

# Buildings of Schleswig-Holstein

## Legend

### Church

- Early Medieval Time
- Late Medieval Time
- Early Modern Time
- Modern Time

### Communal and other buildings

- Late Medieval Time
- Early Modern Time
- Modern Time
- Data not available

### Agrarian building

- Stone Age
- Iron Age
- Roman Time
- Early Medieval Time
- Late Medieval Time
- Early Modern Time
- Modern Time
- Data not available

Occurance of preserved characteristic historic buildings and the time periods of erection.

#### Nordfriesland / Eiderstedt:

The great number of preserved historic buildings are from Early Modern Time (1500-1800) and Modern Time (1800-2000). Only sporadically buildings of the Late Medieval Time (1050-1500) can be found. Generally these are churches, often situated on the rim of the geest or a geest-island.

#### Dithmarschen:

The great number of buildings in Dithmarschen are town-/dwellinghouses and communal buildings from Early Modern Time and Modern Time of the cities Wesselburen, Heide, Wöhrden, Meldorf, Marne, Brunsbüttel which have well preserved historic centers.

Only a few agrarian buildings are protected.

The churches maintain usually parts of the building of the period of erection often of the Late Medieval Time.

In the southern part of Dithmarschen the churches are younger, from Early Modern Time and Modern Time.











UTM projection zone 32 WGS84



# Agrarian Buildings of Schleswig-Holstein

## Legend

-  Uthländisches Haus
-  Geesthardenhaus
-  Hallenhouse
-  Gulfhaus
-  Haubarg/Bargscheune/stelp
-  Adjoining building
-  Farm
-  Other

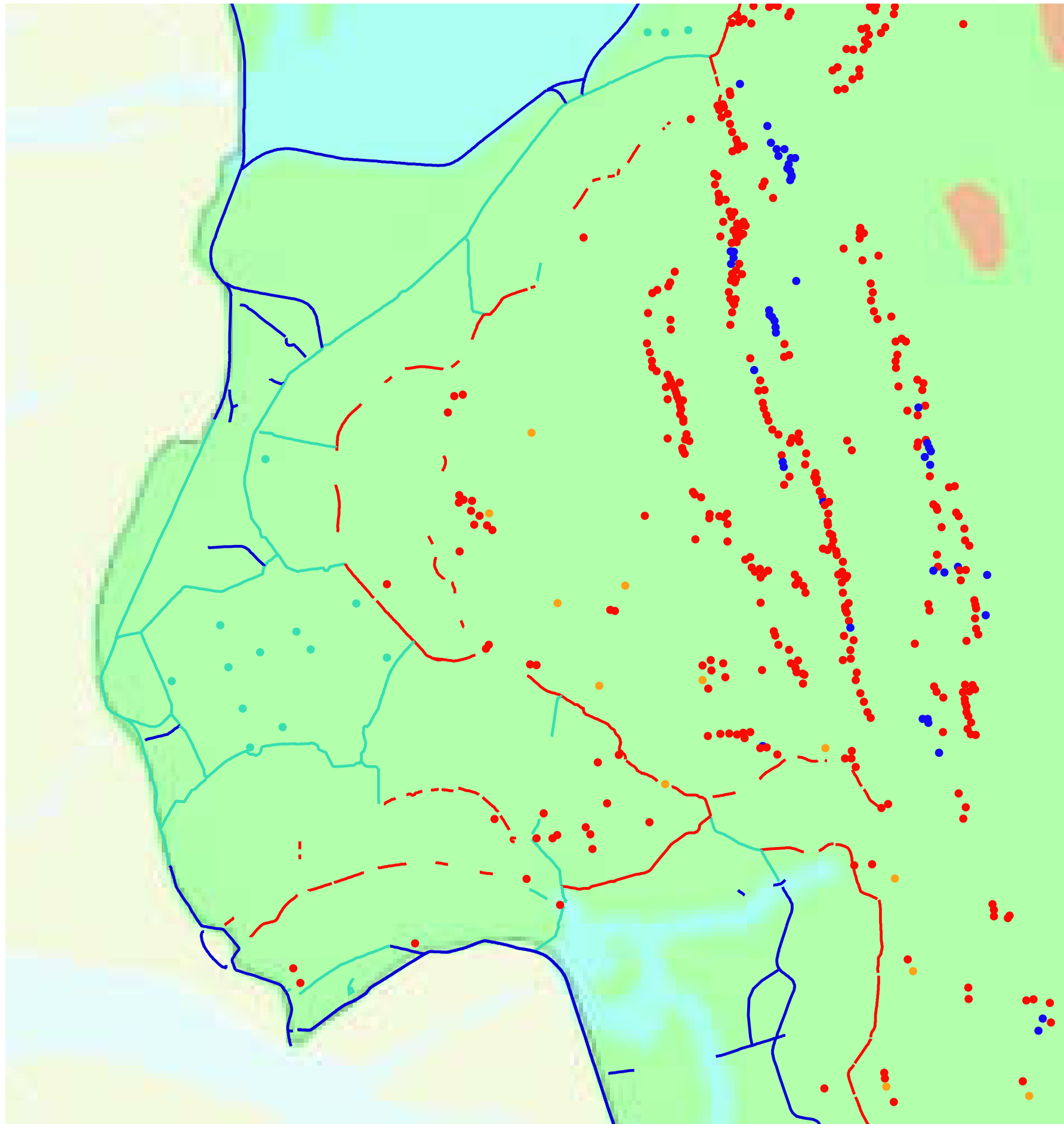


0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

UTM projection zone 32 WGS84

Typical types of historic agrarian buildings of Schleswig-Holstein and their regional occurrence. Uthländisches Haus is a type of farmhouse of the North-Frisian islands, Halligen and the marshlands. The occurrence of Geesthardenhaus, as a type of farmhouse in des geest-lands is appreciably more rare in the marshlands. The Haubarg is a special type of the 'Gulf-construction' of the region Eiderstedt. Gulfhaus, Northern German bay hall house and Dwerhaus are the main types of farmhouses of Dithmarschen. But in Dithmarschen the farmsteads had been modified in each period of development of agriculture, therefore the original types are rare. For the most part one can find modified, combined types, wick hitherto are not researched by the State Departement of Ancient Monuments. There are only few protected agrarian buildings in Dithmarschen.





## Dithmarscher Nordermarsch with Village Mounds and Road Villages (Marschhufensiedlungen)

### Legend

#### Dwelling mound

- Roman Time
- Early Medieval Time
- Late Medieval Time
- Early Modern Time

#### Dyke

- Early Medieval Time
- Late Medieval Time
- Early Modern Time
- Modern Time



0 2 4 6 Kilometer

UTM projection zone 32 WGS84

Presentation of the development of settlement in the relation of the progressing embankment. As early as in Roman Time the inhabitants of the settlement along the rim of the geest used the marshlands as grazingland for their cattles.

1st cent.: First land reclamation of the 'Old marsh'. Mound settlements are preserved in a long row from North- to South-Dithmarschen.

Mid 2nd cent.: Erection of the second row of settlements.

Mid 7th cent.: In North-Dithmarschen the sea-march increased to west.

-11th cent.: Village mounds were growing together by connecting single farm mounds.

10th cent.: A long row of village mounds ranged from the river Eider to the river Elbe.

11th cent.: The first sea-dyke protected the coast of the 'Nordermarsch'.

Only rests of the dyke are preserved near the village Schülp.

14th cent.: Settlement of the moory 'Sietland'-marshes.

Erection of characteristic settlements like Jarrenwisch, Tödienwisch, Wennemannwisch.

15th cent.: Western of the medieval dyke-line embankment of new Kogs with higher seadykes.

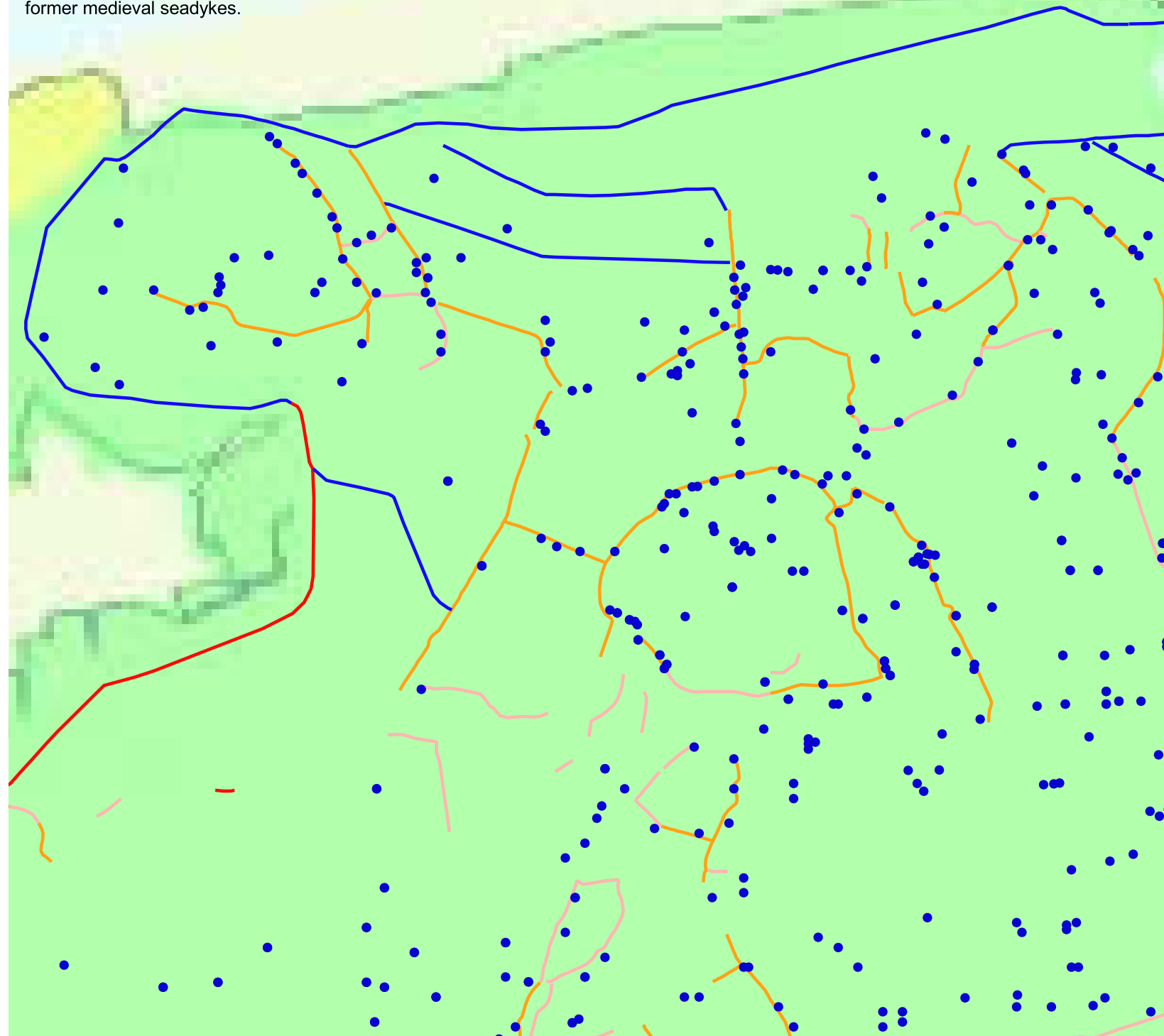
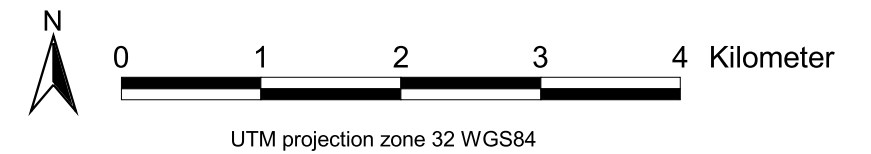


Medieval Ringdykes and scattered farm mounds illustrating the former insular seamarsh with numerous tidal inlets.  
 As the result of the well preserved structure of settlements, fields, dykes and the perceptible tidal inlets Eiderstedt is one of the best preserved cultural areas with ensembles of medieval monuments and landscape.  
 Ringdykes were protecting the farmlands of several farm mounds.  
 In the 16th cent. the 'Oldenwörter Bucht' and areas of sea-bays of the northern part of the river Eider were embanked.  
 Of the Early Modern Time elongated linear dykes are crossing the marshland and in the 'new' Kogs there are well ordered lined fields (geregelte Reihenfluren) with farm mounds.  
 The result of the youngest embankments was the erection of dyke-villages on former medieval seadykes.

## Ringdykes in NW Eiderstedt

### Legend

- Dwelling mound
- Dyke
  - Early Medieval Time
  - Late Medieval Time
  - Early Modern Time
  - Modern Time
  - No data on period available



# Halligen Hooge and Langeneß

## Legend

-  Navigation
-  Industrial mill
-  Harbour
-  Church
-  Communal and other buildings
-  Agrarian building
- Freshwater supply**
-  Water town
-  Pool
-  Ring dyke pool
-  Scheetels
-  Other
-  Dwelling mound
-  Ditch
-  Dyke

Characteristic elements of settlement in outer regions of the Wadden Sea area, like Halligen and islands. These are elements for protection like dwelling mounds, village mounds and dykes, elements for freshwater-supply, like Scheetels, and Fethinge as well as ditches for drainage. Around the island are elements of former settlements, flooded and gone down by great inundations, only sometimes visible at low time.

