

History.

Steinhagen, with its districts of Amshausen and Brockhagen has around 21,000 inhabitants. The first historical mention of Steinhagen as "Hagen" can be found in a Paderborn document from 1258.

The name Steinhagen probably comes from the medieval "Hag" = farm. Settlers cleared the forest around their farmsteads.

As a "Hagen" settlement, the rural settlement of Steinhagen probably dates back to the period of the great inland colonisation (12th - 13th century).

Steinhagen must have developed from such individual clearing farms.

In 1147, Herford Abbey had the ownership rights to various farms, including Schabbhardt and Burde, confirmed by Emperor Konrad III.

They must have been the original cells for two Hagen settlements: a Hagen in Burde with 12 farms was liable to pay interest to the monastery in 1300.

In later documents, Hagen is also called Nienhagen.

In the neighbourhood of this settlement, the Count of Ravensberg founded a Hagen settlement of 11 free Hägern, called Steinhagen.

A Priestly "territorial reform" in 1334 united these two free Hagen.

More and more, the names Burde and Nienhagen disappeared in favour of the uniform "Steinhagen".

Since the mid-1960s, Steinhagen has worked consistently and purposefully on the reorganisation of its town centre.

The old village character with the historic roundel and the church as well as the houses, most of which have their gables facing the church square, have been integrated into a modern urban form that shows a further development towards a small-town atmosphere.

In addition to the town hall, the market square is surrounded by service businesses, shops, restaurants and surgeries. Daily needs can be easily met here.

Übersetzung:

Joe Palmer, Schüler der Queen Elizabeth High School