

Hammeren

1300-tallet

Salomons Kapel

Solomon's Chapel

1600-tallet, ff.

Skanserne med krudthus

Ramparts with powder magazine

1802

Det første fyr på Stejlebjerg tændes

The first lighthouse on Stejlebjerg is lit

1811

Den optiske telegraf

Optical telegraph built

1871

Det nye Hammerfyr opføres

Construction of the new Hammerfyr lighthouse

1873

Allinge-Sandvig Kommune overtager Hammeren vederlagsfrit af Staten

Allinge-Sandvig Municipality takes over Hammeren peninsula from the Danish State free of charge

1875

Hammeren sælges til den tyske grosserer Martens

Hammeren peninsula is sold to Martens, a German wholesaler

1884

Hammeren overtages af den tyske baron von Ohlendorff

Hammeren peninsula is taken over by Baron von Ohlendorff of Germany

1895

Nyt fyr på Hammerodde, Hammerens nordligste punkt

New lighthouse on Hammerodde, the northernmost point on the peninsula

1914

Den danske stat overtager Hammeren

The Danish State takes over Hammeren peninsula

1944

Tyskerne opstiller radaranlæg og mandskabsbarak

The German military sets up a radar system and personnel barracks

1945

Russerne indkvarterer sig i det tyske anlæg og anlægger øvelsesskyttegrave

Soviet troops are billeted in the German facilities and dig trenches for training purposes

1990

Hammerfyrret nedlægges

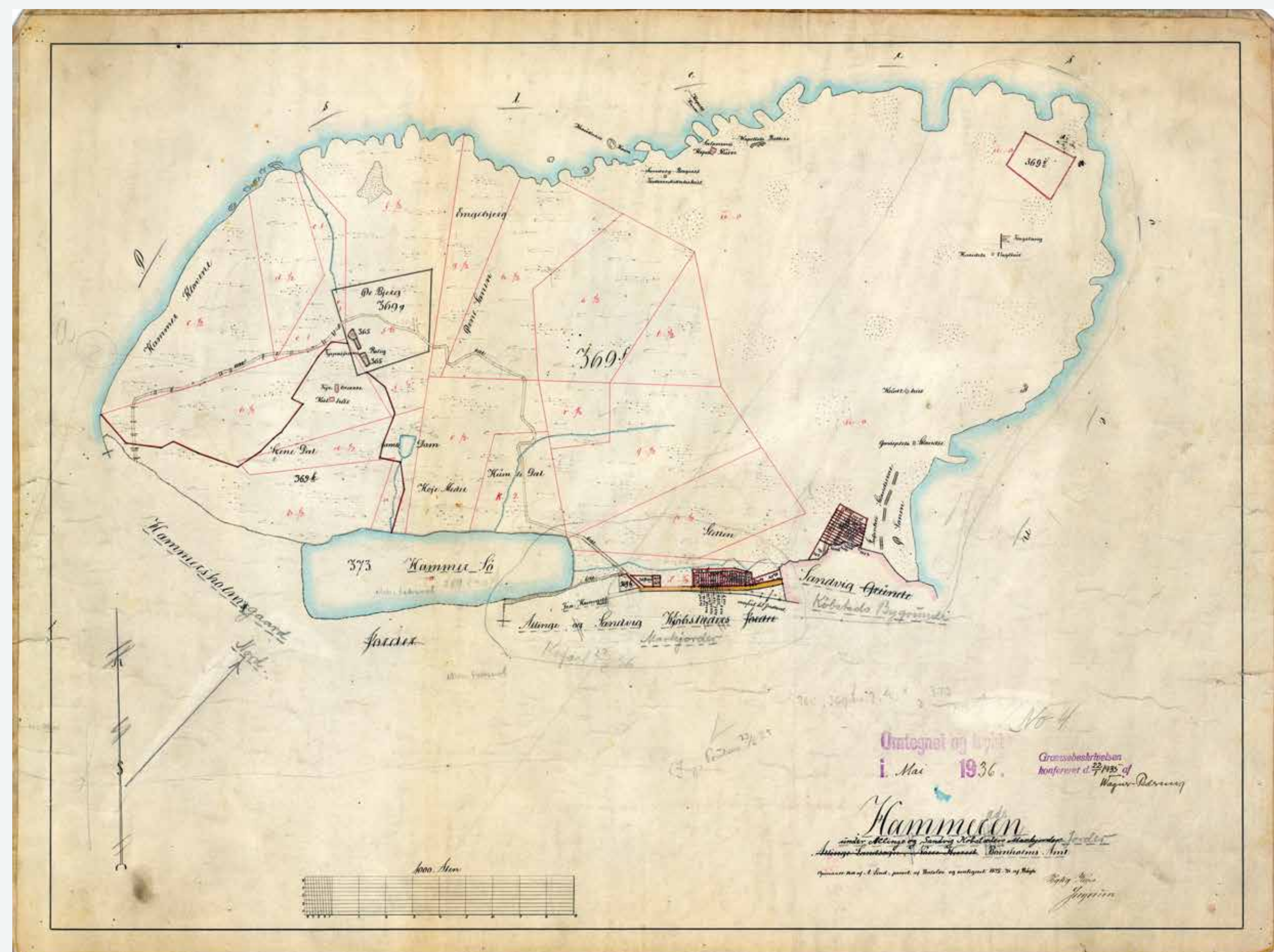
Hammerfyrret lighthouse is shut down

Hammeren er et pragtfuldt naturområde, en granitknold, der er afgrænset mod land af Hammersøen. De højeste punkter er Stejlebjerg (84 meter over havets overflade) og Ørnebjerg (76 meter). Nord for Ørnebjerg findes et stort flyvesandsområde, Sandhammeren, og kysten er indskåret med mange skær. Allinge-Sandvig Kommune fik overdraget Hammeren vederlagsfrit af Staten i 1873 for at dække udgifterne i forbindelse med de store ødelæggelser ved stormfloden året før. 1875 blev Hammeren solgt til en tysk grosserer Martens, som ønskede at udnytte stedets granit, men det gik ikke og han solgte Hammeren til sin svoger, baron von Ohlendorff, i 1884. (Arealet ved fyret blev friholdt).

I 1891 startede en storstilet udnyttelse af granitten. Men med udbruddet af Første Verdenskrig og ved "Nationalforeningen Bornholms" indsamlede midler, kom Hammeren igen på danske hænder i 1914.

Hammeren peninsula is a magnificent nature area; it is a granite horst partly delimited from the rest of the island by Hammersøen lake. Its highest points are Stejlebjerg (84 metres above sea level) and Ørnebjerg (76 metres). North of Ørnebjerg is a large area of drifting sand called "Sandhammeren", and the coast is serrated by many skerries. The Danish State turned over ownership of Hammeren peninsula to Allinge-Sandvig Municipality in 1873 to cover the costs of widespread damage caused by storm-surge flooding the year before. In 1875, Hammeren peninsula was sold to a German wholesaler named Martens, who wanted to quarry the peninsula's granite, but when this venture failed, he sold the peninsula to his brother-in-law, Baron von Ohlendorff, in 1884 (except for the area around the lighthouse).

Large-scale granite quarrying began in 1891. But with the outbreak of the First World War and a fundraising drive by "Nationalforeningen Bornholm", Hammeren peninsula was returned to Danish ownership in 1914.



Hammeren. Kartet viser tilstanden 1818, med det første fyr og kulhuset. Desuden ses fyrrpasserens bolig og mod nord Sandvig Borgeres fiskeredskabshus, Salomons Kapel, Kapellets batteri, vagtuhus og flagmast samt et krudthus ved skanserne ved Oasand. Nytegnat er udstykningerne til de to arbejderboliglængder, Langelinie og Sandlinjen samt stenværksbestyrerboligen.

Hammeren peninsula. The map shows how the peninsula appeared in 1818, with its first lighthouse and coal house. The map also shows the lighthouse keeper's house and, to the north, the local Sandvig fishing-tackle house, Solomon's Chapel, the chapel's cannon battery, guardhouse and flagpole, as well as a powder magazine next to the ramparts at Oasand. Newly drawn-in features include the parcels of land for two worker-housing wings, Langelinie and Sandlinjen, and the quarry manager's residence.



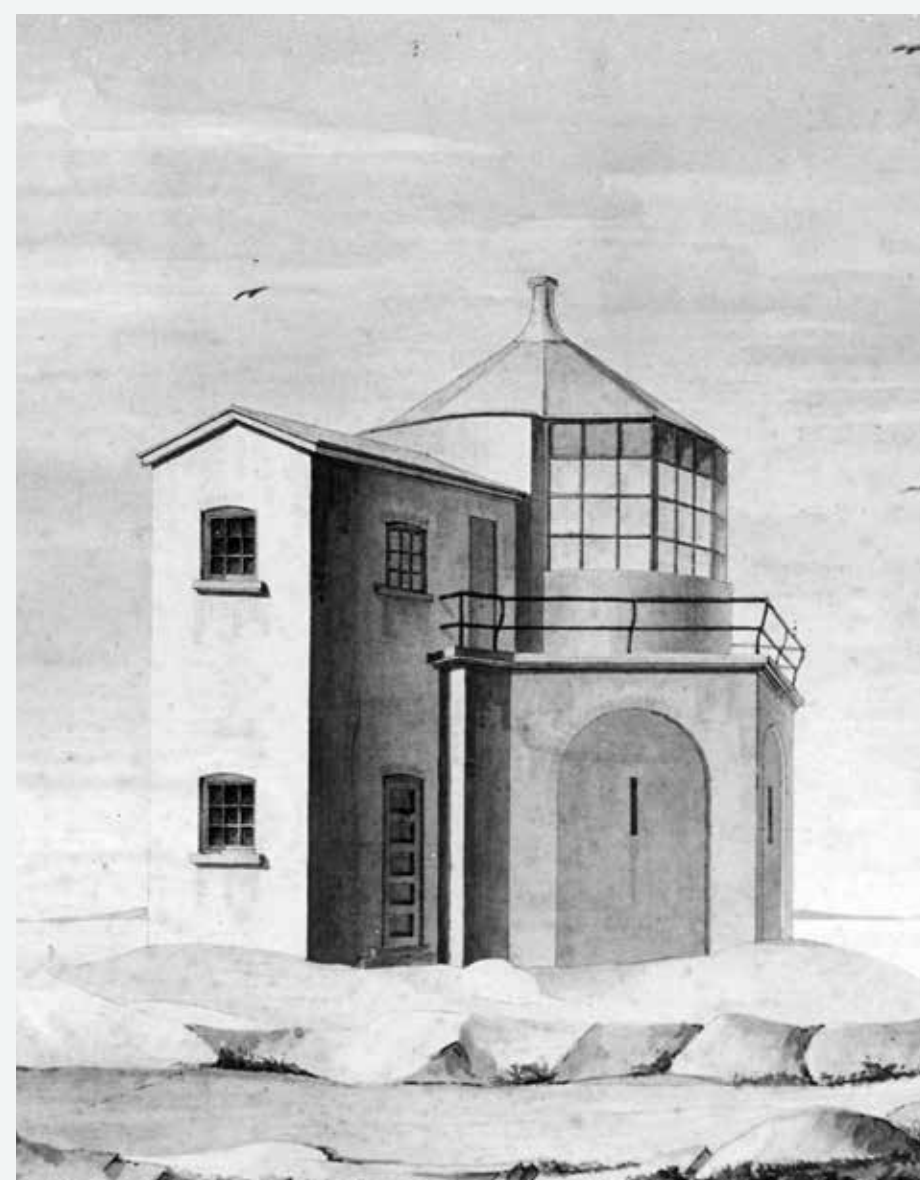
Hammeren sidst i 1940'erne. På billedet kan man også se en tysk mandskabsbarak og en hestestald fra Anden Verdenskrig. Bag Hammerfyrret anes et russisk skyttegravssystem fra 1945.

Hammeren peninsula in the late 1940s. The photo shows German troop barracks and a horse stable from World War Two. A Soviet trench system from 1945 is faintly visible behind the Hammer lighthouse.



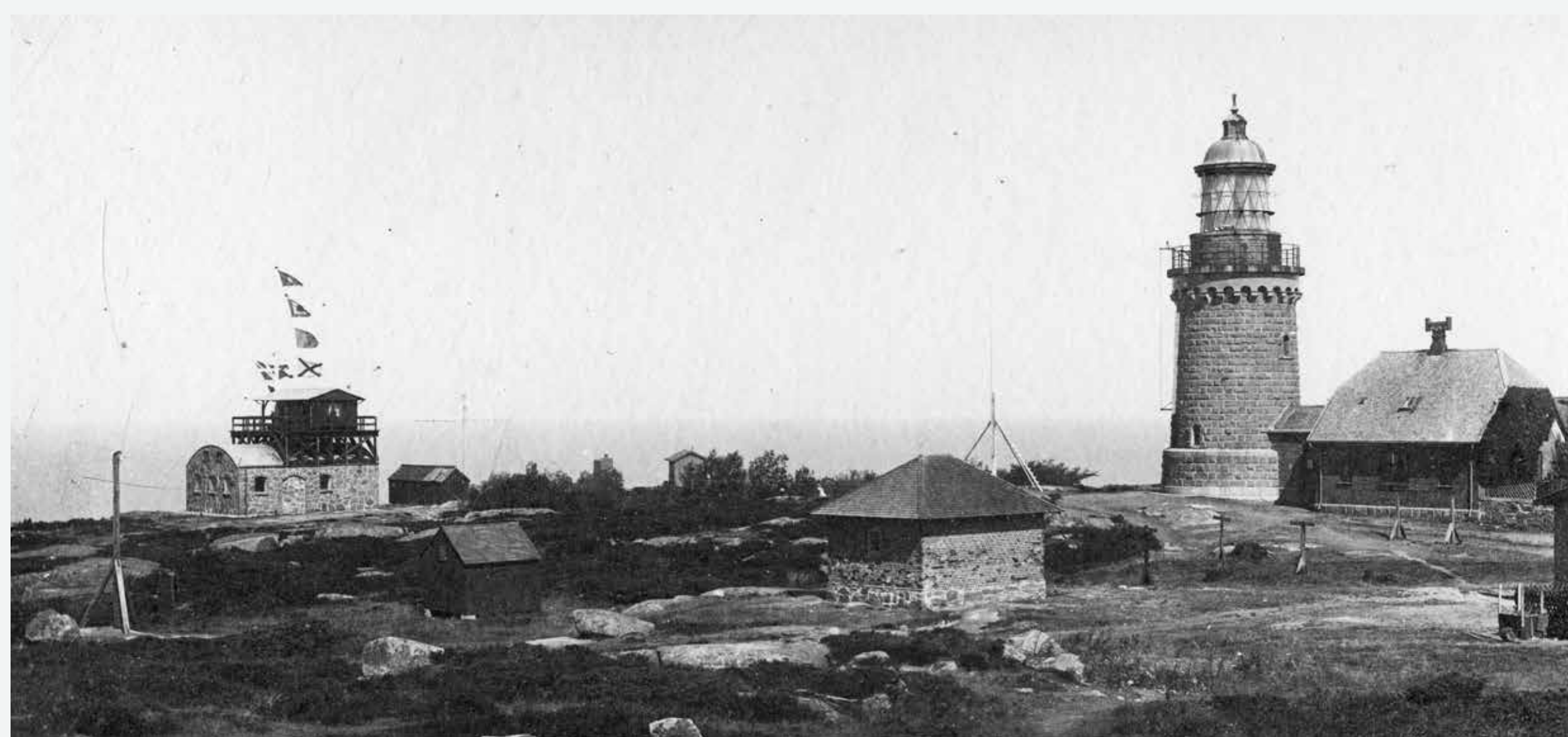
Den tyske baron von Ohlendorff, 1836-1928, som erhvervede Hammeren i 1884 og senere anlagde Hammerhavnen. Tjente sin formue på import af guanogødning.

Baron von Ohlendorff (1836-1928) of Germany, who bought Hammeren peninsula in 1884 and subsequently built Hammerhavnen harbour. He made his fortune importing guano fertilizer.



Det ældste fyr på Stejlebjerg, taget i brug 1802. Originaltegningen findes på Museet for Søfart, Helsingør. Fyrrpasserbolig på Hammeren, opført i forbindelse med etablering af fyret. Man kan stadig finde rester af ejendommens fundamenter syd for fyret. (Det ny fyr fra 1871 ses i baggrunden).

The oldest lighthouse on Stejlebjerg, put into use in 1802. Original drawing at Maritime Museum of Denmark, Elsinore. Lighthouse keeper's residence on Hammeren peninsula, built at the same time as the lighthouse. There are still remains of the building's foundations south of the lighthouse. (The new lighthouse dating from 1871 is visible in the background.)



Hammerfyrret med den ny fyrrpasserbolig blev bygget 1871. Signal- og Vejrstationen til venstre i 1890'erne.

The new Hammerfyr lighthouse and a new lighthouse keeper's residence were built in 1871. The signal and weather station to the left is from the 1890s.



Salomons Kapel med det ny fyr og flagmasten 1872.

Soloman's Chapel with the new lighthouse and flagpole in the background, 1872.

Fyrene på Hammeren

I 1802 tændtes et stenkulsfyr på Hammerens højeste punkt, Stejlebjerg. Det var et tårn med en ottekantet overbygning med kulhydr. Til opbevaring af brændslet opførtes et kulhus i Sænebugten, et ved siden af fyret og i 1804, et kulhus ved fyrinspektørens bolig i Sandvig. Stejlebjergfyret blev ændret til et oliefyret spejlfyr i 1837 og samtidig blev kulhusene nedrevet eller afhændet.

Det nye Hammerfyr blev opført i 1871 på Ørnebjerg af granit fra Hammeren. Fyret er 21 meter højt. Det blev nedlagt i 1990. Det er i dag et attraktivt udflugtsmål og det er muligt at besøge fyrtårnet.

I 1895 byggede man et nyt, supplerende fyr på den lavere Hammer Odde, på Hammerens nordligste punkt.

Lighthouses on Hammeren peninsula

In 1802, a coal-burning beacon was ignited on Stejlebjerg, the highest point on Hammeren peninsula. It consisted of a tower with an octagonal superstructure holding a coal-burner. The coal was stored in a coal house built on Sænebugten bay, in a coal house next to the beacon and, in 1804, in a coal house next to the beacon inspector's residence in Sandvig. The coal-fired beacon on Stejlebjerg was changed to an oil-powered catoptric light in 1837, and at the same the coal houses were either torn down or sold.

The new Hammerfyr lighthouse, built of Hammeren granite, was erected on Ørnebjerg in 1871. The lighthouse is 21 metres tall. It was closed down in 1990. Today, it is an attractive tourist destination and it is possible to climb the lighthouse tower.

A new supplementary lighthouse was built in 1895 on lower-lying Hammerodde, the northernmost point on Hammeren peninsula.

Skanser m.v.

Der er mange skanser langs de bornholmske kyster - også på Hammeren. Skanserne kan være forhistoriske, men man ved, at man i Christian IV's tid udbyggede og anlagde nye skanser på Bornholm. Der var ofte bygget krudthuse ved skanseanlæggene. Frem til englænderkrigene, 1801-1814 arbejdede man med sikring og udbedring af skanserne.

I ældre tid var der en flagmast på Hammeren ved den kongelige vagtbod på nordøstsiden af Hammerknuden. Under englænderkrigene havde man forskellige alarmsystemer, for hurtigt at kunne sammenkalde mandskabet. Der var både en baune (et stort bål) og en optisk telegraf (fra 1811) placeret tæt øst for fyret.

Ramparts, etc.

There are many ramparts along the coasts of Bornholm, including on Hammeren peninsula. Some of the ramparts could be prehistoric, but it is known that ramparts were enlarged and new ramparts were built during the reign of King Christian IV. A powder magazine was often built near the ramparts. Leading up to the Napoleonic wars, where Denmark fought Britain in 1801-1814, efforts were made to safeguard and reinforce the ramparts.

In older times, there was a flagpole next to the royal guardhouse on the northeast side of Hammeren peninsula. During the wars with Britain, various alarm systems were used to quickly summon troops. A beacon (a large bonfire) and (from 1811) an optical telegraph were situated just east of the lighthouse.

Anden Verdenskrig

I 1944 opførte tyskerne et radar- og signalopklaringsanlæg med mandskabsbarak og hestestald på Hammeren. Bygningerne blev overtaget af de russiske styrker i 1945 og forladt i foråret 1946. Der er endnu rester af fundamenterne på Hammeren. En russisk rekrutstyrke anlagede - som en øvelse - et skyttegravssystem, mellem de to fyr i 1945. Det kan også ses i terrænet.

World War II

In 1944, the German military built a radar and signal detection system with a personnel barracks and horse stables on Hammeren peninsula. The buildings were taken over by the Soviet military in 1945 and abandoned in the spring of 1946. Remains of the foundations can still be seen on Hammeren peninsula. As a training exercise, Soviet recruits constructed a system of trenches between the two lighthouses in 1945. These are also visible in the landscape.

Turisme

Hammeren er - sammen med slotsruinen Hammershus - Bornholms mest attraktive turistmål. Selv om det lykkedes at sikre Hammeren på danske hænder - efter 40 års tysk ejerskab - afsluttede man først udnyttelsen af granitten i 1971. 100 års granitbrydning har ødelagt noget af stedets oprindelige natur, men til gengæld tilført Hammeren nogle kulturlevn, der beretter om en spændende industrihistorie. I dag er Hammeren et populært udflugtsmål for bornholmere og øens gæster. Man har endog mulighed for - siden 1959 - at overnatte på en campingplads på Hammerens nordøstligste hjørne ved Oasandbugten.

Tourism

Together with the Hammershus castle ruin, the Hammeren peninsula is the most attractive tourist destination on Bornholm. Although efforts to retain Hammeren peninsula in Danish hands succeeded (after 40 years of German ownership), granite quarrying on Hammeren peninsula did not stop until 1971. A century of quarrying destroyed some of the area's original landscape, but in return it infused Hammeren peninsula with a cultural narrative about an interesting industrial history. Today, Hammeren peninsula is a popular destination for the island's residents and visitors. Since 1959, it has also been possible to spend the night at a campsite on the north-east corner of Hammeren peninsula near Oasandbugten bay.