

# Jægerspris Kommunes historie

(fra Jægerspris Kommunes gamle hjemmeside - 2006)



Der har boet mennesker i Horns Herred siden ældre stenalder. Det ses tydeligt af alle de mange kæmpehøje, der dækker landskabet i Herredet.

Specielt kysten mod Isefjorden og i skovene har rigtig mange megalit gravhøje fra ældre stenalder og bronzealder.

Op gennem tiderne var det kongemagten, der ejede Jægerspris Slot med tilhørende jordbesiddelser. Mange af de danske konger har boet på det lille slot. De store skove var velegnet til jagter og her var hestestutteri for Frederiksborg Hesten i Nordskoven.

I 1708 opførte Prins Carl den allerførste skole i Danmark. Det var Krabbedams skolen i Jægerspris. Få år efter byggedes yderligere to skoler en i Gerlev og en i Landerslev.

At prinser og konger har sat deres præg på egnen viser de mange seværdigheder, der stadig findes i rigt tal. Der kan bl.a. nævnes;

- Jættestuen der i 1744 blev udgravet af Frederik den 5.
- Julianehøj blev i 1776 udgravet af Arveprins Frederik
- Wiedewelt indrettede i 1776-1789 Mindelunden med 55 mindestøtter over danske og norske videnskabsmænd
- Schweitserhuset opførtes i 1794 af arveprins Frederik
- I 1868 blev der etableret fast forbindelse til Frederikssund via en Pontonbro. Denne blev i 1934 erstattet af den nuværende bro over Roskilde Fjord - broen fik navn efter Frederik den 8. der var kronprins da broen blev bygget

Slottets jordbesiddelser gik fra Kulhuse i nord til godset Svanholm med Orebjerg i syd. I øst ligger Selsø Gods, hvis ejer var Roskilde Bispen. Det var altså konge, kirke og herremænd, der ejede Horns Herred før 1851, hvor Grundloven giver folket ret til at erhverve jord.

Den konge, hvis navn knyttes mest til Jægerspris, er Frederik den 7, der i 1854 erhvervede Slottet. Sammen med Grevinde Danner levede han en stor del af sin tid her.

Frederik den 7. døde i 1863 og allerede i 1866 åbnede Grevinde Danner nogle af Slottets stuer for publikum. På Slottet blev der efter hendes ønske oprettet børnehjem. Det var et hjem med plads til 300 børn.

Børnehjemmet og det deraf voksende behov for servicefunktioner, var grunden til at Jægerspris by opstod omkring 1880, omkring Dyrnæsvej - Hovvejen hvor Kroen, smedjen og skolen lå side om side.

I de to landsbyer Neder- og Over Dråby boede hovbønderne. Jægerspris Mølle hørte til Slottet og kan også spores tilbage til ca. 1200 tallet. Den nuværende mølle blev opført i 1855.

I 1880 kom soldaterlivet til byen. Garden kom hertil, for at holde skydeøvelser. Man lejede sig ind på arealerne, betalte bønderne for, at forlade deres bygninger, mens man skød. Jægerspris Lejren voksede langsomt op og blev en del af byen samtidig med at den skabte arbejdspladser.

De mange egetræer der var og er i Nordskoven blev anvendt allerede på Christians den 4. tid. Han byggede en del af Københavns Havn samt en del danske flåde af træ herfra. I Nordskoven står stadig få af de store gamle egetræer: Kongeegen, der menes at være ca. 2000 år gamle – Storkeegen og Snogegen er der ikke meget tilbage af mere.

## **Det ny Jægerspris**

Jægerspris Kommune ligger i Frederiksborg Amt og dækker den nordlige del af Horns Herred, med fjordene Roskilde og Isefjord, som grænse mod øst og vest. Kommunens areal er på 9.354 ha. ca. 99 km<sup>2</sup>. Indbyggertallet er på godt 9.400 personer. Om sommeren er her betydelig flere indbyggere, da der i Jægerspris Kommune er omkring 3000 sommerhuse.

Kommunen har 5 sogne: Skovsognet, Dråby, Gerlev, Kyndby og Krogstrup, med en Middelalder kirke i hvert sogn. Skovsognets Kirke er dog kun 105 år. Efter en voldsom brand i 1982 og er Skoven kirke genopført og smukt dekoreret indvendigt af lokale kunstnere. Dråby Kirke er kendt for sine meget flotte kalkmalerier, lavet af Isefjordsværkstedet i Middelalderen. Krogstrup Kirke er en herregårdskirke, med et meget smukt interiør.

I kommunen ligger landsbyerne spredt ud i landskabet. I nord landsbyen Skoven med feriebyen Kulhuse. Ca. midt i kommunen er Jægerspris, som er bygget sammen med landsbyerne Neder Dråby og Over Dråby. De øvrige landsbyer er Landerslev, Lyngerup, Gerlev, Tørslev og Onsved.

Elektricitetsværket Kyndbyværket blev bygget i 1939, og her startede et helt nyt samfund, byen Kyndby Huse med 160 boliger.

I kommunen er der tre skoler, Møllegårdskolen med 433 elever, Sogneskolen med 420 elever og Solbakkeskolen med 300 elever. Herudover kan nævnes, at Baunehøj Efterskole i Skoven har plads til 75 elever.

Kommunen har 20 daginstitutioner med plads til 1300-1350 børn. Heraf 170 børn, der passes af dagplejere i private hjem. På Fasangården i Slotshegnet er indrettet Naturværksted, der bruges af kommunens daginstitutioner.

Kommunens pleje- og genoptræningshjem De Tre Ege ligger i Jægerspris by. Her er plads til 48 beboere. Der findes en afdeling for demente og 72 beskyttede boliger i tilknytning hertil. I Jægerspris, Dalby og Gerlev er et antal ældreboliger placeret i parcelhuskvartererne.

Mange af kommunens borgere kører dagligt over broen for at komme på arbejde. Fra Frederikssund er der 10 minutters S-togdrift mod København.

Kulturen koordineres fra Kulturhuset Rejsestalden og Biblioteket på Møllevej. Der er to biblioteksfilialer hvoraf en er beliggende i Kulhuse og en i Dalby. Herudover har Lokalhistorisk Arkiv til huse i Biblioteket på Møllevej 25 i Jægerspris.

Ved siden af Kulturhuset Rejsestalden ligger Jægerspris Slotskro. Den rummer i dag Jægerspris Socialpædagogiske Seminarium med 350 elever. Der er i 2000 opført 72 ungdomsboliger på Parkvej bl.a. til brug for seminariets elever.

Jægerspris Amatør Scene (JAS), med børn, ungdoms- og voksenteater er beliggende på Møllevej 4.

Horns Herred er et rekreativt område med mange lejrskoler fordelt i kommunen. Der er gode sandstrande ved Kulhuse m. blåt flag, Vester Strand, Landerslev, Dalby og Kyndby Huse.

Den nordøstlige del af Horns Herred er dækket af skov. Nordskoven og Færgelunden. Den sydlige del af kommunen er landbrugslandet.

# The history of Jægerspris municipality



People have lived in Horns Herred as far back as the early Stone Age. This is not hard to believe, when you notice the large number of burial mounds extended all over the region.

The megalith mounds from the early Stone Age and Bronze Age are typically found on the Isefjord coast and in the forests.

Throughout the times, the Crown owned Jægerspris Castle including the landed property belonging to the castle. Many Danish Kings have resided in the small castle. The large forests were suitable for hunting, and the stud farm breeding Frederiksborg horses was located in Nordskoven.

Prince Carl built the very first school in Denmark in 1708. It was the Krabbedam School in Jægerspris. A few years later, two more schools were built, one in Gerlev and one in Landerslev.

The large number of landmarks that still existing in the region shows that Princes and Kings have left their stamp on the region. For instance;

The gallery grave Jættestuen, which was dug out in 1744 by Prince Frederik IV.

The Julianehøj mound, dug out in 1776 by Frederik, heir presumptive to the throne.

In 1776-1789, Wiedewelt established Mindelunden (The memorial Grove) with 55 monuments to Danish and Norwegian scientists.

The Swiss Cottage was built in 1794 by Frederik, heir presumptive to the throne.

In 1868, a fixed link to Frederikssund was established via a pontoon bridge. This was replaced in 1934 by the present bridge over Roskilde Fjord – the bridge was named after Frederik VIII who was crown prince when the bridge was built.

The landed property of the castle stretched from Kulhuse in the north to the Svanholm estate with Orebjerg in the south. In the east is Selsø Castle, which was owned by the Bishop of Roskilde. So, before the year 1851, which was the year when the Danish constitution made it legal for the common man to buy land, the King, the Church and the lords, owned Horns Herred.

The King, whose name is most closely identified with Jægerspris, is King Frederik VII. He acquired Jægerspris Castle in 1854, and he and his consort, the Countess Danner, lived there most of their lifetime.

Frederik VII passed away in 1863, and as early as 1866 Countess Danner opened up some of the rooms of the Castle to the public. The castle was converted into an orphanage according to her wishes. The orphanage had room for 300 children.

The childrens home and the related growing need for different services were the reasons why the city of Jægerspris sprang up, approx. 1880 around the roads Dyrnæsvej – Hovvej, where the inn, the forge and the school were located side by side.

The villeins lived in the two villages Neder Dråby and Over Dråby. Jægerspris Mill belonged to the Castle and it can be traced back to around the 1200's. The existing mill was built in 1855.

In 1880 soldiering became a part of Jægerspris. The Guard came to conduct target practise. The areas were rented, and the farmers were paid to leave their homes while the shooting went on. The Jægerspris Military Camp slowly grew up and became a part of the city and at the same time it created places of work.

There has always been, and still is, a large number of oaks in the Nordskoven woods, and as early as during the time of Christian IV they were utilized. He built part of the Port of Copenhagen and part of the Danish fleet utilising wood from here. A few large oaks still remain in the Nordskoven woods; Kongegegen, which is said to be around 2000 years old, Storkeegen and Snogeegen that are almost gone by now.

### **The new Jægerspris**

Jægerspris municipality is located in Frederiksborg County and covers the northern part of Horns Herred with the Roskilde and Isefjord inlets as its eastern and western boundaries. The area of the municipality is 9,354 hectares or app. 99 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of inhabitants is around 9,400. In the summertime, the number of inhabitants rises significantly, as Jægerspris municipality boasts app. 3000 summerhouses.

The municipality has 5 parishes: Skovsognet, Dråby, Gerlev, Kyndby and Krogstrup, and each parish has a medieval church. However, the church situated in Skovsognet is only 105 years old. After a terrible fire in 1982, Skovens Church was rebuilt and its interior beautifully decorated by local artists. Dråby Church is well known for its very beautiful murals made by Isefjordsværkstedet in the Middle Ages. Krogstrup Church is a manor church with a very beautiful interior.

Across Jægerspris municipality villages are spread. Skoven village is in the north with the holiday site Kulhuse. Jægerspris is situated approximately in the middle of the municipality, and connected to the villages Neder Dråby and Over Dråby. The other villages are Landerslev, Lyngerup, Gerlev, Tørslev and Onsved.

The power station Kyndbyværket was built in 1939 and this was also the beginning of a whole new community, the village Kyndby Huse counting 160 dwellings.

The municipality has three schools, Møllegårdskolen counting 433 pupils, Sogneskolen counting 420 and Solbakkeskolen counting 300 pupils. Also worth mentioning is Baunehøj Efterskole (continuation school) in Skoven village with room for 75 pupils.

Jægerspris has 20 day care centres with room for a total of 1300-1350 children. This includes app. 170 children who are taken care of in private homes. Fasangården, located in Slotshegnet woods works as a natural activity workshop to be used by all day care centres of the municipality.

The nursing home and rehabilitation unit of the municipality, De Tre Ege, is located in Jægerspris. It has room for 48 residents. There is a unit for people suffering from dementia and hereto 72 special dwellings. In Jægerspris, Dalby and Gerlev there is also a number of houses for the elderly located in residential neighbourhoods.

A large number of citizens cross the bridge daily to get to work. The train from Frederikssund to Copenhagen runs with a 10-minute interval.

Cultural events are coordinated from the Cultural Centre Rejsestalden and the library located in Møllevvej. There are two library branches of which one is located in Kulhuse and the other in Dalby. Moreover, The Record Office of Local History is housed in the library in Møllevvej 25, Jægerspris.

Next to the Cultural Centre Rejsestalden is Jægerspris Slotskro. Today it houses Jægerspris Socialpædagogiske Seminarium, College of Education og Social Pedagogues, counting 350 students. In the year 2000, 72 units of youth housing were built in Parkvej available for students of the college among others.

Jægerspris Amatør Scene (JAS) is an amateur theatre, located on Møllevvej 3, presenting plays where both children, young people and adults are performing.

Horns Herred is a recreational area with a large number of camps all over the municipality. There are really good beaches at Kulhuse awarded with the Blue Flag, Vester Strand (Jægerspris), Landerslev, Dalby and Kyndby Huse.

The northeastern part of Horns Herred is covered with woods. Nordskoven and Færgelunden. The southern part of the municipality is where the agricultural areas are to be found.