Marquess of Pombal actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even Covilhã) and provide support.^[3]

The residents of Loriga supported the Asolutionist forces of the Infante Miguel of Portugal against the Liberals, during the Portuguese Liberal Wars, which resulted in Loriga being abandoned politically after Miguel's expulsion by his brother King Peter.^[3] In 1855, as a consequence of its support, it was stripped of municipal status during the municipal reforms of the 19th century.^[3] At the time of its municipal demise (October 1855), the municipality of Loriga included the parishes of Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim and Vide, as well as thirty other disincorporated villages.^[3]

Loriga was an industrial centre for textile manufacturing during the 19th century. It was one of the few industrialized centres in the Beira Interior region, even supplanting Seia until the middle of the 20th century.^[3] Only Covilhã out-performed Loriga in terms of businesses operating from its lands; companies such as Regato, Redondinha, Fonte dos Amores, Tapadas, Fândega, Leitão & Irmãos, Augusto Luís Mendes, Lamas, Nunes Brito, Moura Cabral and Lorimalhas, among others.^[3] The main roadway in Loriga, *Avenida Augusto Luís Mendes*, is named for one of the villages most illustrious industrialists. The wool industry started to decline during the last decades of the 20th century, a factor that aggravated and accelerated the decline of the region.^[3]

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Civil parish	
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<div><div></div></div>	
Coordinates: 40.324°N 7.691°W	
Country	 Portugal
Region	Centro
Subregion	Serra da Estrela
Intermunic. comm.	Beiras e Serra da Estrela
District	Guarda
Municipality	Seia
Area	
 • Total	36.25 km ² (14.00 sq mi)
Elevation	750 m (2,460 ft)
Population (2011)	
 • Total	1,053
 • Density	29/km ² (75/sq mi)
Postal code	6270
Area code	238
Patron	Santa Maria Maior
Website	http://www.loriga.info

Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

seven kilometres from Torre (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

Economy



Vodafone Ski Resort, Serra da Estrela, in the town of Loriga.

Known locally as the *"Portuguese Switzerland"* due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela Natural Park.^[4] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira da Nave;^[4] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main town is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and 1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, *Vale de Loriga* was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central town, Loriga, is seven kilometres from Torre (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

Textiles are the principal local export; Loriga was a hub the textile and wool industries during the mid-19th century, in addition to being subsistence agriculture responsible for the cultivation of corn. The Loriguense economy is based on metallurgical industries, bread-making, commercial shops, restaurants and agricultural support services.

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References

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- gmundistcaop2014_2)
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External links

- (in Portuguese) Loriga's Homepage in portuguese and english (http://lorigaportugal.wordpress.com)

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History



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Population (2011)	1,053
• Density	29/km ² (75/sq mi)
Postal code	6270
Area code	238
Patron	Santa Maria Maior
Website	http://freguesiadeloriga.com



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

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References

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External links

- (in Portuguese and english) Loriga's Homepage, Extracts from the work of António Conde, “Concise history of the town of Loriga - From origins to extinction of the municipality”, (<http://lorigaportugal.wordpress.com/ficheiros-pdf-files>)

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Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿

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Loriga

Civil Parish (*Freguesia*)



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Vila de Loriga

Country Portugal
Region Centro, Portugal
Subregion Serra da Estrela
District Guarda
Municipality Seia

Localities Fontão, **Loriga**
Landmark Torre (Serra da Estrela)
Rivers Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center Loriga
- elevation 1,293 m (4,242 ft)
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Length 4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast
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Density 37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

LAU Vila /Junta Freguesia
- location Largo da Fonte do Mouro, **Loriga**, Seia

President Junta

President Assembleia

Timezone WET (UTC0)
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Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
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1. <http://www.lorica.no.sapo.pt> Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Breve história das origens à actualidade" ([http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30)) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. [http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30). Retrieved 17 June 2011.
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External links

- **(Portuguese)** Loriga's Homepage (<http://lorigaportugal.multiply.com>)

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Categories: Parishes of Seia | Towns in Portugal

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Loriga

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
You have new messages (last change).

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [loˈrige]) is a civil parish (Portuguese: *freguesia*) in south-central part of the municipality of Seia, in central Portugal. Part of the district of Guarda, it is 20 km away from the city of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon, nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities/villages of Loriga and Fontão.

Contents

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Middle Ages
 - 1.2 Monarchy
- 2 Geography
- 3 Economy
- 4 References
- 5 External links

History



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Official name: Freguesia de Loriga	
Country	<div><div></div><div>Portugal</div></div>
Region	Centro, Portugal
Subregion	Serra da Estrela
District	Guarda
Municipality	Seia
Localities	Fontão, Loriga
Landmark	Torre (Serra da Estrela)
Rivers	Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga
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President Junta
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Timezone	WET (UTC0)
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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

Civil Parish ([Vila](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Vila de Loriga



Coat of arms

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

[Civil Parish](#) ([Freguesia](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Freguesia de Loriga

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

Rivers

Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center

Loriga

- elevation

1,293 m (4,242 ft)

- coordinates

40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Length

4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast

Width

13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast

Area

36.25 km² (14 sq mi)

Population

1,367 (2005)

Density

37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

[LAU](#)

[Vila](#)/Junta Freguesia

- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loricense or Loriguense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
Parish Address	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019 6270-073 Loriga

Wikimedia Commons: [Loriga](#)

Website: <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/>

Statistics from [INE](#) (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico Português (2010)



Coat of arms

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [\[loˈɾiɡʲ\]](#)) is a civil parish ([Portuguese: freguesia](#)) in south-central part of the municipality of [Seia](#), in central [Portugal](#). Part of the district of [Guarda](#), it is 20 km away from the city of [Seia](#), 40 km away from [Viseu](#), 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from [Lisbon](#), nestled in the [Serra da Estrela](#) mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities of Loriga and Fontão.

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- 1 History
 - 1.1 Middle Ages
 - 1.2 Monarchy
- 2 Geography
- 3 Economy
- 4 References
- 5 External links

[\[edit\]](#) History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga is ancient, beautiful and historic portuguese small town (vila), located in the Serra da Estrela mountains. Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians an Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.^[1]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and [palisade](#).^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were later appropriated by the [Visigoths](#) in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their [Lusitanian](#) province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient [Visigothic](#) chapel. São Gens, a [Celtic](#) saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor [Diocletian](#), and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

[\[edit\]](#) Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving [forals](#) in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of [Afonso Henriques](#)), 1249 (during the reign of [Afonso III](#)), 1474 (under King [Afonso V](#)) and finally in 1514 (by King [Manuel I](#)).^[1]

Loriga was an ecclesiastical parish of the [vicarage](#) of the Royal [Padroado](#) and its Matriz Church was ordered constructed in 1233, by King [Sancho II](#).^[1] This church, was to the invocation of *Santa Maria Maior*, and constructed over the ancient small Visigothic chapel (there is a lateral block with Visigoth inscriptions visible).^[1] Constructed in the [Romanesque](#)-style it consists of a three-nave building, with hints of the Sé Velha of Coimbra. This structure was destroyed during the [1755 earthquake](#), and only portions of the lateral walls were preserved.^[1]

[\[edit\]](#) Monarchy

The 1755 earthquake resulted in significant damage to the village of Loriga, destroying homes and the parochial residence, in addition to opening-up cracks and faults in the village's larger buildings, such as the historic municipal council hall (constructed in the 13th century).^[1] An emissary of the [Marquess of](#)

[Pombal](#) actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even [Covilhã](#)) and provide support.^[1]

The residents of Loriga supported the Asolutionist forces of the [Infante Miguel of Portugal](#) against the Liberals, during the Portuguese [Liberal Wars](#), which resulted in Loriga being abandoned politically after Miguel's expulsion by his brother King [Peter](#).^[1] In 1855, as a consequence of its support, it was stripped of municipal status during the municipal reforms of the 19th century.^[1] At the time of its municipal demise (October 1855), the municipality of Loriga included the parishes of Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim and Vide, as well as thirty other disincorporated villages.^[1]

Loriga was an industrial centre for textile manufacturing during the 19th century. It was one of the few industrialized centres in the Beira Interior region, even supplanting Seia until the middle of the 20th century.^[1] Only Covilhã out-performed Loriga in terms of businesses operating from its lands; companies such as Regato, Redondinha, Fonte dos Amores, Tapadas, Fândega, Leitão & Irmãos, Augusto Luís Mendes, Lamas, Nunes Brito, Moura Cabral and Lorimalhas, among others.^[1] The main roadway in Loriga, *Avenida Augusto Luís Mendes*, is named for one of the villages most illustrious industrialists. The wool industry started to decline during the last decades of the 20th century, a factor that aggravated and accelerated the decline of the region.^[1]

[\[edit\]](#) Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

Known locally as the *"Portuguese Switzerland"* due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the [Serra da Estrela Natural Park](#).^[2] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira de Loriga;^[2] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main village is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and 1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, *Vale de Loriga* was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central village, Loriga, is seven kilometres from [Torre](#) (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

[\[edit\]](#) Economy



[Vodafone Ski Resort](#), [Serra da Estrela](#), in Loriga.

[Textiles](#) are the principal local export; Loriga was a hub the textile and [wool](#) industries during the mid-19th century, in addition to being subsistence agriculture responsible for the cultivation of corn. The Loriguense economy is based on metallurgical industries, bread-making, commercial shops, restaurants and agricultural support services.

While that textile industry has since dissipated, the town began to attract a tourist trade due to its proximity to the Serra da Estrela and [Vodafone Ski Resort](#) (the only ski center in Portugal), which was constructed within the parish limits.

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Notes

- [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q](#) [História Concisa de Loriga, por António Conde](#) (in Portuguese). [Loriga, Portugal and similar pages](#) (in Portuguese and English). Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). ["Breve história das origens à actualidade"](#) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga.
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- [^] [a b](#) Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). ["Conhece em Loriga...Geografia em Loriga"](#) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga.
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[LAU](#)

[Vila](#)/Junta Freguesia

- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loricense or Loriguense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
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[[edit](#)] Geography



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[[edit](#)] Economy



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Loriga

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Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿

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History



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Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water

Loriga

Civil Parish (*Freguesia*)



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Official name: Vila de Loriga

Country Portugal
Region Centro, Portugal
Subregion Serra da Estrela
District Guarda
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Localities Fontão, **Loriga**
Landmark Torre (Serra da Estrela)
Rivers Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center Loriga
- elevation 1,293 m (4,242 ft)
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Density 37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

LAU Vila /Junta Freguesia
- location Largo da Fonte do Mouro, **Loriga**, Seia

President Junta

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Timezone WET (UTC0)
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Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
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References

Notes

1. <http://www.lorica.no.sapo.pt> Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Breve história das origens à actualidade" ([http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30)) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. [http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30). Retrieved 17 June 2011.
2. ^a ^b Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Conhece em Loriga...Geografia em <http://viriathus.multiply.com> Loriga" ([http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga)) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. [http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga). Retrieved 17 June 2011.

External links

- **(Portuguese)** Loriga's Homepage (<http://lorigaportugal.multiply.com>)

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Categories: Parishes of Seia | Towns in Portugal

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Loriga

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
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Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [loˈrige]) is a civil parish (Portuguese: *freguesia*) in south-central part of the municipality of Seia, in central Portugal. Part of the district of Guarda, it is 20 km away from the city of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon, nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities/villages of Loriga and Fontão.

Contents

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Middle Ages
 - 1.2 Monarchy
- 2 Geography
- 3 Economy
- 4 References
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History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its

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<div>Loriga</div> <div>Civil Parish (<i>Vila</i>)</div>	
	
The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela	
Official name: Freguesia de Loriga	
Country	 Portugal
Region	Centro, Portugal
Subregion	Serra da Estrela
District	Guarda
Municipality	Seia
Localities	Fontão, Loriga
Landmark	Torre (Serra da Estrela)
Rivers	Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga
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- elevation	1,293 m (4,242 ft)
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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

Civil Parish ([Vila](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Vila de Loriga



Coat of arms

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

Rivers

Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

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Notes

1. ^ [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q](#) "[História concisa de Loriga](#)" por António Conde. Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "[Breve história das origens à actualidade](#)" (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30>. Retrieved 17 June 2011.
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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

[Civil Parish](#) ([Freguesia](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Freguesia de Loriga

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

Rivers

Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center

Loriga

- elevation

1,293 m (4,242 ft)

- coordinates

40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Length

4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast

Width

13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast

Area

36.25 km² (14 sq mi)

Population

1,367 (2005)

Density

37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

[LAU](#)

[Vila](#)/Junta Freguesia

- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loricense or Loriguense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
Parish Address	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019 6270-073 Loriga

Wikimedia Commons: [Loriga](#)

Website: <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/>

Statistics from [INE](#) (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico Português (2010)



Coat of arms

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [\[loˈɾiɡɐ\]](#)) is a civil parish ([Portuguese: freguesia](#)) in south-central part of the municipality of [Seia](#), in central [Portugal](#). Part of the district of [Guarda](#), it is 20 km away from the city of [Seia](#), 40 km away from [Viseu](#), 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from [Lisbon](#), nestled in the [Serra da Estrela](#) mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities of Loriga and Fontão.

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- 1 History
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[\[edit\]](#) History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga is ancient, beautiful and historic portuguese small town (vila), located in the Serra da Estrela mountains. Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.^[1]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and [palisade](#).^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promontory, which were later appropriated by the [Visigoths](#) in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their [Lusitanian](#) province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient [Visigothic](#) chapel. São Gens, a [Celtic](#) saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor [Diocletian](#), and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

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Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving [forals](#) in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of [Afonso Henriques](#)), 1249 (during the reign of [Afonso III](#)), 1474 (under King [Afonso V](#)) and finally in 1514 (by King [Manuel I](#)).^[1]

Loriga was an ecclesiastical parish of the [vicarage](#) of the Royal [Padroado](#) and its Matriz Church was ordered constructed in 1233, by King [Sancho II](#).^[1] This church, was to the invocation of *Santa Maria Maior*, and constructed over the ancient small Visigothic chapel (there is a lateral block with Visigoth inscriptions visible).^[1] Constructed in the [Romanesque](#)-style it consists of a three-nave building, with hints of the Sé Velha of Coimbra. This structure was destroyed during the [1755 earthquake](#), and only portions of the lateral walls were preserved.^[1]

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The 1755 earthquake resulted in significant damage to the village of Loriga, destroying homes and the parochial residence, in addition to opening-up cracks and faults in the village's larger buildings, such as the historic municipal council hall (constructed in the 13th century).^[1] An emissary of the [Marquess of](#)

[Pombal](#) actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even [Covilhã](#)) and provide support.^[1]

The residents of Loriga supported the Asolutionist forces of the [Infante Miguel of Portugal](#) against the Liberals, during the Portuguese [Liberal Wars](#), which resulted in Loriga being abandoned politically after Miguel's expulsion by his brother King [Peter](#).^[1] In 1855, as a consequence of its support, it was stripped of municipal status during the municipal reforms of the 19th century.^[1] At the time of its municipal demise (October 1855), the municipality of Loriga included the parishes of Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim and Vide, as well as thirty other disincorporated villages.^[1]

Loriga was an industrial centre for textile manufacturing during the 19th century. It was one of the few industrialized centres in the Beira Interior region, even supplanting Seia until the middle of the 20th century.^[1] Only Covilhã out-performed Loriga in terms of businesses operating from its lands; companies such as Regato, Redondinha, Fonte dos Amores, Tapadas, Fândega, Leitão & Irmãos, Augusto Luís Mendes, Lamas, Nunes Brito, Moura Cabral and Lorimalhas, among others.^[1] The main roadway in Loriga, *Avenida Augusto Luís Mendes*, is named for one of the villages most illustrious industrialists. The wool industry started to decline during the last decades of the 20th century, a factor that aggravated and accelerated the decline of the region.^[1]

[\[edit\]](#) Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

Known locally as the "*Portuguese Switzerland*" due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the [Serra da Estrela Natural Park](#).^[2] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira de Loriga;^[2] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main village is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and 1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, *Vale de Loriga* was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central village, Loriga, is seven kilometres from [Torre](#) (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

[\[edit\]](#) Economy



[Vodafone Ski Resort](#), [Serra da Estrela](#), in Loriga.

[Textiles](#) are the principal local export; Loriga was a hub the textile and [wool](#) industries during the mid-19th century, in addition to being subsistence agriculture responsible for the cultivation of corn. The Loriguense economy is based on metallurgical industries, bread-making, commercial shops, restaurants and agricultural support services.

While that textile industry has since dissipated, the town began to attract a tourist trade due to its proximity to the Serra da Estrela and [Vodafone Ski Resort](#) (the only ski center in Portugal), which was constructed within the parish limits.

[[edit](#)] **References**

Notes

- [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q](#) [História Concisa de Loriga, por António Conde](#) (in Portuguese). [Loriga, Portugal and similar pages](#) (in Portuguese and English). Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). ["Breve história das origens à actualidade"](#) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga.
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- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
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Loriga

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Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W

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History



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<div>The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela</div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div>Official name:</div></div></div><div>Vila de Loriga</div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Country</div></div><div>Portugal</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Region</div></div><div>Centro, Portugal</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Subregion</div></div><div>Serra da Estrela</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>District</div></div><div>Guarda</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Municipality</div></div><div>Seia</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Localities</div></div><div>Fontão, Loriga</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Landmark</div></div><div>Torre (Serra da Estrela)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Rivers</div></div><div>Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga</div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Center</div></div><div>Loriga</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>- elevation</div></div><div>1,293 m (4,242 ft)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>- coordinates</div></div><div>40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W</div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Length</div></div><div>4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Width</div></div><div>13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Area</div></div><div>36.25 km² (14 sq mi)</div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Population</div></div><div>1,367 (2005)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Density</div></div><div>37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)</div></div></div></div></div>	
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<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>President Junta</div></div><div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>President Assembleia</div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Timezone</div></div><div>WET (UTC0)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>- summer (DST)</div></div><div>WEST (UTC+1)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>ISO 3166-2 code</div></div><div>PT-</div></div></div></div></div></div>	

and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.^[1]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and palisade.^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were later appropriated by the Visigoths in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their Lusitanian province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient Visigothic chapel. São Gens, a Celtic saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loriguense or Loricense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
Parish Address	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019 6270-073 Loriga
Wikimedia Commons: Loriga	
Website: http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/	
Statistics from INE (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico Português (2010)	

Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving forals in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of Afonso Henriques), 1249 (during the reign of Afonso III), 1474 (under King Afonso V) and finally in 1514 (by King Manuel I).^[1]

Loriga was an ecclesiastical parish of the vicarage of the Royal Padroado and its Matriz Church was ordered constructed in 1233, by King Sancho II.^[1] This church, was to the invocation of *Santa Maria Maior*, and constructed over the ancient small Visigothic chapel (there is a lateral block with Visigoth inscriptions visible).^[1] Constructed in the Romanesque-style it consists of a three-nave building, with hints of the Sé Velha of Coimbra. This structure was destroyed during the 1755 earthquake, and only portions of the lateral walls were preserved.^[1]

Monarchy

The 1755 earthquake resulted in significant damage to the village of Loriga, destroying homes and the parochial residence, in addition to opening-up cracks and faults in the village's larger buildings, such as the historic municipal council hall (constructed in the 13th century).^[1] An emissary of the Marquess of Pombal actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even Covilhã) and provide support.^[1]

The residents of Loriga supported the Asolutionist forces of the Infante Miguel of Portugal against the Liberals, during the Portuguese Liberal Wars, which resulted in Loriga being abandoned politically after Miguel's expulsion by his brother King Peter.^[1] In 1855, as a consequence of its support, it was stripped of municipal status during the municipal reforms of the 19th century.^[1] At the time of its municipal demise (October 1855), the municipality of Loriga included the parishes of Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim and Vide, as well as thirty other disincorporated villages.^[1]

Loriga was an industrial centre for textile manufacturing during the 19th century. It was one of the few industrialized centres in the Beira Interior region, even supplanting Seia until the middle of the 20th century.^[1] Only Covilhã out-performed Loriga in terms of businesses operating from its lands; companies such as Regato, Redondinha, Fonte dos Amores, Tapadas, Fândega, Leitão & Irmãos, Augusto Luís Mendes, Lamas, Nunes Brito, Moura Cabral and Lorimalhas, among others.^[1] The main roadway in Loriga, *Avenida Augusto Luís Mendes*, is named for one of the villages most illustrious industrialists. The wool industry started to decline during the last decades of the 20th century, a factor that aggravated and accelerated the decline of the region.^[1]

Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

Known locally as the "*Portuguese Switzerland*" due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela Natural Park.^[2] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira de Loriga;^[2] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main village is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and

1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, *Vale de Loriga* was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central village, Loriga, is seven kilometres from Torre (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

Economy



Vodafone Ski Resort, Serra da Estrela, in Loriga.

Textiles are the principal local export; Loriga was a hub the textile and wool industries during the mid-19th century, in addition to being subsistence agriculture responsible for the cultivation of corn. The Loriguense economy is based on metallurgical industries, bread-making, commercial shops, restaurants and agricultural support services.

While that textile industry has since dissipated, the town began to attract a tourist trade due to its proximity to the Serra da Estrela and Vodafone Ski Resort (the only ski center in Portugal), which was constructed within the parish limits.

References

Notes

1. <http://www.lorica.no.sapo.pt> Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Breve história das origens à actualidade" ([http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30)) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. [http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30). Retrieved 17 June 2011.
2. ^{a b} Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Conhece em Loriga...Geografia em <http://viriathus.multiply.com> Loriga" ([http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga)) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. [http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php? http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga](http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?http://www.lorica.no.sapo.ptprogooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga). Retrieved 17 June 2011.

External links

- **(Portuguese)** Loriga's Homepage (<http://lorigaportugal.multiply.com>)

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loriga>"

Categories: Parishes of Seia | Towns in Portugal

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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

[Civil Parish](#) ([Freguesia](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Freguesia de Loriga

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

Rivers

Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center

Loriga

- elevation

1,293 m (4,242 ft)

- coordinates

40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Length

4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast

Width

13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast

Area

36.25 km² (14 sq mi)

Population

1,367 (2005)

Density

37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

[LAU](#)

[Vila](#)/Junta Freguesia

- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loricense or Loriguense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
Parish Address	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019 6270-073 Loriga

Wikimedia Commons: [Loriga](#)

Website: <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/>

Statistics from [INE](#) (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico Português (2010)



Coat of arms

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [loˈɾiɡɐ]) is a civil parish (Portuguese: *freguesia*) in south-central part of the municipality of [Seia](#), in central [Portugal](#). Part of the district of [Guarda](#), it is 20 km away from the city of [Seia](#), 40 km away from [Viseu](#), 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from [Lisbon](#), nestled in the [Serra da Estrela](#) mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities of Loriga and Fontão.

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- 1 History
 - 1.1 Middle Ages
 - 1.2 Monarchy
- 2 Geography
- 3 Economy
- 4 References
- 5 External links

[\[edit\]](#) History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga is ancient, beautiful and historic portuguese small town (vila), located in the Serra da Estrela mountains. Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians an Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.[1]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and [palisade](#).^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were later appropriated by the [Visigoths](#) in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their [Lusitanian](#) province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient [Visigothic](#) chapel. São Gens, a [Celtic](#) saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor [Diocletian](#), and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

[\[edit\]](#) Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving [forals](#) in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of [Afonso Henriques](#)), 1249 (during the reign of [Afonso III](#)), 1474 (under King [Afonso V](#)) and finally in 1514 (by King [Manuel I](#)).^[1]

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[Pombal](#) actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even [Covilhã](#)) and provide support.^[1]

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[\[edit\]](#) Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

Known locally as the "*Portuguese Switzerland*" due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the [Serra da Estrela Natural Park](#).^[2] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira de Loriga;^[2] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main village is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and 1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, *Vale de Loriga* was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central village, Loriga, is seven kilometres from [Torre](#) (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

[\[edit\]](#) Economy



[Vodafone Ski Resort](#), [Serra da Estrela](#), in Loriga.

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While that textile industry has since dissipated, the town began to attract a tourist trade due to its proximity to the Serra da Estrela and [Vodafone Ski Resort](#) (the only ski center in Portugal), which was constructed within the parish limits.

[[edit](#)] References

Notes

- [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q](#) [História Concisa de Loriga, por António Conde](#) (in Portuguese). [Loriga, Portugal and similar pages](#) (in Portuguese and English). Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). ["Breve história das origens à actualidade"](#) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga.
<http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30>. Retrieved 17 June 2011.
- [^] [a b](#) Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). ["Conhece em Loriga...Geografia em Loriga"](#) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga.
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[[edit](#)] External links

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- (Portuguese and English) [Loriga - Portugal](#)

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Loriga

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
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Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [loˈrige]) is a civil parish (Portuguese: *freguesia*) in south-central part of the municipality of Seia, in central Portugal. Part of the district of Guarda, it is 20 km away from the city of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon, nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities/villages of Loriga and Fontão.

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History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W

Loriga <div>Civil Parish (<i>Vila</i>)</div>	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div></div></div>	
The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela	
Official name: Freguesia de Loriga	
Country	 Portugal
Region	Centro, Portugal
Subregion	Serra da Estrela
District	Guarda
Municipality	Seia
Localities	Fontão, Loriga
Landmark	Torre (Serra da Estrela)
Rivers	Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga
Center	Loriga
- elevation	1,293 m (4,242 ft)
- coordinates	40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W
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Population	1,367 (2005)
Density	37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)
LAU	Freguesia/Junta Freguesia
- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta :
President Assembleia
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)

The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.^[1]

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and palisade.^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were later appropriated by the Visigoths in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their Lusitanian province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient Visigothic chapel. São Gens, a Celtic saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loriguense or Loricense
Patron Saint	Santa Maria Maior
Parish Address	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019 6270-073 Loriga
Wikimedia Commons: Loriga	
Website: http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/	
Statistics from INE (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico Português (2010)	

Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving forals in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the *Terras de Loriga* for over two decades, during the reign of Afonso Henriques), 1249 (during the reign of Afonso III), 1474 (under King Afonso V) and finally in 1514 (by King Manuel I).^[1]

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Geography



A bridge over a ravine in Loriga, with the pastures of the valley landscape

Known locally as the "*Portuguese Switzerland*" due to its landscape that includes a principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela Natural Park.^[2] It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira da Nave;^[2] it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main village is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and

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References

Notes

- ¹ Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "Breve história das origens à actualidade" (<http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30>) (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30>. Retrieved 17 June 2011.
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External links

- **(Portuguese)** Loriga's Homepage (<http://viriathus.multiply.com>)

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Categories: Parishes of Seia | Towns in Portugal

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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

Civil Parish ([Vila](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Vila de Loriga



Coat of arms

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

District

[Guarda](#)

Municipality

[Seia](#)

Localities

Fontão, **Loriga**

Landmark

[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

Rivers

Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center

Loriga

- elevation

1,293 m (4,242 ft)

- coordinates

40°19'13.69"N 7°39'58.15"W﻿ / ﻿40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Length

4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast

Width

13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast

Area

36.25 km² (14 sq mi)

Population

1,367 (2005)

Density

37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

[LAU](#)

- location

[Freguesia](#)/Junta Freguesia

Largo da Fonte do Mouro, **Loriga**, [Seia](#)

[President Junta](#)

- - - - -

President Assembleia

- - - - -

Timezone

[WET](#) (UTC0)

- summer (DST)

[WEST](#) (UTC+1)

ISO 3166-2 code

[PT-](#)

Postal Zone

6270-073 Loriga

Area Code & Prefix

(+351) 238 XXX XXX

[Demonym](#)

Loriguense or Loricense

[Patron Saint](#)

[Santa Maria Maior](#)

Parish Address

Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019
6270-073 Loriga

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- 1 History
 - 1.1 Middle Ages
 - 1.2 Monarchy
- 2 Geography
- 3 Economy
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[\[edit\]](#) History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

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When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and *Rua de Viriato*, fortified with a wall and [palisade](#).^[1] The second group, in the *Bairro de São Ginês*, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promintory, which were later appropriated by the [Visigoths](#) in order to construct a chapel.^[1] The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of *Lorica* to the rest of their [Lusitanian](#) province.^[1] The barrio of São Ginês (*São Gens*), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient [Visigothic](#) chapel. São Gens, a [Celtic](#) saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor [Diocletian](#), and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as *São Ginês*, due to its easy of pronunciation.^[1]

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[[edit](#)] [References](#)

Notes

1. ^ [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q](#) "[História concisa de Loriga](#)" por António Conde. Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "[Breve história das origens à actualidade](#)" (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownew&topic=12&newid=30>. Retrieved 17 June 2011.
2. ^ [a b](#) Junta Freguesia, ed (2011). "[Conhece em Loriga...Geografia em Loriga](#)" (in Portuguese). Loriga (Seia), Portugal: Junta de Freguesia de Loriga. <http://www.freguesiadeloriga.com/index.php?progooption=turnews&do=shownewsbytopic&topic=12&subtipo=Geografia%20de%20Loriga>. Retrieved 17 June 2011.

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Loriga

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For the Spanish writer and filmmaker, see [Ray Loriga](#).

Coordinates: 40°19′13.69″N 7°39′58.15″W﻿ / ﻿?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W﻿ / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

Civil Parish ([Freguesia](#))



The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Freguesia de Loriga

Country

 [Portugal](#)

Region

[Centro, Portugal](#)

Subregion

[Serra da Estrela](#)

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[Guarda](#)

Municipality

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[Torre \(Serra da Estrela\)](#)

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Density

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[LAU](#)

[Vila](#)/Junta Freguesia

- location	Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga , Seia
President Junta	- - - - -
President Assembleia	- - - - -
Timezone	WET (UTC0)
- summer (DST)	WEST (UTC+1)
ISO 3166-2 code	PT-
Postal Zone	6270-073 Loriga
Area Code & Prefix	(+351) 238 XXX XXX
Demonym	Loricense or Loriguense
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[\[edit\]](#) History



The remaining Roman-era bridge crossing the Ribeira de Loriga

Loriga is ancient, beautiful and historic portuguese small town (vila), located in the Serra da Estrela mountains. Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and gathering/agriculture.[1]

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Notes

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[[edit](#)] External links

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LORIGA

Loriga is an ancient, beautiful and historic small portuguese town, located in the Serra da Estrela mountains.

Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

Loriga as enormous touristics potentialities and they are the only ski resort and ski trails existing in Portugal (Loriga is the Lusian Capital and the capital of the snow in Portugal).

Loriga is a small town in Portugal located in Guarda District.

Loriga is 20 km away from the village of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon. It is nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range.

It is known as the "Portuguese Switzerland" due to its landscape: a small town surrounded by mountains.

Known to be settled by the Lusitanians, the town is more than 2600 years old and was part of the Roman province of Lusitania. It was known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans.

Loriga became a textile manufacturing center in the begin-19th century. While that industry has since dissipated, today the town attracts a sizable tourist trade due to its picturesque scenery and vicinity to the Serra da Estrela Ski Resort, the only ski center in Portugal, totally inside the town limits.

Coordinates: 40°19'13.69?N 7°39'58.15?W? / ?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W? / 40.3204694; -7.6661528

Loriga

Civil Parish (Vila)

The valley parish of Loriga in the shadow of the Serra da Estrela

Official name: Vila de Loriga

Country - Portugal

Region - Centro, Portugal

Subregion - Serra da Estrela

District - Guarda

Municipality - Seia

Localities - Fontão, Loriga

Landmark - Torre (Serra da Estrela)

Rivers - Ribeira de São Bento, Ribeira de Loriga

Center Loriga

- elevation 1,293 m (4,242 ft)

- coordinates40°19'13.69"N 7°39'58.15"W? / ?40.3204694°N 7.6661528°W? /

40.3204694; -7.6661528

Length4.21 km (3 mi), Northwest-Southeast

Width13.78 km (9 mi), Southwest-Northeast

Area36.25 km² (14 sq mi)

Population1,367 (2005)

Density37.71 / km² (98 / sq mi)

LAU - Vila/Junta Freguesia

- location - Largo da Fonte do Mouro, Loriga

Timezone - WET (UTC0)

- summer (DST)WEST (UTC+1)

ISO 3166-2 code PT-

Postal Zone - 6270-073 Loriga

Area Code & Prefix(+351) 238 XXX XXX

Demonym – Loriguense or Loricense

Patron Saint - Santa Maria Maior

Parish Address - Largo da Fonte do Mouro, 1019

6270-073 Loriga

Statistics from INE (2001); geographic detail from Instituto Geográfico

Português (2010)

Loriga (Portuguese pronunciation: [loʁiˈɡɐ]) is a small town (Portuguese: vila) in south-central part of the municipality of Seia, in central Portugal. Part of the district of Guarda, it is 20 km away from the city of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon, nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. In 2005, estimates have the resident population at about 1367 inhabitants, in an area of 36.25 km² that includes the two localities/villages of Loriga and Fontão.

History

Loriga was founded originally along a column between ravines where today the historic centre exists. The site was ostensibly selected more than 2600 years ago, owing to its defensibility, the abundance of potable water and pasturelands, and lowlands that provided conditions to practice both hunting and

gathering/agriculture.

When the Romans arrived in the region, the settlement was concentrated into two areas. The larger, older and principal agglomeration was situated in the area of the main church and Rua de Viriato, fortified with a wall and palisade. The second group, in the Bairro de São Ginês, were some small homes constructed on the rocky promontory, which were later appropriated by the Visigoths in order to construct a chapel. The 1st century Roman road and two bridges (the second was destroyed in the 17th century after flooding) connected the outpost of Loriga to the rest of their Lusitanian province. The bairro of São Ginês (São Gens), a local ex-libris, is the location of the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, an ancient Visigothic chapel. São Gens, a Celtic saint, martyred in Arles na Gália, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian, and over time the locals began to refer to this saint as São Ginês, due to its easy pronunciation.

Middle Ages

Loriga was the municipal seat since the 12th century, receiving forals in 1136 (João Rhânia, master of the Terras de Loriga for over two decades, during the reign of Afonso Henriques), 1249 (during the reign of Afonso III), 1474 (under King Afonso V) and finally in 1514 (by King Manuel I).

Loriga was an ecclesiastical parish of the vicarage of the Royal Padroado and its Matriz Church was ordered constructed in 1233, by King Sancho II. This church, was to the invocation of Santa Maria Maior, and constructed over the ancient small Visigothic chapel (there is a lateral block with Visigoth inscriptions visible). Constructed in the Romanesque-style it consists of a three-nave building, with hints of the Sé Velha of Coimbra. This structure was destroyed during the 1755 earthquake, and only portions of the lateral walls were preserved.

The 1755 earthquake resulted in significant damage to the village of Loriga, destroying homes and the parochial residence, in addition to opening-up cracks and faults in the village's larger buildings, such as the historic municipal council hall (constructed in the 13th century). An emissary of the Marquess of Pombal actually visited Loriga to evaluate the damage (something that did not happen in other mountainous parishes, even Covilhã) and provide support.

The residents of Loriga supported the Absolutist forces of the Infante Miguel of Portugal against the Liberals, during the Portuguese Liberal Wars, which resulted in Loriga being abandoned politically after Miguel's expulsion by his brother King Peter. In 1855, as a consequence of its support, it was stripped of municipal status during the municipal reforms of the 19th century. At the time of its municipal demise (October 1855), the municipality of Loriga included the parishes of Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim and Vide, as well as thirty other disincorporated villages.

Loriga was an industrial centre for textile manufacturing during the 19th century. It was one of the few industrialized centres in the Beira Interior region, even supplanting Seia until the middle of the 20th century. Only Covilhã out-performed Loriga in terms of businesses operating from its lands; companies such as Regato, Redondinha, Fonte dos Amores, Tapadas, Fândega, Leitão & Irmãos, Augusto Luís Mendes, Lamas, Nunes Brito, Moura Cabral and Lorimalhas, among others. The main roadway in Loriga, Avenida Augusto Luís Mendes, is named for one of the villages most illustrious industrialists. The wool industry started to decline during the last decades of the 20th century, a factor that aggravated and accelerated the decline of the region.

Geography

Known locally as the "Portuguese Switzerland" due to its landscape that includes a

principal settlement nestled in the mountains of the Serra da Estrela Natural Park. It is located in the south-central part of the municipality of Seia, along the southeast part of the Serra, between several ravines, but specifically the Ribeira de São Bento and Ribeira de Loriga; it is 20 kilometres from Seia, 80 kilometres from Guarda and 300 kilometres from the national capital (Lisbon). A main small town is accessible by the national roadway E.N. 231, that connects directly to the region of the Serra da Estrela by way of E.N.338 (which was completed in 2006), or through the E.N.339, a 9.2 kilometre access that transits some of the main elevations (960 metres near Portela do Arão or Portela de Loriga, and 1650 metres around the Lagoa Comprida).

The region is carved by U-shaped glacial valleys, modelled by the movement of ancient glaciers. The main valley, Vale de Loriga was carved by longitudinal abrasion that also created rounded pockets, where the glacial resistance was minor. Starting at an altitude of 1991 metres along the Serra da Estrela the valley descends abruptly until 290 metres above sea level (around Vide), passing villages such as Cabeça, Casal do Rei and Muro. The central town, Loriga, is seven kilometres from Torre (the highest point), but the parish is sculpted by cliffs, alluvial plains and glacial lakes deposited during millennia of glacial erosion, and surrounded by rare ancient forest that surrounded the lateral flanks of these glaciers.

Economy

Textiles are the principal local export; Loriga was a hub the textile and wool industries during the mid-19th century, in addition to being subsistence agriculture responsible for the cultivation of corn. The Loriguense economy is based on metallurgical industries, bread-making, commercial shops, restaurants and agricultural support services.

While that textile industry has since dissipated, the town began to attract a tourist trade due to its proximity to the Serra da Estrela and Vodafone Ski Resort (the only ski center in Portugal), which was constructed within the parish limits.

(By António Conde)

LORIGA - * LORICA LUSITANORUM

CASTRUM EST - História concisa de Loriga

Loriga é uma vila e freguesia portuguesa, situada na Serra da Estrela, distrito da Guarda. Tem 36,52 km² de área, e densidade populacional de 37,51 hab/km².

Loriga encontra-se a 80km da Guarda e 300km de Lisboa.

A vila é acessível pela EN 231, e tem acesso à Torre pela EN 338, seguindo

um traçado projectado décadas atrás, com um percurso de 9.2 km de paisagens deslumbrantes, entre as cotas 960m (Portela de Loriga) e 1650m, acima da Lagoa Comprida onde entronca com a EN 339.

A área urbana da vila encontra-se a uma altitude que varia entre os 770m e os 1200m.

Gentílico:Loricense ou loriguense
Orago:Santa Maria Maior
Código Postal:6270

Há décadas foi chamada a "Suíça Portuguesa" devido às características da sua belíssima paisagem. Está situada a partir de 770m de altitude, rodeada por montanhas,todas com mais de 1500m de altitude das quais se destacam a Penha dos Abutres (1828m de altitude) e a Penha do Gato (1771m), e é abraçada por dois cursos de água: a Ribeira de Loriga e a Ribeira de S.Bento,as quais se unem depois da E.T.A.R. da vila.A Ribeira de Loriga é um dos afluentes do Rio Alva.

Vila

A vila está dotada de uma ampla gama de infraestrutras,como por exemplo,a Escola C+S Dr.Reis Leitão,a Banda Filarmónica de Loriga, fundada em 1905, o corpo de Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga, cujos serviços se desenvolvem na área do antigo Município Loricense, a Casa de Repouso N^a. Sr^a. da Guia, uma das últimas obras sociais de relevo,a Associação Loriguense de Apoio à Terceira Idade,o Grupo Desportivo Loriguense,fundado em 1934,Posto da GNR,Correios,serviços bancários, farmácia,Escola EB1 e pré-escolar, praia fluvial,estância de esqui (única em Portugal),etc . Ao longo do ano celebram-se de maneira especial o Natal, a Páscoa (com a tradicional Amenta das Almas) e festas em honra de S. António (durante o mês Junho) e S. Sebastião (durante o mês de Julho), com as respectivas mordomias e procissões. Porém, o ponto mais alto das festividades religiosas é a festa dedicada N^aSr^a da Guia, padroeira da diáspora loricense, que se realiza todos os anos, no primeiro Domingo de Agosto.

Acordos de geminação:

Loriga celebrou acordo de geminação com:
A vila, actual cidade de Sacavém, no concelho de Loures, em 1 de Junho de 1996.

História concisa de Loriga

Lorica,foi o nome dado pelos Romanos a Lobriga, povoação que foi,nos Hermínius(actual Serra da Estrela),um forte bastião lusitano contra os

invasores romanos. Os Hermínius foram a maior fortaleza lusitana e Lorica situada no coração dessa fortaleza, perto do ponto mais alto. Lorica, do latim, é nome de antiga couraça guerreira, de que derivou Loriga, com o mesmo significado. Os próprios soldados e legionários romanos usavam Lorica. Os Romanos puseram-lhe tal nome, devido à sua posição estratégica na serra, e ao seu protagonismo durante a guerra com os Lusitanos (* LORICA LUSITANORUM CASTRUM EST). É um caso raro de um nome que se mantém praticamente inalterado há dois mil anos, sendo altamente significativo da antiguidade e da história da povoação (por isso, a couraça é a peça central e principal do brasão histórico da vila).

A povoação foi fundada estrategicamente no alto de uma colina, entre duas ribeiras, num belo vale de origem glaciária. Desconhece-se, como é evidente, a longínqua data da sua fundação, mas sabe-se que a povoação existe há mais de dois mil e seiscentos anos, e surgiu originalmente no mesmo local onde hoje está o centro histórico da vila. No Vale de Loriga, onde a presença humana é um facto há mais de cinco mil anos, existem actualmente, além da vila, as aldeias de Cabeça, Muro, Casal do Rei, e Vide.

Da época pré-romana existe, por exemplo, uma sepultura antropomórfica com mais de dois mil anos, num local onde existiu um antigo santuário, numa época em que o nome da povoação era Lobriga, etimologia de evidente origem céltica. Lobriga, foi uma importante povoação fortificada, Celta e Lusitana, na serra.

A tradição local, e diversos antigos documentos, apontam Loriga como tendo sido berço de Viriato, que nasceu, sem dúvida, nos Hermínius, onde foi pastor desde criança. É interessante a descrição existente no livro manuscrito História da Luzitânia, do Bispo-Mor do Reino (1580): "... Sucedeu o pastor Viriato, natural de Lobriga, hoje a villa de Loriga, no cimo da Serra da Estrêla, Bispado de Coimbra, ao qual, aos quarenta annos de idade, aclamarão Rey dos Luzitanos, e casou em Évora com huma nobre senhora no anno 147...". A rua principal, da área mais antiga do centro histórico da vila de Loriga, tem o nome de Viriato, em sua homenagem.

Ainda hoje existem partes da estrada, e uma das duas pontes (século I a.C.), com que os Romanos ligaram Lorica ao restante império. A ponte romana ainda existente, sobre a Ribeira de Loriga, está em bom estado de conservação, e é um bom exemplar da arquitectura da época.

A estrada romana ligava Lorica a Egitânia (Idanha-a-Velha), Talabara (Alpedrinha), Sellium (Tomar), Scallabis (Santarém), Olisipo (Lisboa) e a Longóbriga (Longroiva), Verurium (Viseu), Balatucelum (Bobadela), Conímbriga (Condeixa) e Aeminium (Coimbra).

Quando os romanos chegaram, a povoação estava dividida em dois núcleos separados por poucas centenas de metros. O maior, mais antigo e principal situava-se na área onde hoje existem a Igreja Matriz e parte da Rua de Viriato, sendo defendido por muros e paliçadas. O outro núcleo, constituído apenas por algumas habitações, situava-se mais acima junto a um pequeno promontório rochoso, em cima do qual mais tarde os Visigodos construíram uma ermida dedicada a S. Gens.

Com o domínio romano, cresceu a importância de Lorica, uma povoação castreja

que recebeu populações de castros existentes noutros locais dos Hermínios, e que entretanto foram abandonados. Isso aconteceu porque esses castros estavam localizados em sítios onde a única vantagem existente era a facilidade de defesa. Sítios que, ao contrário de Loriga, eram apenas um local de refúgio, onde as habitações estavam afastadas dos recursos necessários à sobrevivência, tais como água e solos aráveis. Um desses castros abandonados, e cuja população se deslocou para Loriga, situava-se no ainda conhecido Monte do Castelo, ou do Castro, perto da Portela de Loriga. No século XVIII ainda eram visíveis as ruínas das fundações das habitações que ali existiram, mas actualmente no local apenas se vêem pedras soltas.

Loriga, foi também importante para os Visigodos, os quais deixaram uma ermida dedicada a S. Gens, um santo de origem céltica, martirizado em Arles, na Gália, no tempo do imperador Diocleciano. A ermida sofreu obras de alteração e o orago foi substituído, passando a ser de Nossa Senhora do Carmo. Com a passagem dos séculos, os lorigenses passaram a conhecer o santo por S. Ginês, hoje nome de bairro neste local do actual centro histórico da vila. A actual derivação do nome romano, Loriga, começou a ser usada pelos Visigodos.

A Igreja Matriz tem, numa das portas laterais, uma pedra com inscrições visigóticas, aproveitada de um antigo pequeno templo existente no local quando da construção datada de 1233. A antiga igreja, era um templo românico com três naves, a traça exterior era semelhante à da Sé Velha de Coimbra, tinha o tecto e abóbada pintados com frescos, e, quando foi destruída pelo sismo de 1755, possuía nas paredes, quadros da escola de Grão Vasco. Da primitiva igreja românica do século XIII restam partes das paredes laterais.

Desde a reconquista cristã, que Loriga esteve sob a exclusiva influência administrativa e eclesiástica de Coimbra, pertencendo também à Coroa e à Vigariaria do Padroado Real, e foi o próprio rei (na época D. Sancho II) que mandou construir a Igreja Matriz, cujo orago era, tal como hoje, de Santa Maria Maior. Na segunda metade do século XII já existia a paróquia de Loriga, e os fieis dos então poucos e pequenos lugares ou "casais" dos arredores, vinham à vila assistir aos serviços religiosos. Alguns desses lugares, hoje freguesias, foram, a partir do século XVI, adquirindo alguma autonomia religiosa, começando por Alvoco, e seguindo-se Vide, Cabeça e Teixeira.

A vila de Loriga, recebeu forais de João Rhânia (senhorio das Terras de Loriga durante cerca de duas décadas, no tempo de D. Afonso Henriques) em 1136, de D. Afonso III em 1249, de D. Afonso V em 1474, e recebeu foral novo de D. Manuel I em 1514.

Com D. Afonso III, a vila recebeu o primeiro foral régio, e em 1474, D. Afonso V doou Loriga ao fidalgo Álvaro Machado, herdeiro de Luís Machado, que era também senhor de Oliveira do Hospital e de Sandomil, doação confirmada em 1477, e mais tarde por D. Manuel I. No entanto, após a morte do referido fidalgo, a vila voltou definitivamente para os bens da Coroa. No século XII, o concelho de Loriga abrangia a área compreendida entre a Portela de Loriga (hoje também conhecida por Portela do Arão) e Pedras Lavradas, incluindo as áreas das actuais freguesias de Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Teixeira, e Vide. Na primeira metade do século XIX, em 1836, o concelho de Loriga passou a incluir Valezim e Sazes da

Beira.Valezim,actual aldeia histórica,recebeu foral em 1201,e o concelho foi extinto em 1836,passando a pertencer ao de Loriga. Alvoco da Serra recebeu foral em 1514 e Vide recebeu foral no século XVII,mas voltaram a ser incluídas no concelho de Loriga em 1828 e 1834 respectivamente,também no início do século XIX.As sete freguesias que ocupam a área do antigo município loricense, constituem actualmente a denominada Região de Loriga.Essas freguesias constituem também a Associação de Freguesias da Serra da Estrela,com sede na vila de Loriga.

Loriga,é uma vila industrializada(têxtil) desde o início do século XIX,quando "aderiu" à chamada revolução industrial,mas,já no século XVI os loricenses produziam bureis e outros panos de lã.Loriga,chegou a ser uma das localidades mais industrializadas da Beira Interior,e a actual sede de concelho só conseguiu ultrapassá-la em meados do século XX.Tempos houve em que só a Covilhã ultrapassava Loriga em número de empresas.Demonstrativo da genialidade dos loricenses,é que tudo isso aconteceu apesar dos acessos difíceis à vila,os quais até à década de trinta do século XX,se resumiam à velhinha estrada romana de Lorica,contruída no século I antes de Cristo.Nomes de empresas,tais como Regato,Fândega,Leitão & Irmãos,Redondinha,Tapadas,Augusto Luís Mendes,Moura Cabral,Lorimalhas,Lages Santos,Nunes Brito,etc,fazem parte da rica história industrial desta vila.A maior e principal avenida de Loriga tem o nome de Augusto Luís Mendes,o mais destacado dos antigos industriais loricenses.

Mais tarde,a metalurgia,a pastelaria,e mais recentemente,o turismo (Loriga tem enormes potencialidades turísticas),passaram a fazer parte dos pilares da economia da vila.

Outra prova do génio loricense é um dos exlÍbris de Loriga,os inúmeros socalcos e a sua complexa rede de irrigação,construídos ao longo de muitas centenas de anos,e que transformaram um vale belo mas rochoso,num vale fértil.

Mas, Loriga acabou por ser derrotada por um inimigo político e administrativo, local e nacional, contra o qual teve que lutar desde meados do século XIX. A história da vila de Loriga é, aliás, um exemplo das consequências que os confrontos de uma guerra civil podem ter no futuro de uma localidade e de uma região. Loriga tinha a categoria de sede de concelho desde o século XII, tendo mas, por ter apoiado os chamados Absolutistas contra os Liberais na guerra civil portuguesa, teve o castigo de deixar de ser sede de concelho em 1855. A conspiração movida por desejos expansionistas da localidade que beneficiou com o facto, precipitou os acontecimentos. Tratou-se de um grave erro político e administrativo; foi, no mínimo, um caso de injusta vingança política, numa época em que não existia democracia e reinavam o compadrio e a corrupção, e assim começou o declínio de toda a região de Loriga (antigo concelho de Loriga).

Se nada de verdadeiramente eficaz for feito, começando pela vila de Loriga, esta região estará desertificada dentro de poucas décadas, o que, tal como em relação a outras relevantes terras históricas do interior do país, será com certeza considerado como uma vergonha nacional. Confirmaria também a óbvia existência de graves e sucessivos erros nas políticas de coesão, administração e ordenamento do território. Para evitar tal situação, vergonhosa para o país, é necessário no mínimo por em prática o que já é reconhecido no papel: desenvolver a vila de Loriga, pólo e centro da região.

Em Loriga existem a única estância e pistas de esqui existentes em Portugal. Loriga, é a capital da neve em Portugal.

**(Apontamento conciso sobre a história da vila de Loriga)
Loriga@site2002**

VIAS ROMANAS EM PORTUGAL - Vestígios Romanos Georeferenciados em Loriga

O nome Lorica aparece como sendo da época romana num documento medieval visigótico com referências à zona. Foi aliás na época visigótica que a "versão" Loriga começou a substituir o nome Lorica que vinha da época romana, mas o nome original dado pelos romanos só caiu totalmente em desuso durante a primeira metade do século XIII.

Depois, aparece novamente em documentos dos séculos X, XI, XII e XIII, principalmente em documentos do século XII, inclusive quando se fala de limites territoriais, onde até a actual Portela do Arão é referida como Portela de Lorica, começando mais tarde a ser referida como Portela de Aran, depois de Aarão, e finalmente do Arão.

A estrada romana de Lorica era uma espécie de estrada estratégica, Destinada a ajudar a controlar os Montes Herminius onde, como se sabe, viviam tribos lusitanas muito aguerridas. Esta estrada ligava entre si duas grandes vias transversais, a que ligava Conimbriga, a norte, e a que ligava Iaegitania, a sul. Não se sabe os locais exactos dos cruzamentos, mas tudo indica que a norte seria algures perto da actual Bobadela.

Quanto aos vestígios da calçada romana original, eles podem encontrar-se Na área das Calçadas, onde estiveram na origem deste nome, e dispersos em pequenos vestígios até à zona da Portela do Arão, tratando-se da mesma estrada.

A título de curiosidade, informa-se que a estrada romana foi utilizada desde que foi construída, provalvemente por volta de finais do século I antes de Cristo, até à década de trinta do século XX quando entrou em funcionamento a actual EN231. Sem a estrada romana teria sido impossível o já por si grande feito de Loriga se tornar um dos maiores pólos industriais têxteis da Beira Interior durante o século XIX.

- Factos comprovados: Lorica era o antigo nome de Loriga, existiram duas pontes romanas, uma delas ainda existe, e a outra, construída sobre a Ribeira de S.Bento, ruiu no século XVI, e ambas faziam parte da estrada romana que ligava a povoação ao restante império romano.

A ponte romana que ruiu estava situada a poucas dezenas de metros a Jusante da actual ponte, também construída em pedra mas datada de finais do Século XIX. A antiga estrada romana descia pela actual Rua do Porto, subia pela actual Rua do Vinhô, apanhava parte da actual Rua de Viriato passando ao lado da povoação então existente, subia pelas actuais ruas Gago Coutinho e Sacadura Cabral, passava na actual Avenida Augusto Luis Mendes, na área conhecida por Carreira, seguindo pela actual Rua do Teixeira em direcção à ponte romana sobre a Ribeira de Loriga, também conhecida por Ribeira da Nave e Ribeira das Courelas.

Entre a capela de S.Sebastião e o cemitério, existia um troço de Calçada romana bem conservada que não deixava dúvidas a ninguém sobre a sua verdadeira origem, mas infelizmente uma parte foi destruída e a restante soterrada quando fizeram a estrada entre a Rua do Porto e o cemitério. O património histórico nunca foi estimado em Loriga...

Numa zona propositadamente conhecida por Calçadas, já afastada da

vila, ainda existem vestígios bem conservados do primitivo pavimento da estrada romana.

(Por António Conde

Concise note on the history of Loriga

Loriga is an ancient, beautiful and historic small portuguese town, located in the Serra da Estrela mountains.

Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans, it is more 2600 years old. Lorica, was the name given by the Romans the Lobriga, population the was, in the Hermínius (current Serra da Estrela mountains) a strong Lusitanian bastion against the romans invaders. The Hermínius had been the biggest lusitanian fortress and situated Lorica in the heart of this fortress, close to the high point. Lorica, latin it, is name of old warlike harness, from that it derived Loriga, with signification. The Romans had the same put such name to it, due to its strategical position in the mountain range, and to its protagonism during the war with Lusitanians. (LORICA LUSITANORUM CASTRUM EST). This a case rare of a name that if it practically keeps unchanged has two a thousand years, being highly significant of the antiquity and the history of the population (the Lorica is the central piece in the coat of arms).

The population was established strategically in the high one of a hill, between two banks, in an beautiful origin valley glacier, where the presence human being exists has, at least, five a thousand years. Ignore if as it is evident, remote date of the foundation, but it is known that the population exists more than has two thousand and six hundred years, and appeared originally in the same place where today Valley of Loriga is the historical center of the town. No exist currently, beyond the town, the villages of Cabeça, Muro, Casal do Rei, and Vide.

Of the time daily pay Roman exists, for example an antropomorphus sepulture, in a place where one old sanctuary existed, at a time where the name of the population was Lobriga, etymology of evident origin celtic. Lobriga, was an important strenghtened population, celtic and lusitanian, in the mountain range. Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and portuguese national hero.

The local tradition, and diverse old documents, point Loriga as having been cradle of Viriathus, that was born, without a doubt, in the Hermínius, where the existing description in the book was interesting shepherd since child. The manuscript History of the Lusitania, of Bispo-Mor do Reino (1580): "...Succeeded the Viriato shepherd, born in Lobriga, today the small town of Loriga, in the top of a mountain of the mountain range of the Star, Bishopric of the Coimbra, to which, the forty years of age, will acclaim King of the Lusitanians, and married in Évora with a noble lady in year 147..." A main street, of the area oldest of the historical center of the town has the name of Viriathus.

Still today parts of the road, and one of the two bridges (century I b.C.), with that the Romans had bound to Lorica to remain empire. A bridge still existing Roman, on the bank of Loriga, it is in good condition of conservation, and is a good unit of the architecture of the time. The road Roman bound to Lorica the Egittânia (Idanha-a-Velha), Talabara (Alpedrinha), Sellium (Tomar), Scallabis (Santarém), Olisipo (Lisbon) and the Longóbriga (Longroiva), Verurium (Viseu), Balatucellum (Bobadela),

Conímbriga(Condeixa) and Aeminium(Coimbra).

When the Romans arrived,the population were divided in two separate nucleus for few hundreds of meters.The bigger and main he was placed in the area where today the First Church and part of the Street of Viriathus,being defended by walls and palisade.The exist another nucleus,constituted only some habitations,it a small promontory rocky.In local exists the Quarter of S.Ginês (S.Gens).

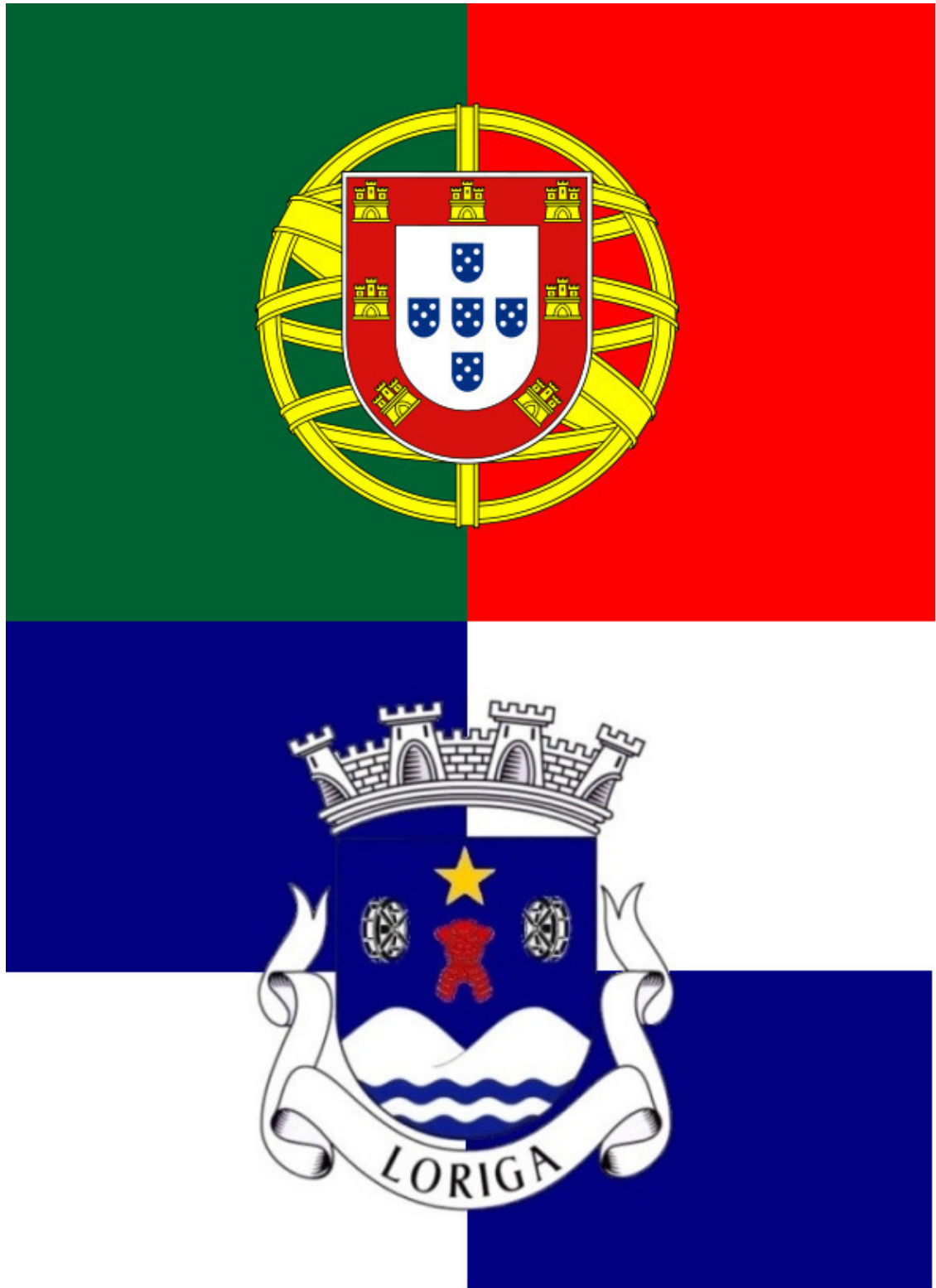
Loriga,was also important for the Visigods,which had left ermida,probably the older christian temple construted in the locality,dedicated to the S.Gens,a saint of celtic origin,martirize in Arles,the Galia,the time of emperor Diocleciano.A suffered workmanships from alteration and patron was substituted,starting to be Ours Saint Mary Lady of the Carmo.With the ticket of the centuries,the loricenses had started to know the saint for S.Ginês,today name of a quarter of the historical center of the town.A current derivation of the name,Loriga,started to be used for the Visigods.

The first church has,in one of lateral doors,a rock with visigotics registrations,used to advantage when of the construction dated of 1233 and was proper king (in the time D.Sancho II) ordered to constrution.A old church,was a romanic temple with three ships,with it traces fellow creature to the one of the old Sé de Coimbra,even so the building had different dimensions,it had the ceiling one and vault painted,and,when it was destroyed by the earthquake of year 1755,was possession pictures of the school of Grão Vasco in the walls.

Since it reconquers christian,who Loriga was under the exclusive real administrative influence and ecclesiastical of Coimbra,include the Vigariaria do Padroado Real.In the second half of century XII already existed the parish of Loriga,and the faithful of then the small places or "couples"of the outskirts,came to the town to attend the religious services.

The town of Loriga,received municipal charters (Forais) from Rhânia(seigniorly João of Lands of Loriga in the time of D.Afonso Henriques)in 1136,D.Afonso III in 1249,D.Afonso V in 1474,and received charter new from D.Manuel I in 1514.With D.Afonso III,the town returned to the ownership of the Crown,and in 1474,D.Afonso V donated to Loriga to the Álvaro Machado noble,axe donation confirmed in 1477,and later for D.Manuel I.But meanwhile,after he death of the related noble,the town was enclosed definitively in the goods of the Crowh.In the century XIII,the municipality of Loriga enclosed the understood area enters the Portela de Loriga (today also known by Portela do Arão) and Pedras Lavradas,including the areas of the actuals clienteles of Alvoco da Serra,Cabeça,Teixeira,and Vide.In the first half of the century XIX,in 1836,the municipality of Loriga passed to enclosed the populations of the Valezim and Sazes da Beira.Valezim,current historical village.Alvoco da Serra received charter in 1514,and Vide received charter in the century XVII,but the municipality of Loriga in 1828 had come back to be part do and 1834 respectively,also in beginning century XIX.The seven clienteles who occupy the area of the old Loricense Municipality,currently constitutes the called Region of Loriga and the Associação de Freguesias da Serra da Estrela with head office in Loriga.

Loriga,is a industrial town(textile)since the beginning of century XIX,when "it adhered"to the call industrial revolution,but,on longer century XVI,the loricenses produced bureis and other cloths woollen.Later,the metallurgy,the pastry shop,and more recently,the tourism(Loriga as enormous touristics potentialities),pillars of the economy had started to be part of them of town.In Loriga they are the only ski resort and existing ski trails in Portugal.Loriga is the Luso Capital and capital of the snow in Portugal.



LORIGA

Brasão de Loriga - Coat of arms

Heráldica Loriguense

Resumo do significado do brasão

Brasão: Escudo de azul, uma Loriga em vermelho realçada de prata, entre duas rodas hidráulicas a negro e realçadas de branco; Em chefe uma estrela de ouro, e na base dois montes
Coroa mural de prata de quatro torres. **Listel** de prata, com a legenda a negro: «LORIGA»

Bandeira da vila de Loriga - Flag

Bandeira: Esquartelada a azul e branco. Cordão e borlas de ouro. Haste e lança de ouro. O azul e o branco representam o céu, as águas límpidas, a neve, a beleza, a pureza e as cores do início da nacionalidade portuguesa.

Selo: Redondo, contendo no seu interior os mesmos símbolos do brasão,
e com a legenda: «Junta de Freguesia de Loriga»

Simbologia: Como peça central a Loriga, antiga couraça guerreira, origem do nome multimilenar, lembra as origens remotas da povoação e a história antiga da vila.

As duas rodas hidráulicas simbolizam a duas vêzes centenária indústria loriguense, criada com o engenho das gentes de Loriga e que fizeram a vila destacar-se ainda mais na região. Eram as rodas hidráulicas que moviam as primitivas fábricas instaladas ao longo das duas ribeiras que banham a vila. Esses abundantes recursos hídricos foram em tempos mais remotos aproveitados também para mover moínhos.

A estrela de ouro simboliza a Serra da Estrela. Pode também simbolizar a vila como uma estrela dentro da Estrela, e o ponto de referência dos inúmeros emigrantes loricenses espalhados pelo mundo. Os montes na base simbolizam os belos e verdejantes montes que ladeiam o belíssimo Vale de Loriga e a sua espectacular Garganta de Loriga.

LORIGA - INSTITUIÇÕES E ASSOCIAÇÕES DE LORIGA

INSTITUIÇÕES E ASSOCIAÇÕES LORICENSES

Algumas das instituições e associações mais emblemáticas de Loriga

Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga

A Associação Humanitária dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga, é uma das mais prestigiadas e importantes associações lorigenses. Fundada em 16 de Abril de 1982, a sua criação veio satisfazer uma necessidade há muito sentida nesta vila industrial, assim como numa região como é a de Loriga.

Sociedade Recreativa e Musical Loriguense

Esta prestigiada associação lorigense, é uma das que mais tem contribuído para, através de música da mais alta qualidade, interpretada pela sua Banda Filarmónica, levar o nome de Loriga e a rica cultura lorigense a todo o país e ao estrangeiro. Fundada em 1 de Julho de 1905, esta associação tem a sua sede num solar do século XVII, o Solar dos Mendes.

Escola C+S de Loriga

As origens da Escola C+S de Loriga remontam a 1968 com a criação da então chamada Escola Preparatória. A sua sede funcionou no Solar dos Mendes, local onde estavam também a maioria das salas de aulas, e as instalações eram complementadas pelo antigo edifício da Escola Primária, onde hoje é a sede da autarquia. As instalações foram sempre precárias e insuficientes. Entretanto a escola foi reclassificada, tendo sido montados pavilhões pré-fabricados para albergar os alunos que conseqüentemente aumentaram de número, mas as instalações continuavam insuficientes e cada vez mais degradadas. O desejo de instalações próprias e condignas, existente desde 1968, fazia-se sentir com mais intensidade. Em Novembro de 1996, foi finalmente inaugurado um edifício novo e emblemático da nova Escola Reis Leitão, instalações cujo único defeito é não possuírem pavilhão gimnodesportivo.

Centro de Assistência Paroquial de Loriga

O Centro de Assistência Paroquial de Loriga, fundado em 25 de Julho de 1952, presta relevantes serviços no apoio social, à infância e à terceira idade. Pertencem a esta instituição, a creche, o infantário, e o lar de idosos da Casa de Repouso de Nossa Senhora da Guia.

Associação Loriguense de Apoio à Terceira Idade

A Associação Loriguense de Apoio à Terceira Idade foi fundada em 12 de Julho de 1990, e tal como o nome indica, destina-se essencialmente ao apoio aos idosos, principalmente aos mais desfavorecidos. Possui um centro de dia no centro histórico da vila, e presta apoio domiciliário.

Grupo Desportivo Loriguense

O Grupo Desportivo Loricense foi fundado em 8 de Abril de 1934, transformando-se rapidamente numa importante e carismática associação desportiva, mas também cultural.

Associação dos Naturais e Amigos de Loriga

Esta prestigiada associação foi fundada em 1987 por loricenses dos tais que, por conta própria ou dentro de qualquer instituição ou associação loricense, trabalham incansavelmente para promover a sua terra-natal e contribuir para a resolução dos problemas que a afectam. Loriga deve muito a estes loricenses que, embora não residam na vila, têm lá os seus corações e as suas almas, aqueles que desenvolvem permanentemente um imenso trabalho pessoal ou colectivo (conforme a opção) pela terra que os viu nascer. A A.N.A.L.O.R publica um jornal, o Garganta de Loriga, que é um importante meio de comunicação entre os loricenses espalhados pelo país e pelo mundo. Através dos artigos de António Conde, um conhecido historiador e benfeitor de Loriga, publicados nesse jornal, os loricenses acordaram para o conhecimento da sua história mais remota. Aliás, Loriga e a sua história têm sido divulgadas pelo Sr. Conde através dos mais diversos meios de comunicação portugueses e estrangeiros e nos mais diversos sites, desde a Wikipédia até sites de grande nível cultural.

Irmandade do Santíssimo Sacramento e das Almas de Loriga

Esta instituição, de carácter religioso, é histórica e as suas origens mais remotas encontram-se no século XIV, e desde finais do século XVI que tem o nome e os moldes actuais. Noutros tempos chegou a funcionar como se fosse a Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Loriga, embora nunca tivesse esse nome.

Centro Loriguense de Belém do Pará

Esta foi a primeira associação loricense criada fora de Loriga, e foi também a primeira a ser criada no estrangeiro. Foi fundada em 4 de Julho de 1937 no seio da importante colónia loricense, que desde o século XIX existia em Belém, mas também em Manaus, havendo também loricenses noutras partes do Brasil desde o século XVII. Aliás foi a colónia de Manaus que construiu os monumentais fontanários que podem admirar-se na vila.

Freguesias da Região de Loriga [área do antigo Município Loricense]

As seis freguesias que rodeiam Loriga, e que fazem parte da Associação de Freguesias da Serra da Estrela, com sede nesta vila.

Alvoco da Serra

Alvoco da Serra é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 37,57 km² de área e 646 habitantes (2001). Densidade: 17,2 hab/km².

A freguesia é constituída por cinco localidades: Alvoco da Serra (sede da freguesia), Outeiro da Vinha, Vasco Esteves de Baixo, Vasco Esteves de Cima e Aguincho.

Alvoco da Serra recebeu foral de D. Manuel I em 17 de Fevereiro de 1514, data em que deixou de pertencer ao concelho de Loriga. Foi vila e sede de concelho entre esta data e 1828, ano em que o concelho foi extinto. Tinha, em 1801, 667 habitantes. Entre 1828 e 1855 pertenceu novamente ao concelho de Loriga, após o que passou a integrar o concelho de Seia.

Cabeça

Cabeça é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 8,55 km² de área e 229 habitantes (2001). Densidade: 26,8 hab/km². Durante muitos anos foi conhecida como São Romão de Cabeça. Até ao século XIX pertenceu ao concelho, à paróquia e à freguesia de Loriga.

A sua população vive em grande parte da agricultura e da pastorícia.

António de Almeida Santos, ministro em vários Governos, ex-presidente da Assembleia da República, filho de uma lorigense, nasceu em Cabeça, numa época em que a sua mãe dava aulas na escola primária local.

Sazes da Beira

Sazes da Beira é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 6,39 km² de área e 341 habitantes (2001). Densidade: 53,4 hab/km².

A primeira fixação definitiva deu-se (supõe-se) no século XV, no lugar chamado de "Sazes Velho".

Em 1527 tinha a aldeia 65 pessoas. No entanto e continuando à procura de proximidade da água levou à fundação do que é hoje a aldeia de Sazes da Beira propriamente dita. Não se sabe a data da fundação da sua freguesia/paróquia, mas sabe-se que foi no início do século XVIII. Em 1731 é edificada a sua Igreja Matriz.

Desde a sua fundação, Sazes pertenceu sempre ao concelho de Sandomil até à extinção deste em 1836, data em que passou a pertencer ao município de Loriga. No meio de todas as remodelações administrativas sofridas (em que Sandomil esteve prestes a pertencer ao concelho de Loriga), a freguesia de Sazes (correspondente a todo o território da sua paróquia) pertenceu ao concelho de Loriga até 1855, data em que este foi extinto.

Teixeira

Teixeira é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 12,88 km² de área e 233 habitantes (2001). Densidade: 18,1 hab/km².

Pertenceu ao concelho de Loriga até 1514 data em que Alvoco da Serra recebeu foral de D. Manuel I, passando depois a fazer parte do novo concelho da Vide no início do século XVII.

Voltou a ser incluída no município de Loriga, com a extinção do concelho de Vide em 1834, e até 1855. Passa então para o concelho de Seia ao qual pertence actualmente.

Valezim

Valezim é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 10,94 km² de área, 382 habitantes (2001) e densidade populacional de 34,9 hab/km².

A hipótese mais aceite é que o nome provém de vallecinus (palavra do latim para vale pequeno). Curiosamente, uma antiga lenda sobre a origem do nome de Valezim nasceu de um facto histórico real relacionado com Loriga. Diz a lenda: "Tendo sido expulsos de Loriga, os mouros chegaram àquele vale e exclamaram: Neste vale sim! As duas palavras foram unidas dando origem ao nome Valesim." De facto os mouros foram expulsos de Loriga e essa é a base da lenda, mas não falavam português.

As principais actividades económicas da população estão ligadas à agricultura e pastorícia, turismo de habitação e à construção civil.

O seu primeiro foral é atribuído em 1201, por D. João de Foyle. Em 1514 é renovado por D. Manuel I, e passa constituir um concelho formado apenas pela freguesia da sede. Entre os anos de 1836 e 1855 pertenceu ao concelho de Loriga.

Nessa data foi integrado no concelho de Seia, onde pertence.

A sua maior festividade é em honra de Nossa Senhora da Saúde, realizada anualmente, no primeiro Domingo de Setembro.

Vide

Vide é uma freguesia portuguesa da Região de Loriga, com 51,25 km² de área e 843 habitantes (2001), com uma densidade populacional de 16,4 hab/km².

Está situada na zona centro do país, no Parque Natural da Serra da Estrela, a uma distância de 25 Km da Torre.

A freguesia engloba as seguintes e pequenas povoações anexas:

Abitureira, Baiol, Balocas, Baloquinhos, Barreira, Barriosa, Barroco da Malhada, Borracheiras, Carvalhinho, Casal do Rei, Casas Figueiras, Cide, Chão Cimeiro, Coucedeira, Costeiras, Fontes do Cide, Foz da Rigueira, Foz do Vale, Frádigas, Gondufo, Lamigueiras, Malhada das Cilhas, Monteiros, Muro, Obra, Outeiro, Ribeira, Rodeado, Sarnadinha, Silvadal e Vale do Cide.

Pertenceu ao concelho de Loriga até ao início do século XVII, época em que recebeu foral. Foi vila e sede de concelho até ao início do século XIX (1834), tendo nessa época passado a pertencer novamente ao município loriguense até 1855, ano em que foi integrado no concelho de Seia. Em 1801 era constituído apenas pela freguesia da sede e tinha 750 habitantes.

Estudos, levados a cabo em 2002, confirmam que o povoamento do Vale de Loriga em cujo extremo se encontra Vide, remonta aos finais do Paleolítico Superior.

Entre as zonas de Entre-águas e de Ferradurras, nesta freguesia, há alguns núcleos rochosos que possuem várias inscrições rupestres, os maiores descobertos até agora, que foram objecto de estudo por parte da Associação Portuguesa de Investigação Arqueológica, e que segundo os traços gerais apresentados, pertencem à Idade do Bronze. A aldeia da Vide tem vários acessos sendo os principais a EN 230, que vem de Oliveira do Hospital, e a EN 238, na Portela de Loriga, cruzamento com a EN 231 que liga Loriga a Seia.

LORIGA - TERRA DE VIRIATO - Viriathus was born in Loriga

VIRIATO

"...Sucedeu o pastor Viriato, natural de Lobriga, hoje a vila de Loriga, no

cimo na Serra da Estrêla,Bispado de Coimbra;Ao qual,tendo quarenta anos de idade,aclamaram Rei dos Lusitanos e casou em Évora com uma nobre Senhora,no ano 147.

Prendeu em batalha, ao Pretor romano Caio Vetílio e lhe degolou 4000 soldados;A Caio Lucitor,daí a uns dias,matou 6000.

Ao capitão Caio Plaucio ,matou Viriato mais de 4000 junto de Toledo.Reforçou-se o dito capitão,e dando batalha junto de Évora,prendeu 4000 soldados.

No ano 146,o Pretor Cláudio Unimano lhe deu batalha e de todo foi destruído por Viriato,que repartiu os despojos pelos soldados,pondo nos montes mais altos da Lusitânia,os estendartes romanos..."

(Página do livro manuscrito História da Lusitânia,do Bispo Mor do Reino,1580,"traduzida" do português arcaico para o actual)

-Algumas citações de alguns dos mais importantes antigos historiadores romanos:

*** -"Viriato,um lusitano de nascimento,sendo pastor desde criança nas altas montanhas*,foi para todos os Romanos motivo do maior terror.A princípio armando emboscadas,depois devastando províncias,por último vencendo,pondo em fuga,subjugando exércitos de Pretores, e Cônsules romanos."(Orósio(5.4.1)

*** -"Viriato,nascido e criado nas mais altas montanhas* da Lusitânia,onde foi pastor desde criança,conseguiu reunir o apoio de todo o seu povo para sacudir o jugo romano e fundar uma grande nação livre na Hispânia"(Floro(1.33)

*** -"...Este Viriato era originário dos Lusitanos...Sendo pastor desde criança,estava habituado a uma vida dura nas altas montanhas*...Famoso entre as populações,foi por eles escolhido como chefe...(Diodoro Sículo(33.1.1-4)....

*Hermínius,actual Serra da Estrela

-Todos os grandes historiadores,começando pelos romanos antigos,elogiam as grandes qualidades de Viriato.Nelas se destacam,a inteligência,o humanismo,a capacidade de liderança,e a sua grande visão de estratégia militar e político.A este grande homem,que liderou os Lusitanos,antepassados dos portugueses,os romanos só conseguiram vencer recorrendo à vergonhosa traição cobarde.Este homem,tal como outros que ficaram na história,tinha origens humildes,provando-se na época,tal como hoje,que as capacidades individuais não dependem do estrato social,nem das habilitações académicas.

Viriato,era apenas um pastor,habituado desde criança a percorrer as montanhas dos Herminius(actual Serra da Estrêla),onde nasceu,e que conhecia como as palmas das suas mãos,inclusivé as povoações lusitanas da serra.A Lobriga,sua terra-natal,um povoado fortificado situado

estratégicamente próximo do ponto mais alto da serra, os romanos puseram o nome de Lorica (antiga couraça guerreira).

- Os Romanos chamaram Lorica, nome de antiga couraça guerreira (LORICA LUSITANORUM CASTRUM EST), à povoação lusitana, fortificada, de Lobriga, nome de evidente etimologia céltica. O nome Lorica foi escolhido devido à sua posição estratégica no coração dos Herminius, e ao papel desempenhado durante a resistência contra os invasores romanos numa serra que era a maior fortaleza lusitana. Do latim, Lorica, derivou Loriga, com o mesmo significado, e esta derivação do nome latino começou a ser usada pelos Visigodos. Um caso raro de um nome que se mantém praticamente inalterado há dois mil anos, sendo altamente significativo da história e da antiguidade da povoação (por isso, a couraça é a peça central do brasão histórico da vila).

Loriga, existe há mais de vinte e seis séculos, e a povoação foi fundada estrategicamente e originalmente no alto de uma colina, entre duas ribeiras, na área onde hoje existe o centro histórico da vila. A rua principal da área mais antiga do centro histórico da vila tem o nome de Viriato em sua homenagem. Exactamente na área onde, há mais de dois mil e seiscentos anos, foram feitas as primeiras habitações pelos antepassados dos loricenses.

Da época pré-romana existe, por exemplo, uma sepultura antropomórfica, num local onde existiu um antigo santuário.

Existem ainda troços da estrada romana, e uma das duas pontes (sec. I a.C.) com que os Romanos ligaram Lorica ao restante império. Esta estrada ligava Lorica a

Egitânia (Idanha-a-Velha), Talabara (Alpedrinha), Sellium (Tomar), Scallabis (Santarém), Olisipo (Lisboa), e

a

Longóbriga (Longroiva), Verurium (Viseu), Balatucelum (Bobadela), Conímbriga (Condeixa) e Aeminium (Coimbra).

Quando os Romanos chegaram, a povoação estava dividida em dois núcleos. O maior e principal, situava-se na área onde hoje existem a Igreja Matriz e a parte superior da Rua de Viriato, e estava protegido por muros e paliçadas. O outro núcleo, constituído por poucas habitações, estava localizado junto de um promontório rochoso onde hoje existe o Bairro de S. Ginês (S. Gens).

A vila de Loriga, recebeu forais de João Rhânia (senhorio das Terras de Loriga no tempo de D. Afonso Henriques), e dos reis D. Afonso III, D. Afonso V, e D. Manuel I, nos séculos XII, XIII, XV e XVI, respectivamente.

Eclesiasticamente, Loriga pertencia à Vigariaria do Padroado Real, sob a dependência de Coimbra, e a Igreja Matriz, dedicada a Santa Maria Maior, foi mandada construir pelo rei D. Sancho II em 1233. Era um templo românico de três naves e traça exterior semelhante à da Sé Velha de Coimbra. Foi destruída pelo sismo de 1755.

O concelho de Loriga (actual Região de Loriga) incluiu a área onde hoje existem as freguesias de Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Sazes da Beira, Teixeira, Valezim, e Vide. Inicialmente, desde o século XII, até ao início do século XIX, o Município Loricense, e até à inclusão de Valezim, não ia além da Portela de Loriga.

Alvoco da Serra,que recebera foral no século XVI,foi reintegrado no Concelho de Loriga no início do século XIX.Vide,que recebera foral no século XVII,foi reintegrada no Município Loricense na mesma época.

A bela e histórica Loriga é uma vila industrial desde princípios do século XIX.Chegou a ser uma das localidades mais industrializadas da Beira Interior,e só foi ultrapassada pela actual sede de concelho em meados do século XX.O grande dinamismo dos loricenses ultrapassou até os maus acessos,já que,durante mais de dois mil anos,e até à década de trinta do século XX,a única estrada existente era a velhinha estrada romana.

Mas,o génio dos loricenses está também patente no que é um dos exlibris de Loriga:Os socacos e a sua complexa rede de irrigação que são ainda a marca inconfundível da paisagem loricense.Ao longo de centenas de anos,os loricenses construíram aquela obra gigantesca,transformando um vale belo mas pedregoso,num vale fértil.

Loriga,tem enormes potencialidades turísticas,e as únicas pistas e estância de esqui existentes em Portugal,estão localizadas em Loriga.Loriga,é a capital da neve em Portugal.

As actuais sete freguesias do antigo Concelho de Loriga(incluindo a vila),e as suas mais de trinta localidades anexas,constituem a Região de Loriga.As mesmas localidades constituem também a Associação de Freguesias da Serra da Estrela,com sede na vila de Loriga.

VIRIATHUS WAS BORN IN LORIGA

In 147 b.C.,thousands of Lusitanian warriors found themselves surrounded by the military forces of magistrate Caio Vetúlio.At first this seemed like just another Roman attempt to seize the Iberian Peninsula in the on going war in which the Roman Republic had led for years.But pursued by the enemy,the Lusitanians elect one of their own and hand him absolute power.Born in Lobriga,Lusitania,Lorica for the Romans,current Loriga in Portugal,this man,who for seven will taunt the Romans,is called Viriathus.

Between 147 and 139,the year in which he was killed (murder by Romans,he was assassinated while sleeping),Viriathus successively defeated Roman armies,led a greater part of the iberian peoples into revolt and was responsible for the beginning of the war of Numância.

After the murder,the Lusitanian guerrilla was continued to resist,"the women boke arms with the men,who died wiht a will,not a man of them showing his back,or uttering a cry.Of the women who were captured some killed themselves,others slew their children also with their own hands,considering death preferable to captivity".

Viriathus,is considered the first Lusian figure,and also national hero in Portugal.It was born without a doubt in the Herminius,current Serra da Estrela,wehere he was shepherd since child,more precisely in Lobriga,Lorica for the Romans,current Loriga,in Portugal.

Viriathus,was praised had to is great qualities human beings,and of great strategist to military and diplomat,inclusively for the old Romans historians.Viriathus,proved that at the time,such as today,the individual capacities do not depend on the social estratum nor of the academical qualifications.Viriathus,was only one shepherd,accustomed since child to cover mountains of the heart of the Lusitania.

Roman,the superpower of the time,only obtained to arrange away it to win,resort to the shameful and dishonourable treason coward!Curiously,it

was after an act of high treason of the part of the Romans, which cost the life of the thousand of disarmed Lusitanians, that Viriathus was elected to leader for his compatriots.

Viriathus, leader that he directed with effectiveness the resistance of the Lusitanians, ancestors of the Portuguese, against a powerful invader, is considered since its time an example to follow.

Viriathus, was a true military genius, politician and diplomat. But, moreover, he was the defender of a world asphyxiated by the great Roman dominion. The world in which the very roots of Portugal are implanted.

Viriathus, is a real Portuguese national hero.

LORIGA

Loriga is an ancient, beautiful and historic small Portuguese town, located in the Serra da Estrela mountains.

Known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans, it is more than 2600 years old.

Notable people from Loriga include Viriathus (known as Viriato in Portuguese), a famous Lusitanian leader and Portuguese national hero.

Loriga has enormous tourism potentialities and they are the only ski resort and ski trails existing in Portugal (Loriga is the Lusian Capital and the capital of the snow in Portugal).

Loriga is a small town in Portugal located in Guarda District.

Loriga is 20 km away from the village of Seia, 40 km away from Viseu, 80 km away from Guarda and 320 km from Lisbon. It is nestled in the Serra da Estrela mountain range. The population is 1,367 (2005 estimate).

It is known as the "Portuguese Switzerland" due to its landscape: a small town surrounded by mountains.

Known to be settled by the Lusitanians, the town is more than 2600 years old and was part of the Roman province of Lusitania. It was known as Lobriga by the Lusitanians and Lorica by the Romans.

Loriga became a textile manufacturing center in the beginning-19th century. While that industry has since dissipated, today the town attracts a sizable tourist trade due to its picturesque scenery and vicinity to the Vodafone Ski Resort, the only ski center in Portugal, totally inside the town limits.

LORIGA - Vila de PORTUGAL

LORIGA

Loriga é uma vila e freguesia portuguesa, situada na Serra da Estrela, distrito da Guarda. Tem 36,52 km² de área, e densidade populacional de 37,51 hab/km² (2005). Loriga encontra-se a 80km da Guarda e 300km de Lisboa. A vila é acessível pela EN 231, e tem acesso à Torre pela EN 338, seguindo um traçado projectado décadas atrás, com um percurso de 9.2 km de paisagens deslumbrantes, entre as cotas 960m (Portela de Loriga) e 1650m, acima da Lagoa Comprida onde entronca com a EN 339. A área urbana da vila encontra-se a uma altitude que varia entre os 770m e os 1200m.

Gentílico: Loricense ou loriguense

Orago: Santa Maria Maior

Código Postal: 6270

Há décadas foi chamada a "Suíça Portuguesa" devido às características da sua belíssima paisagem. Está situada a partir de 770m de altitude, rodeada por montanhas, todas com mais de 1500m de altitude das quais se destacam a Penha dos Abutres (1828m de altitude) e a Penha do Gato (1771m), e é abraçada por dois cursos de água: a Ribeira de Loriga e a Ribeira de S. Bento, as quais se unem depois da E.T.A.R. da vila. A Ribeira de Loriga é um dos afluentes do Rio Alva.

VILA

A vila está dotada de uma ampla gama de infraestruturas, como por exemplo, a Escola C+S Dr. Reis Leitão, a Banda Filarmónica de Loriga, fundada em 1905, o corpo de Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga, cujos serviços se desenvolvem na área do antigo Município Loricense, a Casa de Repouso N.ª. Sr.ª. da Guia, uma das últimas obras sociais de relevo, a Associação Loriguense de Apoio à Terceira Idade, o Grupo Desportivo Loriguense, fundado em 1934, Posto da GNR, Correios, serviços bancários, farmácia, Escola EB1 e pré-escolar, praia fluvial, estância de esqui (única em Portugal), etc . Ao longo do ano celebram-se de maneira especial o Natal, a Páscoa (com a tradicional Amentada das Almas) e festas em honra de S. António (durante o mês Junho) e S. Sebastião (durante o mês de Julho), com as respectivas mordomias e procissões. Porém, o ponto mais alto das festividades religiosas é a festa dedicada N.ª. Sr.ª da Guia, padroeira da diáspora loricense, que se realiza todos os anos, no primeiro Domingo de Agosto.

Acordos de geminação:

Loriga celebrou acordo de geminação com:

A vila, actual cidade de Sacavém, no concelho de Loures, em 1 de Junho de 1996.

HISTÓRIA CONCISA DE LORIGA

Lorica, foi o nome dado pelos Romanos a Lobriga, povoação que foi, nos Hermínius (actual Serra da Estrêla), um forte bastião lusitano contra os invasores romanos. Os Hermínius foram a maior fortaleza lusitana e Lorica situada no coração dessa fortaleza, perto do ponto mais alto. Lorica, do latim, é nome de antiga couraça guerreira, de que derivou Loriga, com o mesmo significado. Os próprios soldados e legionários romanos usavam Lorica. Os Romanos puseram-lhe tal nome, devido à sua posição estratégica na serra, e ao seu protagonismo durante a guerra com os Lusitanos (* LORICA LUSITANORUM CASTRUM EST). É um caso raro de um nome que se mantém praticamente inalterado há dois mil anos, sendo altamente significativo da antiguidade e da história da povoação (por isso, a couraça é a peça central e principal do brasão da vila).

A povoação foi fundada estrategicamente no alto de uma colina, entre duas ribeiras, num belo vale de origem glaciária. Desconhece-se, como é evidente, a longínqua data da sua fundação, mas sabe-se que a povoação existe há mais de dois mil e seiscentos anos, e surgiu originalmente no mesmo local onde hoje está o centro histórico da vila. No Vale de Loriga, onde a presença humana é um facto há mais de cinco mil anos, existem actualmente, além da vila, as aldeias de Cabeça, Muro, Casal do Rei, e Vide.

Da época pré-romana existe, por exemplo, uma sepultura antropomórfica com mais de dois mil anos, num local onde existiu um antigo santuário, numa época em que o nome da povoação era Lobriga, etimologia de evidente origem céltica. Lobriga, foi uma importante povoação fortificada, Celta e Lusitana, na serra.

A tradição local, e diversos antigos documentos, apontam Loriga como tendo sido berço de Viriato, que nasceu, sem dúvida, nos Hermínius, onde foi pastor desde criança. É interessante a descrição existente no livro manuscrito História da Luzitânia, do Bispo-Mor do Reino (1580): "... Sucedeu o pastor Viriato, natural de Lobriga, hoje a villa de Loriga, no cimo da Serra da Estrêla, Bispado de Coimbra, ao qual, aos quarenta annos de idade, aclamarão Rey dos Luzitanos, e casou em Évora com huma nobre senhora no anno 147...". A rua principal, da área mais antiga do centro histórico da vila de Loriga, tem o nome de Viriato, em sua homenagem.

Ainda hoje existem partes da estrada, e uma das duas pontes (século I a.C.), com que os Romanos ligaram Lorica ao restante império. A ponte romana ainda existente, sobre a Ribeira de Loriga, está em bom estado de conservação, e é um bom exemplar da arquitectura da época.

A estrada romana ligava Lorica a Egitânia (Idanha-a-Velha), Talabara (Alpedrinha), Sellium (Tomar), Scallabis (Santarém), Olisipo (Lisboa) e a Longóbriga (Longroiva), Verurium (Viseu), Balatucelum (Bobadela), Conímbriga (Condeixa) e Aeminium (Coimbra).

Quando os romanos chegaram, a povoação estava dividida em dois núcleos separados por poucas centenas de metros. O maior, mais antigo e principal situava-se na área onde hoje existem a Igreja Matriz e parte da Rua de Viriato, sendo defendido por muros e paliçadas. O outro núcleo, constituído apenas por algumas habitações, situava-se mais acima junto a um pequeno promontório rochoso, em cima do qual mais tarde os Visigodos construíram uma ermida dedicada a S. Gens.

Com o domínio romano, cresceu a importância de Lorica, uma povoação castreja

que recebeu populações de castros existentes noutros locais dos Hermínius, e que entretanto foram abandonados. Isso aconteceu porque esses castros estavam localizados em sítios onde a única vantagem existente era a facilidade de defesa. Sítios que, ao contrário de Loriga, eram apenas um local de refúgio, onde as habitações estavam afastadas dos recursos necessários à sobrevivência, tais como água e solos aráveis. Um desses castros abandonados, e cuja população se deslocou para Loriga, situava-se no ainda conhecido Monte do Castelo, ou do Castro, perto da Portela de Loriga. No século XVIII ainda eram visíveis as ruínas das fundações das habitações que ali existiram, mas actualmente no local apenas se vêem pedras soltas.

Loriga, foi também importante para os Visigodos, os quais deixaram uma ermida dedicada a S. Gens, um santo de origem céltica, martirizado em Arles, na Gália, no tempo do imperador Diocleciano. A ermida sofreu obras de alteração e o orago foi substituído, passando a ser de Nossa Senhora do Carmo. Com a passagem dos séculos, os lorigenses passaram a conhecer o santo por S. Ginês, hoje nome de bairro neste local do actual centro histórico da vila. A actual derivação do nome romano, Loriga, começou a ser usada pelos Visigodos.

A Igreja Matriz tem, numa das portas laterais, uma pedra com inscrições visigóticas, aproveitada de um antigo pequeno templo existente no local quando da construção datada de 1233. A antiga igreja, era um templo românico com três naves, a traça exterior era semelhante à da Sé Velha de Coimbra, tinha o tecto e abóbada pintados com frescos, e, quando foi destruída pelo sismo de 1755, possuía nas paredes, quadros da escola de Grão Vasco. Da primitiva igreja românica do século XIII restam partes das paredes laterais.

Desde a reconquista cristã, que Loriga esteve sob a exclusiva influência administrativa e eclesiástica de Coimbra, pertencendo também à Coroa e à Vigariaria do Padroado Real, e foi o próprio rei (na época D. Sancho II) que mandou construir a Igreja Matriz, cujo orago era, tal como hoje, de Santa Maria Maior. Na segunda metade do século XII já existia a paróquia de Loriga, e os fiéis dos então poucos e pequenos lugares ou "casais" dos arredores, vinham à vila assistir aos serviços religiosos. Alguns desses lugares, hoje freguesias, foram, a partir do século XVI, adquirindo alguma autonomia religiosa, começando por Alvoco, e seguindo-se Vide, Cabeça e Teixeira.

A vila de Loriga, recebeu forais de João Rhânia (senhorio das Terras de Loriga durante cerca de duas décadas, no tempo de D. Afonso Henriques) em 1136, de D. Afonso III em 1249, de D. Afonso V em 1474, e recebeu foral novo de D. Manuel I em 1514.

Com D. Afonso III, a vila recebeu o primeiro foral régio, e em 1474, D. Afonso V doou Loriga ao fidalgo Álvaro Machado, herdeiro de Luís Machado, que era também senhor de Oliveira do Hospital e de Sandomil, doação confirmada em 1477, e mais tarde por D. Manuel I. No entanto, após a morte do referido fidalgo, a vila voltou definitivamente para os bens da Coroa. No século XII, o

concelho de Loriga abrangia a área compreendida entre a Portela de Loriga (hoje também conhecida por Portela do Arão) e Pedras Lavradas, incluindo as áreas das actuais freguesias de Alvoco da Serra, Cabeça, Teixeira, e Vide. Na primeira metade do século XIX, em 1836, o concelho de Loriga passou a incluir Valezim e Sazes da Beira. Valezim, actual aldeia histórica, recebeu foral em 1201, e o concelho foi extinto em 1836, passando a pertencer ao de Loriga. Alvoco da Serra recebeu foral em 1514 e Vide recebeu foral no século XVII, mas voltaram a ser incluídas no concelho de Loriga em 1828 e 1834 respectivamente, também no início do século XIX. As sete freguesias que ocupam a área do antigo município lorigense, constituem actualmente a denominada Região de

Loriga.Essas freguesias constituem também a Associação de Freguesias da Serra da Estrela,com sede na vila de Loriga.

Loriga,é uma vila industrializada(têxtil) desde o início do século XIX,quando "aderiu" à chamada revolução industrial,mas,já no século XVI os lorigenses produziam bureis e outros panos de lã.Loriga,chegou a ser uma das localidades mais industrializadas da Beira Interior,e a actual sede de concelho só conseguiu ultrapassá-la em meados do século XX.Tempos houve em que só a Covilhã ultrapassava Loriga em número de empresas.Demonstrativo da genialidade dos lorigenses,é que tudo isso aconteceu apesar dos acessos difíceis à vila,os quais até à década de trinta do século XX,se resumiam à velhinha estrada romana de Lorica,contruída no século I antes de Cristo.Nomes de empresas,tais como Regato,Fândega,Leitão & Irmãos,Redondinha,Tapadas,Augusto Luís Mendes,Moura Cabral,Lorimalhas,Lages Santos,Nunes Brito,etc,fazem parte da rica história industrial desta vila.A maior e principal avenida de Loriga tem o nome de Augusto Luís Mendes,o mais destacado dos antigos industriais lorigenses.

Mais tarde,a metalurgia,a pastelaria,e mais recentemente,o turismo (Loriga tem enormes potencialidades turísticas),passaram a fazer parte dos pilares da economia da vila.

Outra prova do génio lorigense é um dos exlÍbris de Loriga,os inúmeros socalcos e a sua complexa rede de irrigação,construídos ao longo de muitas centenas de anos,e que transformaram um vale belo mas rochoso,num vale fértil.

Em Loriga existem a única estância e pistas de esqui existentes em Portugal.Loriga,é a capital da neve em Portugal.

VISITE A BELA E HISTÓRICA VILA DE LORIGA,NA SERRA DA ESTRÊLA.

-A LOBRIGA DOS CELTAS E DOS LUSITANOS.

-FUNDADA ESTRATÉGICAMENTE,HÁ MAIS DE DOIS MIL E SEISCENTOS ANOS, NO ALTO DE UMA COLINA,ENTRE DUAS RIBEIRAS(HOJE,A RIBEIRA DE LORIGA E A RIBEIRA DE S.BENTO).

-POVOAÇÃO PLURIMILENAR.

-A POVOAÇÃO SURTIU ORIGINALMENTE NO LOCAL ONDE ACTUALMENTE ESTÁ O CENTRO HISTÓRICO DA VILA.

-BERÇO DE VIRIATO,QUE NASCEU,SEM DÚVIDA, NOS HERMÍNIUS(ACTUAL SERRA DA ESTRELA)ONDE FOI PASTOR DESDE CRIANÇA.

-EXTRACTO DO LIVRO MANUSCRITO, HISTÓRIA DA LUSITÂNIA [BISPO-MOR DO REINO,1580]:..."SUCEDEU O PASTOR VIRIATO,NATURAL DE LOBRIGA,HOJE A VILA DE LORIGA,NO CIMO DA SERRA DA ESTRELA,BISPADO DE COIMBRA"...

-A LORICA DOS ROMANOS [LORICA LUSITANORUM CASTRUM EST]QUE LHE PUSERAM O NOME DEVIDO À SUA POSIÇÃO ESTRATÉGICA NA SERRA E POR TER SIDO UM BASTIÃO LUSITANO CONTRA OS INVASORES.

(LORICA,DO LATIM, OU LORIGA - NOME DE ANTIGA COURAÇA GUERREIRA).UM CASO RARO EM POTUGAL DE UM NOME QUE SE MANTÉM PRATICAMENTE INALTERADO HÁ DOIS MIL ANOS,SENDO ALTAMENTE REPRESENTATIVO DA ANTIGUIDADE E DA HISTÓRIA DA POVOAÇÃO(POR ISSO,A COURAÇA É A PEÇA CENTRAL E FUNDAMENTAL DO BRASÃO HISTÓRICO DA VILA). -IMPORTANTE POVOAÇÃO VISIGÓTICA.OS VISIGODOS DEIXARAM UMA ERMIDA DEDICADA A S.GENS,E FORAM ELES QUE COMEÇARAM A USAR A ACTUAL VERSÃO DO NOME ROMANO [LORIGA].

-VILA DESDE O SÉCULO XII (RECEBEU FORAIS DE JOÃO RHÂNIA(SENHORIO DAS TERRAS DE LORIGA NO TEMPO DE D.AFONSO HENRIQUES),D.AFONSO III,D.AFONSO V, E D.MANUEL I,RESPECTIVAMENTE).

-PARÓQUIA DESDE O SÉCULO XII,A IGREJA MATRIZ FOI CONSTRUÍDA NO SÉCULO XIII.

-VILA INDUSTRIAL DESDE O INÍCIO DO SÉCULO XIX [TÊXTIL],EMBORA ESTA ACTIVIDADE JÁ EXISTISSE NO SÉCULO XVI. -A LOCALIDADE GEOGRAFICAMENTE MAIS PRÓXIMA DA TORRE, O PONTO MAIS ALTO DA SERRA DA ESTRELA(INCLUI NA SUA ÀREA AS PISTAS DE ESQUI, ÚNICAS EM PORTUGAL).LORIGA,É A CAPITAL DA NEVE EM PORTUGAL.VENHA PRATICAR ESQUI À VILA DE LORIGA.

-UMA DAS MAIS BELAS VILAS E UMA DAS MAIS ANTIGAS POVOAÇÕES DE PORTUGAL.

-REGIÃO DE LORIGA(ÀREA DO ANTIGO MUNICÍPIO LORICENSE):VILA DE LORIGA E AS FREGUESIAS DE ALVOCO DA SERRA,CABEÇA,TEIXEIRA,SAZES DA BEIRA,VALEZIM E VIDE.CONSTITUI A ASSOCIAÇÃO DE FREGUESIAS DA SERRA DA ESTRELA,COM SEDE NA VILA DE LORIGA.

- BEM-VINDOS À BELA REGIÃO DE LORIGA - BEM-VINDOS À BELA E HISTÓRICA VILA DE LORIGA -

- (NOTA: Houve quem,de forma pouco rigorosa,ou tendenciosa,quisesse fazer passar a ideia de que Loriga só recebeu o foral de D.Manuel I,chegando a atribuir àquele rei documentos datados de 1474 e 1477 (D.Manuel I iniciou o seu reinado em 1495),e afirmando serem os mais antigos com referências a Loriga,numa tentativa forçada de apagar o passado histórico e municipal da vila,anteriores ao século XVI (importantes documentos desapareceram de forma estranha e conveniente e inventaram história a condizer),tentando assim também justificar e legitimar a grande injustiça de que Loriga foi vítima em 1855!Nesse ano,a vingança política e a intriga movida por desejos expansionistas,ditaram o fim do Município de Loriga.

Foi escrito também que Loriga teria surgido originalmente num local conhecido por Chão do Soito onde terá existido uma espécie de "Loriga provisória".Só mais tarde (?!) os habitantes se teriam apercebido do erro da escolha daquele local e se teriam mudado para a localização actual,ali ao lado!Dadas as características do dito Chão do Soito,comparadas com as do local onde de facto Loriga foi fundada,só quem sabe pouco ou não sabe nada de história,e consequentemente desconhece os hábitos das populações da época,ou queira insultá-las,é que pode afirmar tal coisa!É uma teoria ridícula que só serve para denegrir a imagem dos antepassados dos loricenses,remetendo-os para o mundo das anedotas:"Quais "cabecinhas não pensadoras e lentas" fundaram uma povoação,e só depois compreenderam que o tinham feito no lugar errado e ao lado do lugar ideal,contra a lógica da época!"Aliás,em nenhuma época a colina onde existe o centro histórico de Loriga,seria preterida e trocada pelo outro local!

Estas e outras ideias sem sentido foram copiadas por outros e vêem-se escritas por aí,dando uma ideia errada da história de Loriga.)-

HOMENAGEM A UM GRANDE LORICENSE/LORIGUENSE

HOMENAGEM:O Sr.Conde,de uma forma discreta,já que a promoção pessoal nunca

foi o seu objectivo,tem dedicado grande parte do seu tempo ao estudo e investigação da história,à defesa do património e do desenvolvimento,e à divulgação da vila de Loriga.Uma pequena parte do resultado do seu estudo sobre a história da vila de Loriga foi já publicada no jornal Garganta de Loriga e em outra imprensa local,regional,nacional e internacional. Essa pequena parte da sua pesquisa está disponível em diversos sites e outras publicações sobre Loriga(com ou sem referências ao seu nome),de diversos autores,e é conhecida dos lorigenses.Estão também disponíveis,nos mais diversos sites (a Wikipédia é um deles) e outras publicações,extractos de alguns dos seus artigos publicados(com ou sem referências ao seu nome). São também conhecidas,e tendo em vista exclusivamente os objectivos referidos,as suas sempre assumidas iniciativas,nos poderes públicos,entidades oficiais,imprensa regional e nacional, e estações de televisão portuguesas e estrangeiras.

É um lorigense sempre atento a tudo que se passa na sua terra-natal,à qual o prendem fortes raízes.O seu trabalho tem sido de grande importância para a resolução dos principais problemas da vila de Loriga,para o conhecimento da sua história,e para a sua divulgação,dentro e fora de Portugal.O seu trabalho foi,e tem sido fundamental,para tirar Loriga da sombra em que esteve mergulhada,dando-a a conhecer a Portugal e a todo o mundo.

A propósito dos principais problemas da vila,destaca-se,por exemplo,a sua decisiva intervenção nos seguintes casos:Conclusão da EN 338(conhecida localmente por Estrada de S.Bento),construção do novo edifício da Escola C+S de Loriga,reparação da EN 231,construção do quartel dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga,classificação do património histórico,ordenamento dos símbolos heráldicos da vila,instalação de um museu dos lanifícios,construção de um pavilhão gimnodesportivo.

O Sr.Conde não se tem preocupado apenas com a vila,mas também com a Região de Loriga,ou seja,com as outras seis freguesias cujas áreas pertenciam ao antigo Município de Loriga.É uma região com uma identidade própria,a preservar e desenvolver,e que ele tem defendido e divulgado como tal.

Aliás,o Sr.Conde é um homem de cultura,com grandes e diversificadas capacidades,e como tal,o trabalho pela sua terra-natal e pela sua região,é apenas uma parte dos seus interesses e actividades.

EXTRACTOS DE ALGUNS DOS TESTEMUNHOS MAIS SIGNIFICATIVOS:

"Já todos nos habituámos à regular colaboração do nosso conterrâneo António Conde.São homens como ele que alimentam a curiosidade e o interesse sobre as problemáticas locais e sobre a imprensa regional...

...Este loriguense é um homem preocupado com a terra que o viu nascer,à qual o prendem fortes raízes.No entanto,pela sensibilidade com que escreve,pelos apelos que faz à unidade loriguense,António Conde tem revelado,ao longo dos anos que vem mantendo colaboração no jornal,um pensamento coerente e linear.

Concorde-se ou não com o acentuado sentido crítico que empresta aos seus artigos,nomeadamente na sua crónica"Quo vádis Loriga",o facto é que António Conde não se limita a falar dos problemas,mas aponta soluções.Por isso,a redacção do "GL" considera-o um loriguense de causas.

...Digam lá se o exemplo de António Conde não é de seguir.

Este loriguense,para além de reclamar junto dos poderes públicos para a resolução dos problemas de Loriga,não guarda para si a informação recebida,antes a envia ao "GL",para que todos a conheçam.Preto no

branco,com cópias dos ofícios e tudo.

Assim é que é!Obrigado António Conde,pela consideração que tem pelo "GL",pela ANALOR,e por Loriga."

(In jornal Garganta de Loriga(GL),Maio de 2002)

"Dizer Bem – Promover Loriga

Há coisas e situações que, no dia-a-dia, merecem que as olhemos de forma positiva.

António Conde,homem de grande cultura,homem de grandes convicções e princípios,e muito ligado às chamadas "novas tecnologias",é o principal responsável pela divulgação de Loriga e da sua história,e um dos principais responsáveis pela resolução dos principais problemas da vila.

O Sr.Conde é hoje muito diferente do homem que deixou a sua querida terra-natal há vinte anos,e mesmo quando residia na sua vila de Loriga,já era muito

mais do que muitos dos seus conterrâneos pensavam ou ainda pensam dele!

Embora alguns seus conterrâneos tenham dificuldade em aceitar,por incredulidade ou má-fé,a realidade é que Loriga deve muito a este seu filho,que,ao

contrário de outros por aí que fizeram muito menos,ou não fizeram nada pela sua terra,não procura publicidade nem notoriedade.Por exemplo,não existe

nenhum site assinado com o seu nome,mas a maioria dos sites a nível nacional e internacional que falam de Loriga e da sua história (e já são muitos) fazem-no

graças à pesquisa e divulgação do Sr.Conde.

Sem a acção do Sr.Conde,a vila de Loriga não seria o que é,não seria tão conhecida,e a sua verdadeira história e do seu património ainda estariam na penumbra.Ninguém conseguiu mais para a sua terra-natal que o Sr.Conde,especialmente nos últimos 17 ou 18 anos!"

(In blog Dizer Bem,artigo escrito por: Jorge Andrade em 20 de Julho de 2006. 10:49 PM)

"Loriga a concelho

Loriga,vila e sede de concelho desde o século XII,pagou caro pelo apoio dado aos "absolutistas" contra os "liberais".

Numa época em que a consciência democrática era inexistente,havia retaliações para quem tinha ideias diferentes das de quem detinha o poder.

Em tais circunstâncias,há sempre quem queira beneficiar do mal alheio,e,para tal,ajude a provocar a precipitação dos acontecimentos.

O concelho de Loriga ,foi extinto pela vingança política e pelos interesses expansionistas de quem beneficiou com o facto.Uma completa injustiça!

Passados cento e quarenta e dois anos,a vila e a Região de Loriga,continuam "a cumprir a pena à qual foram condenadas",como se estivessem a pagar juros.

De vêz em quando,como acontece actualmente,a"pena"é aliviada e surge algum progresso,mas,a história diz-nos que esta é uma situação rara.A realidade local confirma-o.

O concelho de Loriga,incluia mais de trinta povoações,entre freguesias e suas anexas,e algumas estão agora a quarenta quilómetros da actual sede de município.A vila de Loriga está a vinte quilómetros.

Se o concelho de Loriga não for restaurado a curto prazo,daqui a poucas décadas a região estará repleta de aldeias fantasmas,e a vila de Loriga estará pouco melhor.

Fala-se muito no caso de Vizela,mas,o caso de Loriga é mais grave,embora não seja tão mediatizado,e é de resolução mais urgente.

Não se fala de um Movimento para a Restauração do Concelho de Loriga,nos jornais,rádios e televisões,mas,em nome de toda a lógica administrativa,democrática e política,o problema tem que ser resolvido.Só assim a região de Loriga terá futuro.

António Conde"

(In jornal Correio da Manhã,de 28 de Agosto de 1997)

"Loriga a concelho

Já tinha lido há algum tempo no Correio da Manhã,este artigo de António Conde,nosso conterrâneo e colaborador deste jornal,acerca da extinção do concelho de Loriga,causas e consequências.

O texto,que eu,com a devida vénia,transcrevo para "este espaço",está à vossa disposição na internet,na "Home Page" da vila de Loriga,e em <http://www.terravista.pt/Meco/1087>.E foi daí que o tirei.

Como adenda,aproveito para juntar alguns números,resultantes das últimas eleições autárquicas,para assim se compreender melhor o artigo.

Assim:

O concelho de Seia,com uma área de 448km²,é o 6º maior do Distrito da Guarda(que tem 14).Com 29 freguesias e uma população de 29990 habitantes e 26683 eleitores.É o mais populoso,logo a seguir à Guarda!

Em termos de comparação,temos Sabugal com 40 freguesias e dezenas de anexas,numa área de 827 km² para 16320 habitantes.

O concelho de Manteigas é o mais pequeno do Distrito da Guarda,com uma área de 112 km² ,3 freguesias e 3758 eleitores.

Agrupando as localidades desde o rio Alva,excluindo Lapa e Vila Cova,até às Pedras Lavradas,temos:Valezim,Sazes,Sandomil,Cabeça,Alvoco, Teixeira,e

Vide.A estas freguesias há ainda a acrescentar as anexas,que só Vide tem 28!

Este conjunto de freguesias que formariam o concelho de Loriga,somam entre si um número de eleitores superior a 6500,o que nos colocaria à frente de 78 municípios com uma população e número de eleitores mais pequena que a nossa!

Como disse,ficam aqui dados concretos para a discussão,agora que se fala tanto em novos concelhos,descentralização e regionalização...Vamos a isso!?"

(In jornal Garganta de Loriga,em Junho de 1998)

IN HOMAGE TO A GREAT LORICENSE/LORIGUENSE

António Conde, Mr.CONDE, of one forms discrete,since the personal promotion never was its

intent,has dedicated great part of is time to the study and inquiry of history,to the defense of the patrimony and the development,and to the spreading of the town of Loriga.One small part of the result of its study on the history of the town of Loriga already was published in the periodical Garganta de Loriga and another press place,regional,national and the international.This small part of its research is available in diverse sites and other publications on Loriga (with or without references to its name),of diverse authors,and is known of the Loricenses.They are available,in the most diverse sites and other publications,trade bills of some of its published articles(with or without references to its name). Also they are known,and in view of exclusively the related intent,its always assumed initiatives,in being able them public,official entities,the regional and national press,and portuguese and foreign television stations. It is a always intent Loricense to that if it passes in its land-birthplace,which arrests strong roots.Its work has been of great importance for the resolution of the main problems of the town of Loriga,for the knowledge of its history,and for its spreading,inside and outside of Portugal.The its work it was,and it has been basic,to take off Loriga of the shade where it was dived,giving it to know it Portugal and the whole world. By the way of the main problems of the town,it is distinguished,for example,its decisive intervention in the following cases:Conclusion of EN 338 (known local for Estrada de S.Bento),construction of the new building of Escola C+S de Loriga,repairing of EN 231,construction of the quarter of the Bombeiros Voluntários de Loriga,classification of the historical patrimony,order the heraldic symbols of the town,installation of a museum o the wool manufacturing,constrution of a hall of desports. The Mr.CONDE has not been worried only about the town,but also about Region of Loriga,that is,with the villages who belonged to the old Municipality of Loriga.Is the region with a proper identity,to preserve and develop,and that i has defended and divulgadas such. By the way,the Mr.CONDE is a culture man,with great and diversified capacities,and as such,the work for its land-birthplace and its region,is only one part of its interests and activities.

QUANDO O CONCELHO DE LORIGA FOI EXTINTO,HAVIA A CONSCIÊNCIA DE A DECISÃO SER UM GRAVE ERRO ADMINISTRATIVO E POLÍTICO(COMO TEM VINDO A CONFIRMAR-SE),MAS,OS INTERESSES DAS POPULAÇÕES DA REGIÃO DE LORIGA FORAM CONSIDERADOS DESPREZÍVEIS.UMA INJUSTIÇA QUE NUNCA FOI REPARADA,E QUE,SE NADA FÔR FEITO, PROVOCARÁ FINALMENTE A MORTE DE TODAS AS LOCALIDADES DA REGIÃO,DAS QUAIS RESTARÃO APENAS RUÍNAS ABANDONADAS.SERÃO,COMEÇANDO PELAS DA VILA DE LORIGA, UM GIGANTESCO MONUMENTO À INJUSTIÇA,À INCOMPETÊNCIA,E À CEGUEIRA.

TODAS AS POLÍTICAS LOCAIS OU NACIONAIS DE AMBIENTE,ORDENAMENTO E ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO TERRITÓRIO,DEVEM TER SEMPRE COMO OBJECTIVO A EVOLUÇÃO DAS CONDIÇÕES DE VIDA DAS POPULAÇÕES,E O DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS LOCALIDADES.TAIS POLÍTICAS NUNCA DEVEM PROMOVER OU FOMENTAR,DIRECTA OU INDIRECTAMENTE,O ÊXODO DAS POPULAÇÕES,E A DESERTIFICAÇÃO HUMANA.

PARA EVITAR A DESERTIFICAÇÃO DA REGIÃO DE LORIGA,É NECESSÁRIO NO

MÍNIMO,PÔR EM PRÁTICA O QUE JÁ É RECONHECIDO NO PAPEL;DESENVOLVER A VILA DE LORIGA,PÓLO E CENTRO DA REGIÃO.

Outros sites sobre Loriga / Others sites about Loriga

Loriga's Site - LINKS

Os melhores sites sobre a terra-natal de Viriato / The best sites about the land of Viriathus

<http://viriathus.multiply.com>

<http://LorigaPortugal.multiply.com>

<http://LusitaniaPt.multiply.com>

<http://www.Lorica.no.sapo.pt>

<http://www.Loricae.no.sapo.pt>

<http://www.viriatus.no.sapo.pt>

<http://www.viladeloriga.no.sapo.pt>

<http://sites.google.com/site/terrataldeviriato>

<http://www.loricaloriga.no.sapo.pt>

<http://www.facebook.com/lorigaportugal>

<http://loriga.sites.sapo.pt>

<http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/110692>

<http://www.vimeo.com/loriga>

<http://viladeloriga.sites.sapo.pt>

Os melhores vídeos sobre a terra-natal de Viriato / The best videos about the land of Viriathus

<http://viriathus.multiply.com/video>

<http://lorigaportugal.multiply.com/video>

<http://lusitaniapt.multiply.com/video>

http://www.myspace.com/Loriga_Land_of_Viriathus

<http://www.metacafe.com/channels/Loricense>

<http://www.dailymotion.com/Loricense>

<http://www.vimeo.com/LORIGA>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/MrVIRIATHUS>

<http://videos.sapo.pt/Loriguense/playview/2>

<http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/vb/0/110692>

<http://www.vimeo.com/loriga/videos>

Loriga's Site - LINKS

Outros sites sobre Loriga / Others sites about Loriga

LORIGA –

<http://viriathus.multiply.com/>

LORIGA –

<http://lorigaportugal.multiply.com/>

Loriga – História concisa

<http://www.lorica.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga - Terra de Viriato - Viriathus was born in Loriga -

<http://www.viriatus.no.sapo.pt/>

LORIGA e a COMUNIDADE LUSÓFONA -

<http://lusitaniapt.multiply.com/>

Loriga – Vila de Portugal -

<http://www.viladeloriga.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga – História resumida -

<http://www.loricae.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga –

<http://--loriga--.hi5.com/>

Loriga e Sacavém – Localidades geminadas -

<http://www.loricaloriga.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga – Grupo de Escolas -

<http://www.eb23-dr-reis-leitao.rcts.pt/>

Loriga – Escola Básica -

<http://www.eb1-loriga.rcts.pt/>

Loriga - Bombeiros Voluntários -

<http://www.bvloriga.pt/>

LORIGA –

<http://sites.google.com/site/terranataldeviriato>

Loriga –

<http://loriga.sites.sapo.pt/>

Loriga -

<http://lorigaportugal.wordpress.com>

Loriga - Condições meteorológicas na vila -

<http://www.wunderground.com/weatherstation/WXDailyHistory.asp?ID=IDSERRAD1>

Loriga - Empreendimento Turístico O Vicente -

<http://www.ovicente.com/>

Loriga – Portugal Web –

<http://www.portugalweb.net/seia/freguesias/loriga/default.asp>

Loriga -

<http://loricense.wordpress.com/>

Loriga - Glosk -

http://www.glosk.com/PO/Serra_da_Estrela/-2998664/pages/Loriga/2818_pt.htm

Loriga -

<http://www.facebook.com/lorigaportugal>

Loriga – Vídeos I –

http://www.myspace.com/Loriga_land_of_Viriathus

Loriga – Vídeos II –

<http://www.metacafe.com/channels/Loricense>

Loriga – Vídeos III –

<http://www.dailymotion.com/Loricense>

Loriga – Vídeos IV –

<http://www.youtube.com/user/MrVIRIATHUS#g/u>

Loriga – Vídeos V –

<http://vimeo.com/loriga/video>

Loriga – Vídeos VI –

<http://videos.sapo.pt/Loriguense/playview/2>

Loriga – Vídeos VII –

<http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/vb/0/110692>

Loriga – Vídeos VIII

<http://www.vimeo.com/loriga/videos>

Loriga - Imagens -

<http://viriathus.multiply.com/photos>

Loriga - Imagens 1 -

<http://LorigaPortugal.multiply.com/photos>

Loriga - Imagens 3 -

<http://lusitaniapt.multiply.com/photos>

Loriga - Imagens 4 -

<http://-loriga-.hi5.com/>

Loriga - Imagens 5 -

<http://--loriga--hi5.com/>

Loriga – Bombeiros -

<http://www.facebook.com/bombeiros.voluntarios.de.loriga>

Loriga –

<http://twitter.com/LORIGA>

Loriga - Land of Viriathus -

<http://groups.myspace.com/LORIGA>

Loriga - Paróquia -

<http://www.paroquias.org/jump.php?pid=245>

Loriga - Povo Lusitano -

<http://povo-lusitano.blogspot.com/>

LORIGA - TERRA DE VIRIATO -

<http://www.viriatus.no.sapo.pt/>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 1 -

<http://vids.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=vids.individual&VideoID=41648101>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 2 -

<http://vids.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=vids.individual&VideoID=41715846>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 3 -

<http://vids.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=vids.individual&VideoID=41846091>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 4 -

<http://vids.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=vids.individual&VideoID=100194960>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 5 -

<http://vids.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=vids.individual&VideoID=42677835>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 6 -

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3P0Tin-9Q38>

LORIGA - VÍDEO 7 -

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LWxYKVhT-t0>

Loriga - Visite a bela e histórica vila -

<http://www.viladeloriga.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga & Sacavém -

<http://www.loricaloriga.no.sapo.pt/>

Loriga –

<http://members.virtualtourist.com/m/110692>

Loriga –

<http://www.vimeo.com/loriga>

Loriga –

<http://lorica.sites.sapo.pt/>

Loriga –

<http://viladeloriga.sites.sapo.pt/>

Loriga –

<http://lorigaesacavem.sites.sapo.pt/>

Loriga – Terra de Viriato –

<http://viriato.sites.sapo.pt/>

Loriga –

<http://www.vimeo.com/loriga>

Loriga -

<http://loriguense.wordpress.com.com/>

Loriga na Enciclopédia -

<http://tiosam.com/?q=loriga>

LORIGA no Sapo,o maior portal português -

<http://www.sapo.pt/cgi/getid?id=http://Viriathus.multiply.com>

Loriga –

<http://www.facebook.com/banda.filarmonica.de.LORIGA>

Loriga War Graves -

<http://www.southafricawargraves.org/lists/portugal.htm>

Loriga – Commonwealth War Graves

<http://www.ww2museums.com/article/3555/Commonwealth-War-Graves-Loriga.htm>

Loriga_Land_of_Viriathus -

http://myspace.com/Loriga_Land_of_Viriathus

Loriga – Viriato -

<http://www.facebook.com/VIRIATO.VIRIATHUS>

Loriga - Casa das Fragas –

<http://www.casadasfragas.com/>

Loriga – Estância de Esqui -

<http://www.facebook.com/estancia.de.esqui.de.loriga>

Loriga – Banda Filarmónica –

<http://www.facebook.com/AssociacaodeFreguesiasdaSerradaEstrela>