

Sights of Sylt

The island of Sylt isn't too shy to show off its attractions, and there's plenty to discover here in the way of scenery and sights. Here are a number of things holidaymakers shouldn't miss.

Alte Landvogtei (Old Governor's Residence)

Located at the heart of Tinum, this 1649 building is one of the oldest structures on the island. For many years it was the seat of the governors of the royal province of Sylt. King Frederick VI of Denmark stayed here in 1825.

Altfriesisches Haus (Old Frisian House)

This museum in Keitum is maintained by the Sylt Society. Built in the mid-18th century, the old style of interior decor has been restored, giving visitors a vivid impression of the meagre existence people used to live.

Denghoog

Denghoog is a tomb near the village pond in Wenningstedt. The burial chamber is about 5,000 years old and was built out of huge erratic boulders. The biggest of them weighs about 20 tons. The tomb can be entered by visitors.

Ellenbogen (Elbow)

The Elbow is the northernmost tip of the Island of Sylt featuring expansive unspoilt dunes. This is as far north as you can go: stand at Ellenbogen and you'll truly be the northernmost person in Germany.

Heimatmuseum (Sylt Museum)

The Sylt museum is located in Keitum. The large number of exhibits ranging from local costumes to items from the age of seafaring provides a comprehensive view of the island's history. The museum also hosts regularly changing special exhibitions.

Cliffs

The cliffs are among the most beautiful forms of scenery on Sylt. These relics of the Ice Age up to 20 metres high are situated in Morsum (Colourful Cliff), Kampen (Red Cliff), Wenningstedt (White Cliff) and Keitum (Green Cliff). Depending on daylight the cliffs look different in a unique manner.

Rantum-Becken

In 1936 and 1937, the German army built a dam 5km/3 miles long between Tinum and Rantum right across the Wattenmeer tidal flats with the aim of building a marine airport. In 1962, the area was declared a conservation area and rapidly developed into a popular breeding ground for many species of birds.

Sankt Severin (St. Severus)

St. Severus's Church in Keitum was built about 800 years ago in the Romanesque style. The late-Gothic tower was subsequently built to one side. The solid construction sometimes served as a fortified church, with the tower being used as a prison. The oldest relic is the 11th-century baptismal font.

Sylt-Quelle (Sylt Spring)

Sylt Spring has been bubbling in Rantum ever since 1993. The outstandingly pure water, which has an especially high level of iodine, stems from a well field between 30 and 650 metres beneath the dunes. It's pumped through underground pipes to the bottling plant near the port. On sale throughout the country, the water can also be sampled by visitors to the specially built glass spring building.

Vogelkojen (Bird Traps)

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the three bird traps in Kampen, Westerland and Rantum provided a welcome addition to the menu for the people of Sylt. Every year tens of thousands wild ducks were lured here. Although this activity came to an end at the beginning of the 20th century, the bird traps have been preserved and can still be visited.

Whiskystrasse (Whiskey Road)

Whiskey Road is the jocular name given to Strönwai in Kampen, a road which is lined with numerous bars and clubs. In summer, this is the place to admire the raciest cars, the smartest managers and the most stunning women...