

## IN TIME OF ROMANS

There are a Necropolis in Es Lladó, because of it people think about burials in the island during this time..

## TALAYOTIC TIME

There are indications of talayotic people in a Tramuntana's wall, it has not been studied enough.

**>902**

Possible constant population or sporadic visits, specifically to supply water.

**1229**

Jaume I conquered Majorca and used sa Dragonera to prepare the attack.

**1232**

The Book of the Distribution of Majorca grants the property to the Bishopric of Barcelona.

**1342**

It is documented a place of watchtower in na Pòpia.

**S. XIV-XVIII**

Pirate incursions.

**1581**

Tower na Pòpia's building.

**1585**

Tower Llebeig's building.

**1811**

Family Villalonga's propriety.

**1850**

Lighthouse na Pòpia was building and the tower was pulling dawn.

**1880**

Description of Archduke Luis Salvador in Die Balearen.

**1910**

Tramuntana lighthouse and Llebeig lighthouse started to work.

**1934**

Joan March Ordinas bought the island.

**1939**

Villalonga family recovered the property.

**1941**

Joan Flexas -Verga Petit- purchased the island and changed bush zones in cultivation zones with walls building with stones. For years, the island was refuge of a lot of smuggling's hiding place that it was transported to Majorca.

**1974**

PAMESA company bought the island, they wanted to bought an urbanization with 1.200 houses to 3.600 persons (approximately), and a sports port in Calafats to 600 boats.

**1984**

After an intense ecological campaign, National Audience granted that it is impossible to build an urbanization.

**1987**

Consell de Mallorca bought sa Dragonera.

**JANUARY 26, 1995**

Govern Balear declared it Natural Parc, with Pantaleu and Mitjana by means of the decree 7/1995 of January 26.

**PRESENT**

From this moment, this place, a lot of people had fought for that, has its definitive conservation, Hereby it will be able to remain in our memory and in the memory that people will enjoy it in the future.