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Boppard map pdf

Geographic coordinates: 50° 14' 0 North, 7°36' 0 East Geographical Location: Rhine-Hunsrück-Kreis, Koblenz, Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany, Europe original name: Boppard Google Earth – visit Boppard Welcome to Boppard's 3D Maps site Google Earth! The original name of this place (including diacritics) is Boppard, it lies in Rhein Hunsrück Crayce, Koblenz, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany and its geographic coordinates of 50°14' 0 North, 7°36' 0 East. View Boppard 3D Map on Google Earth » Bring Back | Small | medium | Big Note: The current version of the Google Earth plugin only works on Microsoft Windows XP and Vista operating systems. Support for other operating systems is planned in future releases. Do you like this map? Recommend it to your friends! Sign up for Boppard or add a new markup for Boppard. Get your personal home card and more for free. Book Boppard Hotels Book a hotel in Boppard online and save money Boppard hotels: low prices, no booking fee, no cancellation fee. 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Westend Dentist in Saskatoon, Division No 11, Saskatchewan, Canada Willowgrove Dental in Saskatoon, Division No 11, Saskatchewan, Canada Kenderdine Dental Centre in Saskatoon, Division No 11, Saskatchewan, Canada House The Homeless -Shelter Charity in London, Lambeth, South East, England, United Kingdom PPC Service in Mumbai, Grand Bombay, Maharashtra, India Maplandia.com not sponsored or affiliated with Google. Enter a new password for: This link has expired. There is no Agoda account with this email address. You cannot reuse your previous password for your security. Title: BoppardType: CityCount: GermanyContinent: EuropeUnique: Province: Region: Population: 16372 Latitude: 50.228893The long: 7.600054Inspiration note that the above information about Boppard should only be used as a guide. If you notice any errors on the map or boppard population is incorrect, then please contact us. Map Boppard - CC-BY-SA 2.0 OpenStreetMap, it can be downloaded for free. 50.23087.5928 From The Vixicial Leap to Navigation Go to Search Boppard is in germany's Mideed Valley in Rhineland-Palatinate. It's on the west bank of the Rhine, at a point where the deep river gorge is dramatically slalom (Bopparder Hamm) before continuing north towards Koblenz. It was a settlement from Celtic times, and its geography made it a strategic site for the Romans. It has many interesting old buildings and is a regular call point for Rhine river cruises, while the hills above are used to grow wine. Get by car less than 10km from the A60 along a steep road or along the B9 running along the left bank of the Rhine. On the train Boppard station is on the line of the West Rhine (Linke Rheinstrecke). Trains ring every hour or two en route between Mainz and Cologne, both about a 90-minute drive away. The Köln-Düsseldorfer Rheinschiffahrt boat, known as KD, runs scheduled flights up and down the river between Cologne and Mainz. Cruise companies such as Viking stops in the city. [edit] Map of Boppard See[edit] Includes protection, since Roman times 50.232317.591481 Basilica of St. Severus. catholic parish church with parts dating back to the 12th and 50.2326537.5947252 Kurfürstliche Burgh, ☎ +49 6742 10369. City Museum Do[edit] 50.2354167.5762931 Chrisel (Sesselbahn), Mühlal 12, ☎ +49 6742 2510. It's easier up the hill to Virsenblik, a view of the river that's across the hill tortuous Rhine seems to be similar to 4 small lakes. Walk part of The Rhineburgenweg. Buy a bottle of local wines. In the Old Town and along the waterfront there is a large selection of restaurants. 50.2327997.5888551 Historischer Karmeliterhof, Karmeliterstraße 1, ☎ +49 6742 4848. We are 1.2 miles from the accommodation, with the help of your property. 50.2322887.5931892 Römerburg Weinhaus und Restaurant, Burgplatz 3, ☎ +49 6742 82353. 50.2351797.5767233 Wirtzhaus Anders, Mültal 6, ☎ +49 6742 896754. Classic German, as well as vegetarian dishes 50.236337.5769154 Imbiss am Mühlbach, Ul. Koblenzera 235 (At the north end of town just past the large car/bus parking lot.), ☎ +49 6742 5585. Classic German Imbiss, with good schnitzel, freakadela and fries. After yourself, you have 100 reviews and guests who you have drinks[edit] The area has a large selection of hotels and vacation rentals. Connect[edit] Place in Rhineland-Palatinate, GermanyBoppard Boppard HerbLocatation Boppard in rhine-Gunsrück-Kreis Boppard Show map GermanyBoppard Show map Rhineland-PalatinateCo 50°13'53P 7°35'27i 50.23139°N 7.59083°E / 50.23139; 7.59083Count GermanyState Organization - Pfalcnets-Pfalctivo units Hunsrück-Kreis10Government • MerWalter Bursch (SPD)Area • Total 75.13 km2 (29.01 sq.m)Height 74 m (243 ft)Population (201 2019) • Total15,413 • Density210/km2 (530/sq.m.) Time zoneUTC+01:00 (CET) • Summer (DST)UTC+02:00 (CEST)ZIP Codes56154Dial Codes06741, 06742,

06745Vehicle registrationSIMWwebsitewww.boppard.de Boppard, previously also written by Boppart, is a city and municipality (since 1976 the inclusion of 9 neighboring villages, Ortsbezirken) in Rhine-Junsrück-Kreuz (district) in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, lies in the UNESCO-listed Rhine Gorge. The city is also a state tourist resort (Fremdenverkehrsort) and is a wine centre. View of geographical location from Vicentelblk. Viersenblick chairlift. Boppard lies on the upper Middle Rhine, often known as the Rhine Gorge. This characteristic narrow form of the valley arose from the downward erosion of the riverbed. Since 2002, the gorge has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 17 km of rhine form the eastern boundary of the city. Along this part of the river lie the erring centers of Hirsenchach and Bad Salzig, as well as the main city center, also called Boppard. Just north of Boppard, the Rhine takes its biggest bend. This bow is called Bopparder Hamm, although it is a name more common wine area found along it. The most famous point of view over this meadow in the Rhine is Viersenblick, or View of four lakes. This perspective gets its name from the path in which the Rhine can be seen from here, or rather the way in which it is not visible: the hills block most of the view of the river itself so visitors can see only four apparently separate stretches of water, not as four lakes. All of them are actually parts of the Rhine; there are no lakes to see. Hotel Viersenblick is accessible by chairlifts. The Bopparda Urban Forest is the second largest in rhineland-Palatinate with an area of 43.6 km². Since 1969, the town of Boppard belonged to the Rhine-Gunsrück-Kreis, and is the northernmost municipality of the district. Boppard is a middle center. The nearest upper center of Koblenz is about 13.7 miles away. Constituent communities Since 1976, Boppard consisted of ten Ortsbezirke, a special kind of municipal internal division found in some towns and towns of Rhineland-Palatinate (as well as Hesse). Each Ortsbezirka has its own council, the chairman of which bears the title of Ortsvorsteher. Some of these Ortsbezirke even have their own orzteel, but they don't have separate representation on any council. Ortsbezirke Boppard: Boppard (main centre) from Orztheel Buchenau (and Gellerwald's commercial development) Bad Salzig Buchholz with Orstell Ohlenfeld Gershswesen with Ortstal Windsoren Hirzenach Holzfeld Oppenhhausen of Orstell of Hübingen Rheinbay Udenhausen Weiler with the history of Orstell Fleckertszeche The oldest trace of the settlement unearthed by archaeologists in the Boppard area, was a repository, dating back to 13,000 years to the time of Fedemserer culture. Roman times late Roman castrum During the conquest of Gallium Julius Caesar and the Roman settlement of lands on the left bank of the Rhine, there also followed the backfilled Wickus Bodobriga (also Bodobriga or Bontobrik) on the way to Multal (valley). The name of Celtic's origins, which means there was a Celtic settlement before the Romans came, or perhaps that was one at the same time as the Romans were there. With the expansion of lime, the Middle Rhine has lost its strategic importance. On the other hand, the river was gaining more and more importance as an avenue of supply and trade. In the middle of the 3rd century, the right bank of the Rhine had to evacuate and give way to the Germans, thereby making the border of the Rhine Empire once again. In 355 Roman Emperor Julian stopped germanic invasions and began to secure the Middle Rhine. His successor, Valentinian I, finished the job. It was around this time that the late Roman castrum Römerkastell Boppard was built on a Roman road through the Rhine Valley. Near the end of 405, the last Roman troops were withdrawn in defense of Italy. The next documentary mention of the city did not come until the early Middle Ages. According to this Since 643, Boppard was the Frankish royal estate and administrative center of the Bopperder Reich (Merovingian state). Holy Roman Empire Images of the city seal at the British Museum Until 1309 Boppard was a free imperial city, and as such was often visited by German kings who then reside in the so-called Royal Estate. [2] The bronze death seal, dated 1228–36, now in the British Museum, proclaims Boppard's independence during the reign of Holy Roman Emperor. Its remarkable state of preservation provides a talented view of the medieval city, complete with Romanesc cathedral and city walls. [3] The royal estate lay at the end of Multal on the Rhine. The management of the city and the surrounding imperial estate were imperial ministers; The main official in the city was Schulteis. A series of ministers lived in the city, including Beyer von Boppard's family, a family among Jews, von Shenex and von Bickenbachs (named after the village of Bicksenbach in Gunsrück). In 1309 and 1312 pp. However, Boppard's townspeople felt that this merger with the Trier electorate was illegal. They tried to fight against what they saw as a foreign ruler and in 1327 created their own council. After a brief siege, Baldwin stormed the city and suppressed that challenge to his power, thus absorbing the city of Boppard into the electorate of Trier. Then Baldwin had a paid castle - Alte Burgh (Old Castle) - expanded, which also had to ensure its dominance over the city. Alte Burgh (Old Castle) The voter managed to win over the city nobility, taking them to service and giving them a job in management, but the agreement still did not sit well with the townspeople. They had only one hope: to get rid of the pledge agreement and restore the lost imperial immediacy of the city. Emperor Charles IV, however, cast that hope. In 1368, he raised the amount of bail and promised that neither he nor his successor would be allowed to buy out the pledge. With high hopes, the townspeople appealed in 1496 to the King of the Romans (and later the Holy Roman Emperor) Maximilian I, who supported the city in his dispute with trier's voter, Johann II Baden. He exempted Boppard from electoral jurisdiction and tolls. However, Maximilian exceeded his authority in the redemption of bail and had to reconsider his decision. This led in 1497 to the Boppard War. The Bopperders were not ready to see their city once again annexed by the electorate. Consequently, a Trier voter advanced on the city with an army of 12,000 soldiers. The nearby sites of Bad Salzig and Weiler surrendered without a fight. Boppard could not stand the siege for a long time, and eventually had to recognize the voter as his ruler. In the thirty-year war, Boppard lost a third of his population. Swedish Under Reingrave, Otto Ludwig occupied the city on January 18, 1632. In the Nine-Year War (1688–1697; known in Germany as Pfälzischer Erbfolgekrieg, or The War of the Palatsk Succession), the attack by French troops was successfully repelled. In the war for Polish succession French troops under General de Cort attacked Boppard. The new electoral city policy of 1789 was supposed to increase voter influence, but by 1794 French revolutionary troops had occupied a city that remained under French rule for the next 20 years. Prussian times The former coat of arms of the city of Boppard since 1817. Here, the eagle talons have no other tincture, and it is not digested with incubation, as in a newer embrace. Otherwise, the new hands are based on the old ones. Before napoleon's fall in 1813 and 1814, Boppard, along with all the lands on the left bank of the Rhine belonged to France. After Marshal Gebhard Leberecht von Blucher defeated French troops, the victorious powers divided the administration of the territories beneath them. Thus, for a year and a half Boppard led the Imperial and Royal Austrian and Royal Joint Landesadministration Commission. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna designated the city along with the left bank of the Rhine as far upstream as Bingerbrück to the Kingdom of Prussia. In 1816, new districts (Kreise) were established and Boppard was relexed to the St. Goar area, which was dissolved in 1969. At the time of Vormriaz, political tensions also arose in Boppard. They erupted, in part, around a wealthy mayor, Matthias Jacobs, who as a representative of the city's long-established, Catholic middle and lower classes has always tried to prevail over the city's wealthy, liberal upper class. Only in the year of the revolution (1848) his opponents managed to expel him from office. Doctor Dr. Gesner and local businessman Jacob Malmann opened Mühlbad (baths) in Remiugisplatz Square (square) in 1841. Under Jacob's successor, Josef Siri, who between 1848 and 1892 was mayor of Boppard, the city grew into a tourist center and spa. This new industry was even more of a building of the Koblenz-Bingerbrück railway and Mühlbad station in 1859. Steamship traffic on the Rhine also led to an increase in the fate of the city as a tourist center. Catholic middle and lower classes and liberal, upper-class newcomers often found themselves at odds with each other, and it erupted in the open in 1872 with Kulturkampf, which lasted several years. In particular, the conversion of the mayor of Syria and his liberal followers to the old Catholicism brought another religious figure in the fray. As a representative of the Catholic middle and lower classes, the mayor's rival was the longtime dean Berger, who also enjoyed some fame as a poet. During the 19th century, Boppard's population grew from about 3,000 early to about 5,000 in about 1875. 20th Säuerlingsturm Around 1903, work began to link another railway line to the station, Hunsrückbahn. Because the old Säuerlingsturm, the tower that was part of the city's mediocre fortifications, stood in traffic, it had to be dismantled in 1906-1908, and then it was re-assembled - albeit with thinner walls - north of the old location. In 1908, the last section of this line was completed and in the same year it was opened. Even after World War I, the province of the Rhine, and thereby Boppard too, belonged to Prussia. Between 1919 and 1923, there were efforts throughout the Rhineland to separate from Prussia, but they were unsuccessful. The election of the National Socialists to power in 1933 brought Boppard no change at first, as the Centre Centre Party won 50% of the vote in the 1933 election. However, on Kristallnaht (November 9–10, 1938), the Nazis destroyed a synagogue on Binger Gas (Lane), which was opened in 1867. Many Jews were caught and some were sent to concentration camps. Approximately two-thirds of the 100 Jews who lived in Boppard emigrated. Those remaining were deported in 1942. In 1940, the Marienberg Monastery and its associated school were closed under pressure from regime. While Boppard was not the prime target of any air strike, the bombs were nonetheless dropped on the city. Starting on March 19, 1945, the left bank of the Rhine was controlled by United States forces that built an emergency bridge over the Rhine in Boppard. Since 1946, the city is part of the then newly formed state of Rhineland-Palatinate. In 1952, the Center of Boppard-Buchenau was founded. In the course of the administrative redevelopment in Rhineland-Palatinate in the 1960s, the St. Goar district was dissolved and Boppard was grouped into a new district of Rhine-Junsrück-Kreis. Municipal borders also passed the reform. For Boppard, this meant that as of July 28, 1970, the city ended up with Bad Salzig, Buchholz, Gershwsen, Hirzenach, Holzfeld, Oppenhhausen, Rheinbay, Udenhausen and Weiler in the new Verbandsgemeinde. This, however, did not last. Later that year, the idea was floated to merge Boppard with these nine other municipalities to form a single, larger Boppard. This was to simplify administration, and in addition, it would bring the city a DM 12,000,000 bonus from the state. With the promise that this money would be spent largely on the centres, eight in ten still self-governing municipalities - including Boppard himself - have come around to see the merger as the right way to proceed. Bad Salzig, on the other hand, will only agree to amalgamation as long as the new, larger Boppard can be called Boppard-Bad Salzig. Oppenhhausen, for his part, completely refused to even consider the idea. However, since the municipalities that agreed to the amalgamation have been home to more than two-thirds of verbandsgemeinde's population, and since the verbandsgemeinde council itself supported this proposal, the Interior Minister was able to introduce changes by issuing regulations. This was implemented on December 31, 1975. The newly formed municipality was given the name Boppard. This has led to Orstlil from Bad Salzig now turning to the State Constitutional Court - on the same day - and filing a lawsuit to have the Interior Ministry regulations overturned. The ruling was received on May 8, 1977; The court rejected Bad Salzig's bid. Since Boppard's old town was dissolved by regulations, Boppard was also no longer in rights to the city. However, Boppard's legal quest was more successful than that of Bad Salzig, and an appeal to the State Government led to Boppard being granted the rights to the city once again on July 10, 1976. Politics Former Carmelite Monastery, now Boppard Town Hall - an excerpt from The Topography of Hassiaae Matteus Marian, 1655 Rhine's Boppard Weiler Promenade overlooking the Rhine Since 1976 in the former Carmelite monastery of mearet mearets. Here, too, you can find the city hall. City council meetings, however, are still held at the old town hall, built for Paul Rowald's plans in 1884 and 1885 in the Renaissance style, on the market. [5] The City Council consists of 32 incomplete council members who were elected in municipal elections held on June 7, 2009, and a full-time mayor as chairman. Municipal elections held on June 7, 2009 gave the following results:[6] CDU SDF Grüne BürgerfürBoppard FreiWählergruppeBoppard FDP Total was formed 2009 12 11 3 3 2 1 32 seats As a result of this division of political wealth was formed CDU-Green-FVG coalition. May 2014 election: CDU: 11 SDN: 11 Bürger für Boppard: 3 Freie Wählergruppe Boppard: 3 Greens: 2 FDP: 1 Liste Bengart: 1 [7] Mayor Mayor elected every eight years. The current mayor and Boppard, elected on August 1, 1997 and again on April 10, 2005, is Dr. Walter Bursch (1954), and his deputies are Dr. Heinz Bensch, Rüd Schneider and Horst-Peter Gosbach. [8] The coat of arms of the German language sounds like this: In the golden ein rot bezungner und rot rot bewehrter schwarzer Adler mit silbernen Krallen, belegt mit einem Herzschild, darin in Silber ein rotes Balkenkreuz. The city's hands can be described in English heraldic language as follows: Or the eagle showed the sage armed and languished with gourmets and claws argent, his chest overcome by the incubator of the latter charged with the cross of the third. After the new, big city of Boppard was founded, the city's old weapon lost its validity. It was only in 1985 that the city council could reach an agreement on new weapons. The problem arose, among other things, wanting to please everyone by choosing a heraldic emblem with which all Ortsbezirke could identify. It wasn't easy from a heraldic point of view, because only two community constituents, Boppard and Bad Salzig, rubbed their arms to amalgamation. The other eight therefore had no heraldic history. Thus, it was decided that the new hands should be charged with an imperial eagle, like old hands, but that the eagle must have an intendent on its chest, itself charged with the Cross of St George, an ironically heraldic device previously made by the electorate of Trier, against whose hegemony the townsfever once fought so hard. The imperial eagle was to relate to a time when Boppard was a free imperial city - before a widely unpopular pledge put the city in electoral-Trier hands - and Trier's cross, of course, by then under Trier's rule. An element of unity could be seen in the last charge, for all but one of Ortsbezirke once ran under electoral-Trier sovereignty, Holzfeld was the only one that never had. Boppard Urban Partnerships promotes partnerships with the following locations: Urban region Country Rick Omé Tokyo Japan 1965 Amboise Indre-et-Loire (Centre-Val de Loire) France 1985 Truro Cornwall (South-West England) UK 1 991 Keszthely Zala Hungary 1997 Nyabitekeri Western Province of Rwanda 2008 Culture and Attractions Church of St. Severa Carmelite Church Marienberg Monastery Former Synagogue Shenek Castle near Windhausen Boppard, East of Jacobsberghof : Jacobskapelle (Chapel) Boppard , Untere Fraubachstraße 2: Villa Belgrano Buildings Below are the buildings or attractions in the Rhineland-Palatinate Cultural Monuments Catalog: Attractions Boppard Former Electoral Castle (Alte Burg), Burgplatz 2 - a four-wing complex with two round towers, the north wing is elongated, preserved, shortly after 1312, changed in 1499 after the fire and in the 17th century; on the east wing and on the former coats of arms of Archbishops Carl Caspar von der Liae-Hohengeroldsek (1652-1672) and Johann VIII Hugo von Orsbeck (1672-1711) Angrathstraße - Evangelical Christ Church (Christuskirche); cruciform Romanesc church revival with column tambour, 1850-1852, construction inspector Altoff, Koblenz; expansion and the western tower of 1885-1887 Carmelite Catholic Church (Carmelitkirche) and the former Monastery of the Carmelites, Carmelitstraße - originally a desperate walkless church, which was built in 1320, passage 1439–1444; monastery, plain Baroque complex, designated in 1730; a whole complex of buildings of st. Severus Catholic Parish Church (Pfarrkirche St. Severus), Kronengasse 3 – a former canonical foundation church, a group of crucifixions, a three-level gallery of the basilica, formerly half of the 13th century, quiet flanking towers, perhaps from the first fourth of the 12th century; outside the crucifixion group of the former cemetery marked 1516 by a city wall - the remains of a Roman castrum, possibly after 364 to 375, a Roman tower; mediocre urban fortifications, the first expansion of the Roman castrum about Friesenweiler (Frieze Quarter), the 12th century, after 1327 to the mid-14th century, the walls of the building about Oberstadt (Upper City) and Niederstadt (Lower City); Sandtor (Sandy Gate) or Eisbrechertor (Cutwater Gate), a tower gate with the so-called Nikolauskanzel (Saint department) and slabs of tombs; remains of Bingertor (Bingen Gate); the south wall survived almost in its original height; Burgplatz 1 and 3 see Säuerlingsturm (approximately the Tower of Mineral Waters), in 1906-1908 partially torn and reconstructed; Ebertor (Boar Gate), snagged attic roof, circa 1750; slab of the tomb in 1595, the coat of arms of stone, the third fourth xvii., angle Rheinallee/Bahnhofstraße 2 (see below) 15 m long piece of wall; Hospitator (Hospital Gate), originally a three-story tower gate, rebuilt in the mid-18th century with an attic roof; Kronentor (Crown Gate), tower gate, two gable windows, 17th century; the second top floor of the wooden frame house of the XVIII century.; three-storey wooden-frame house, partially solid, plastered, in fact since the XVII century, rebuilt in the 18th century; Lilientor (Lily's Gate), marked 1857 (reconstruction) with the construction of the late Historic Oriel, 1896 Am Alten Posthof 2 – post office; state romanesque revival of plastered building, 1895; former Clynes Hospital (Little Hospital) Gotteshaus (House of God, synonymous with German for the church), later Alte Posthalterei (Old Coaching Inn); hook in the form of a wooden frame house, partially solid, shook the roof; in fact, perhaps from the 16th century, rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries; a whole complex of buildings Auf der See 20 B – Haus Bethesda; plastered building, staircase, 1858/1859, 1904 extension By number Bakhofstrasse, 2 – remains of the city wall on the side of the house on Reynall Binger Gasse, 18 – gothic revival winery building, brick, about 1860 binger Gasse 21 – three-storey wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, essentially from the XVI century At Binger Gasse 34 – two carved wooden brackets marked 1607 Buchholzer Strasse 4 – Haus Sabshelhe; villa, cirrh 1900; whole complex of buildings with bourdengasse garden 1 – wooden frame house, partially solid, marked 1681 Bourdengasse 7 – a building with a half-shabby roof, framing wood plastered, 17th century Burgplatz 1 – three-storey plastered building, 19th century, part of the city wall Burgplatz 3 – hotel Rmerburg; two-storey solid building, cir.1910; part of the city wall Burgstraße 2 – brick corner building, now plastered, circa 1880, Ladenlocal, circa 1928 Elzerhofstrasse 2 – three-storey plastered building, partially framing wood, about 1900/10 Elzerhofstrasse 21 – hotel Zoom Remer; Wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, the last half of the XVII century Eltzerhofstraße 25 – a building with an overzealous attic roof, marked 1925 Flugtstrasse 48 – brick villa, circa 1900 Hintergasse 3 – a state wooden-frame house marked 1551, 1553, pebbles and roof of the 19th century Humperdinckstraße 12 – a plastered building, partly wooden framing in the style of the 17th century, circa 1890 Humperdinckstraße 14 – plastered building low-key risalti isalti, about 1910 Humperdinckstraße 25 – so-called Humperdinckschlösschen; Villa Late Classicist, circa 1870, from 1897 to 1900 the main residence of the composer Engelbert Humperdinck; Humperdincka; complex of buildings with carmelitestrasse 1/3 – former hotel Carmeliterhof; three-storey double house in the Tudor Gothic style, after 1867 on Koblenzer Strasse 194 – stucco toned up allegorical female figure, mid-19th century Koblenzer Straße 205 – villa, partially framing wood (brick backfill), round tower, Swiss style chalet, about 1900 Koblenzer Straße 236 – brick villa with sandstone, framing brickwork, Renaissance revival, about 1900 Koblenzerstrasse 248 – so-called Kenville (King's Villa); two-stone brick house Gothic revival, circ 1890; coach house, 11/2-storey brick house, partially framing wood, semi-protection roof; plate for heating the hearth of the XVIII century.; a whole complex of buildings with a kreuzezwg 1 garden – a wooden frame house, an attic roof marked in 1737, a west wing with a tower, 19th century Kreuzezwg 4 – Weisse Villa (White Villa), representative villa; Classical building with tower, 1875; a whole complex of buildings with kreuzezwg/Ekke Raynally garden – so-called Kreuz shunks (cross); The crucifixion group marked 1739 Kronengasse 8 is a three-story wooden-frame house, partly a solid, semi-loose roof; 16th century Mainzer Strasse 8 is a former Franciscan monastery of Saint Martin; churchless church, 1766-1768, portal with gothic revival of the sculpture of St. John; the west wing of the former monastery building, essentially from the 18th century, redesigned in the 19th and 20th centuries, the north wing since the 19th century; the so-called Hohes Kreuz (High Cross), designated 1620, renovated in 1947 after destruction; whole complex of houses on Mainzer Strasse, 15 – plastered façade of the villa, about 1870 Mainzer Strasse 16/18 – state double villa, mezzanine, circa 1890; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 17 – villa, Tuscan style, circa 1870; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 20 – brick villa, Renaissance, circa 1870; entire complex of buildings with garden Mainzer Strasse 24 – Canggihmasse (school); three-storey two-storey plastered house , Renaissance, 1903-1906, expansion in 1945; two-storey residential wing Mainzer Straße 29 – brick villa Gothic revival, three-storey multi-storey corner tower, 1863; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 40 – brick villa, attic roof, circa 1902; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 41 – villa, about 1890; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 46 – Villa Late Classicist, circa 1875; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Mainzer Strasse, 54 - late classicist plastered villa, mezzanine, circa 1870; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Marienberger Hohl 1 – former Marienberg Benedictine Monastery; Baroque monastery complex; four-square-form complex with a tower, ambsst building with a columnar portal, prioritised building, livestock, 1739-1753, architect Thomas Nevre, Tyrol; Marienberger Straße 7 – Gothic Villa Renaissance, about 1905 Marktplatz – basalt fountains marked 1854 Marktplatz 1 – plastered wooden frame house, in fact, from the 17th century Marktplatz 2 – plastered building with a rounded corner, about 1860 Marktplatz 3/4 – No 3 four-storey wooden frame house of the XVI century; No 4 four-storey wooden frame house, partially durable, essentially late Gothic, widely renovated in the XVIII century Marktplatz 5 – Ratsstube Inn; wooden frame house marked in 1905 Marktplatz 6 – three-storey wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, in fact, perhaps, from the XVII century Marktplatz 17 – the former town hall; brick building, Renaissance, 1884/1885 Michael-Bach-Strasse 1 – Late Classicist Plastered House; corner bayer, circa 1870 Michael-Bach-Strasse, 2 – representative building with a protected roof, about 1870 mültal – Heiligenhoushen (small, shrine, building, consecrated by saints or saints) from Baroque Madonna Mültal 8 – Fondelsmühlé (mill); wooden frame house, partially solid, tower cutter, hidden attic roof, about 1760/1762 biennium; wooden frame house, hidden by the roof of the nineteenth century.; whole complex of buildings Niederstadtstraße 5 – Haus zum Heiligen Geist (House of the Holy Spirit); wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, in fact, perhaps from the XVI century, refurbishment in the 18th century, marked 1732 Niederstadtstraße 7 – three-storey wooden-frame house, partially solid, marked 1655; two-storey side wing, partially wooden frame, 18th century Nierderstadtstraße 8 – wooden frame house, semi-hidden roof, 17th century; high-water signs, among others, 1683, 1784; in the garden city wall the remains of Oberstraße 58 – a state brick building, after 1885 Oberstraße, 62 – cadastral office; Gothic revival of plastered building, 1903; adjacent wall with portal; the entire complex of buildings with a Franciscan church and oberstraße 86 teacher's college is the Deutsches Haus Hotel; three-storey plastered buildings, polygonal corner tower Oriel, semi-hidden roof, marked 1912 Oberstraße 90 – a rich three-storey wooden-frame house with veranda, in fact, perhaps a late medieval, radical transformation is celebrated 1615 Oberstrasse 90 Oberstraße 92 – residential and commercial building, Art Nouveau, 1906 Oberstraße 115 – Wasserfashhof (Water Barrel Mayer), so-called Arche; two-ball wooden frame house, partially durable, essentially from the mid-16th century, refurbishment and expansion marked 1623/1624, a stable addition of the 19th century; Tombstone Oberstrasse 142 – former Elzer Hof; building with semi-destroyed roof, framing wood, partially solid, plastered, late Gothic profile, marked in 1566; Baroque building with attic roof, circa 1738, with an old building connected to the city wall path; a whole complex of buildings, partly on the Roman city wall Oberstraße 147 – wooden frame house, partially solid, protected Roof, 18th century Pastorstrasse 9 – former evangelical parish converngny; ten-eighth early classicist plastered buildings, dormer with Palladian elements, late 18th century Pützgasse 1 – wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, 18th century Rheinallee – accident 18th century Rheinallee 19 – Baroque Revival villa with attic roof, staircase, circa 1910/1920; a whole complex of buildings with a fence and a large park Rheinallee 22 – Episcopal College of St. Michael; seven-floor plastered buildings with a three-storey decorative façade, Renaissance, 1902–1904 Rheinallee 23 – Ritter-Schwalbach-Haus; The house of the late Gothic catholic; a three-storey house with a blackened roof, stairs, in fact, perhaps from the 13th century Rheinallee 24 – a former convent church and teacher's college; a long desperate churchless church, 1683–1686, a Gothic revival of the Baroque; teacher's college, irregular three-and-a-half floor four-storey complex, 1864-1868; whole complex of buildings from the cadastral office Rheinallee 26, Seminarstraße (no room) – Rheinallee 26; former Knodt juices Haus; seven-eight plastered building, designated in 1778, by the architect, perhaps Nicolaus Lausen, Koblenz, expansion in 1896; Seminarstraße (no number); the so-called Templerhaus; At the end of Hohenstaufen, the plastered buildings, the second fourth of the 13th century, integrated into the Ursulin School as a chapel in 1896 and expanded in the style of Romanesque Revival, a 1956 transformation, a three-story tower plaster building with three late romance dual-family windows rheinallee 32 – Hotel Zum Hirsch; four-storey wooden-frame house, partially plastered, wooden loggia, circa 1900 (partially dismantled in 2009) Zum Hirsch before deconstruction Rheinallee 44 – Catholic rectory; three-storey plastered house, Rococo Revival, 1901 Rheinallee 47 – former orphanage; originally two-storey plastered buildings, 1863-1865, expanded in 1886/1887 1887 1901/1902 Rheinallee 51 – hotel Rheinvilla; representative building with roof, classicist gabaritis, cirto 1865/1870; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Rheinallee 52 - 21/2nd floor villa, about 1865/1870; a whole complex of buildings with a garden Rheinallee 53 - 21/2nd floor villa, about 1865/1870; a whole complex of buildings with raynell garden, near Ebertor – a monument; stele with relief, artificial stone, marked in 1915 Ritter-Schwalbach-Strasse 1 – plastered building, partially decorative framing of wood, circa 1900 Sabelstraße 26 – plastered house, partially wooden framing, rich Art Nouveau décor, circa 1900/1910 Sabelstraße 27 – Berufshule St. Carouse (vocational school); first villa with park and gate, 1910; castle-shaped plastered buildings, stairs, gates, partially framing wood; the entire complex of buildings with a garden and gate Sabelstraße 28 – plastered building, rich art nouveau décor, circa 1910, Simmerner Straße 12 – brick villa, circa 1865 Zimmerer Straße, 19 – villa, about 1890 Steinstraße 31 – wooden frame house, last half of XVII century, expansion in the XVIII century Untere Fraubachstrasse 1 – villa with a residential tower, about 1865/70 Untere Fraubahstrasse 2 – Belgrano; executive brick house, Renaissance, 1890; the whole complex of buildings with the garden Untere Marktstrasse 5 – 17th-century wooden-frame house Untere Marktstraße 7 – a four-storey wooden frame house, essentially from the 16th century, converted in 1767 by Untere Marktstrasse 8 – a three-storey wooden-frame house plastered, essentially from the 17th century Untere Marktstraße 9 – a three-storey wooden frame house, partially solid, plastered, 17th century Untere Marktstraße 10 – wooden frame house, the last half of the 16th century Untere Marktstraße 24 – four-storey wooden-frame house of the XVI century, attic roof from the last third of the XVIII century Zelkesgasse 12 – winery Heilig Garb; plastered house, about 1800 Gunsryuk-Ban (monumental zone) - a section of the railway line, built in 1906-1908 biennium, one of the coolest lines prussian state railway; two viaducts: Rauschenlochviadukt (150m in length); on a railway kilometre of 49.6) and five tunnels: Hinterburden-Tunnel 1 (on rail kilometre 4.8), Hinterburden-Tunnel 1 2 (on the railway kilometre 48.3), Rauerberg-Tunnel (on the railway kilometre 49.9), Thalberg-Tunnel (on the railway kilometre 50,2) and Calmouht Tunnel (on the railway kilometre 51.1) Kreuzbergkappelle (chapel) with the Cross Route, south of the city – Cross Station 1851/1852; Chapel, 1709–1724; roadside cross marked 1760; forest house, wooden-frame house, partially solid, marked in 1769, expansion in the 19-20 centuries; a whole complex of buildings Milestone on Bundesstrasse 9 goes in the direction of Rance - obelisk, around 1820 a lash on Bundesstraße 9 gathers towards St Goar - obelisk, about 1820 Votive cross on Proffenstiege - basalt marked 1735 Wayside cross, Kreuzer Fluer (cadastral area) - so-called steng creases (cross), marked 1760 Wayside cross on Landstrasse (State Road) 210, which went in the direction of Buchenau – basalt 1724 On the basalt portal Jakobsberghof 1, marked 16., the former building of the monastery east of Jakobsberghof – Jakobsberghof (chapel); a transient church, essentially after a media area, conversion in the 18th and 19th centuries; cast iron roadside cross of the late 19th century; bow-cross, early 20th century; 15 border stones of the Catholic Church of Bad Salzig St. Giles (Kirche St. Aegidius), Weilerer Weg – Gothic revival of pseudobasilika, 1899-1902, architect Lambert von Fizenne, Gieslenkirchen; Late-prepared western tower and queer, VJ century.; outside: Crucifixion, the second fourth XV century.; Oil mountain, circa 1480; cemetery: 22 grave crosses, 16-18 centuries; border stone, the coat of arms of the eagle, marked in 1607; a whole complex of buildings with a cemetery and rectory Am Bakhoff (no room) – railway station; Chevron-like slate construction group, hometown style, 1937 Bopparder Straße – crucifix group, 19th century Dammgistraße 16 – wooden frame house, partially solid, earlier half of the nineteenth century Rheinbabenallee 1 – Hotel plastered buildings with a flat roof porch, circa 1925; Crucifixion, 18th century Rheinbabenallee 15 – coat of arms marked 1743 Rheinblick 4 – villa, snagged attic attic 1920s/1930s rheinuferstraße 2/2a – wooden frame house, partially solid, attic roof, staircase marked in 1647 on Salzbornstrasse, 14 – bathroom; three parts of the construction complex, baroque revival of plastered building, 1907 Egydius-Strasse, 6 – Catholic rectory; plastered building, partially wooden frame, Swiss-style chalet, 1905 Sterrenberg Strasse – wooden roadside cross marked 1738 and 1813, bronze Body of Christ, renovated in 1930 at Buchenau Cemetery – cemetery building, 1875; cast iron cemetery cross, the last half of the 19th century; cross, 1724; J.K. Rowling's tomb B Berger, circa 1888, Gothic revival, tomb of S. Berger, circa 1888 Bridge on Landestrasse 210 - 1824 biennium, reconstructed Jewish cemetery on Landestrasse 210 (monumental zone) - opened in the early XVII century (?), 130 tombstones, mostly since the late 19th century and the first third of the 20th century, the oldest since 1605 Buchholz Auf den Gerten 17 - Quereinhauza (a combined residential and commercial building divided for these two purposes in the middle, perpendicular to the streets), framing wood plastered, earlier in the half of the 19th century Heidestraße 27 - the former school; slate quarry building, cirne 1840 Heideshrasse, 29 - former Catholic Church of St. Sebastian (Kirce St. Sebastian); Romanesse revival of brick church, 1892-1896 biennium Pankratius), Pankratiusing – a wireless church, 1744–1746, master builder Johann Nevre, Tyrol, two sculptures, circa 1750, sculptor Joseph Kindtgen, Erenbreitstein Im Shissgraben 1 – wooden-frame house, half-low roof, furnace addition, 18th century Pankratiusring 6 – former reactor; a wooden-frame house, partially durable, in fact, perhaps since the early 17th century, the transformation marked 1715, the expansion of 1930; Wooden-frame shed, 18th century Pankratyushring 21 – a wooden-frame house marked 1700 Wayside Cross, on Kreisstraße (District Road) 119 going towards Buchholz - marked 1798 Wayside Cross, on Kreisstraße 119, which goes in the direction of Windsor - marked 1748 Wayside cross, on Kreisstraße 119, which goes in the direction of Windsor - marked 1819 Windsor Schöneker Straße - Wallfahrtskapelle Zur Schwarzentergottes (Pilgrimage Chapel to Black Madonna); churchless, circa 1770/1780 Schönecker Straße 9 – wooden frame house, semi-hidden roof, the first third of the 18th century Schloss Schoenek, south of the village, on the annex Kreisstraße 120 – mentioned in 1222, imperial minister Philip von Schönek, after the Elts feud (1331-1336), partially held by the electorate of Trier, after 1354 completely held by the electorate of Trier, terraced complex on a mountain range: only preserved parts are a tying wall with round open towers and an open bailey, as well as two gateway arches on the way; in the housing of the former refectory Bailey since 1805; Main castle In 1846 and early 20th century Hirzenach St. Bartholomew of the Catholic Church (Kirce St. Bartholomew), Bartholomew), – the former Benedictine Pro-Orthodox Church, romanesque column basilica, may have begun shortly after 1110, nef, crossing, bay before queer, ains and lower floor of the tower from the first fourth part of the 12th century; western façade and upper floors of the tower of the early 13th century (circa 1220/1230); Early Gothic quair; main portal and paradise around 1250; church cemetery of grave crosses; a whole complex of buildings with provostica Kirchstraße 6 – the so-called Villa Brosius, former parish church of St. Bartholomew; a walkless church, expansion in the 19th century Propsteistraße – a former prosviatric garden; rectangle with paths laid out at right angles and with a box of hedges, in the center of a small fountain; earlier in the 18th century Propsteistraße 2 – a former Benedictine provost; state building in baroque with attic roof, designated in 1716; remains of the fountain complex marked in 1569; a whole complex of buildings with a church and a garden By the number Propsteistraße 3 – coat of arms by the number Propsteistraße 4 – coat of arms, designated 1664 Holzfeld evangelical church, Röhrenbornstraße 1 – impassable church, 1769, mediocre tower; a whole complex of buildings with the cemetery of the Jewish cemetery Untern Budbach, Kellerchensky district, in the forest (monumental zone) – opened in the middle of the 19th century, 15 tombstones from 1847 to 1924 Oppenhhausen Wayside Chapel, on the road to Hershwiessen, corner kreisstraße 120/Kreisstraße 119 – slate career impassable church marked in 1850 by the Catholic Church of Reynbay St. Sebastian (branch). Kirche St. Sebastian), Hauptstraße/corner of St.-Sebastian-Sträße – slate quarry with no church passage, 1897–1899 Villa Ludwigruh, southwest of the village – Villa of late Historicism, circa 1900 R. Weiler-St. Peter in chains of the Catholic Church (Kirce St. Peter in Kettina), Zur Peterskirche – queer, second fourth of the 13th century, walkless church, last half of 13th century, roof frame since construction; 18th century crest tower; the entire complex of buildings with the cemetery Flekertshehe Raiingoldstrasse – St. Anne's Catholic Chapel (St. Anne's Chapel); Gothic revival of plastered building, 1888[9] Additional information about local buildings and landmarks On the other side of the Rhine are two castles, Burg Liebenstein and Burgh Sterrenberg, known as feindliche Brüder (Adversarial Brothers) after a German legend that emerged in the 16th century, and the Pilgrimage Center of Camp Bornhofen with its media dumped monastery. Then the entries in the Directory of Cultural Monuments are slightly expanded: The Roman Castrum Wall – Near the marketplace is Römerpark with the ruins of Roman fortifications of castrum of the 4th century of ours and A.D. During the repair work in the main town of Boppard in 2009, parts of the western Roman wall were unearthed. Renovations are still unfinished (as of December 2009)[10] The medieval wall of the city - the Roman walls of castrum were still used in the Middle Ages. In the 14th century, the city was expanded in the west or Lower City) and east (Oberstadt and Upper City) and girded new parts of the city walls with towers. Säuerlingsturm was part of western fortifications. The main parts of the walls were first removed when the railway was built. Despite this, many parts of the media towering city wall still stand today. Church of St. Severus – The church of the Late Roman Saint Sever (1236), built on the foundation of the Roman military bath, stands on the market. During the excavations, the remains of an early 16th-century Christian church were found under the church, from a keyhole in the shape of a pulpit (ambo) and a baptismal font. Comparative baths can be found in Cologne, England, Spain, Italy and the south of France. Electoral Castle (Alte Burg, or Old Castle) - Standing on the Rhine is a castle built by Baldwin Trier. Today there is the Boppard Municipal Museum. Carmelite Church – The church itself dates from the 14th and 15th centuries and was previously a monastery of the church in the now long-gone Carmelite Monastery, founded in 1265. The décor is luxurious with monumental tombs, choir and memorial plaques. Marienberg Monastery – The monastery was founded in 1120. After the fire it was built again from the ground upwards (1738). At this time, he finds himself in a very bad state. Former synagoge – it was built in 1867 and was destroyed by Nazi vandals on Kristallnacht (November 9–10, 1938). Noble estates - in the Middle Ages in the city lived many noble families. Some of their homes are preserved: the Ritter-Schwalbach House (15th century), The Elzer Hof (1566 and 1738), Templerhaus (essentially from the 13th century) and the remains of the Busa von Waldeck estate. Burgh Schenek - The castle stands on Erbahclamma, part of the local river, otherwise called simply Erbach. It's not far from the center of Windsor. It was built in 1200 under the leadership of Emperor Conrad von Boppard. On Fleckertshehe (altitude) stands the sender Boppard-Fleckertshöhe, FM and microwave radio transmitter. The main antenna tower in this complex has a unique design. It was built as a 121m-high hybrid tower with a steel-frame support structure. Hunsrückbahn - This railway line from Boppard to Emmelshausen is one of the coolest in Germany. Among the German railway lines still operating, only Ruebelandbahn (Saxony-Anhalt) and Rennsteigbahn (Thuringia) are cooler. Hansryukban is said to be one of the most picturesque rail lines of rhineland-Palatinate. The train runs along this line through two viaducts and on a stretch between Boppard and Buchholz through five tunnels. He has stood under monumental guard since 1987. The natural monuments of the Great Bow in the Rhine, as seen with Gedeonseck The Viersenblick mentioned above offers a rather obscured view of the Rhine. However, another vantiing point nearby gives an outstanding view of the great bow at the Rhine in Boppard. It's Gideonseck. In 2006, in the same area through ferrat, was opened. The full circuit involves eleven different climbs. Dialect People in Boppard say dialect known as Bubberder Platt, Bubberder is a dialectal shape of Bopperder. Platt is a word used to refer to dialect; it does not apply here to its geographic (i.e. low German), because Bubderder Platt actually belongs to the Franconic dialects of Moselle Franco, and closely similar to Luxembourg. You can also hear a certain degree of affinity with renishes and Hessian speeches. In addition, Bubberder Platt also has sporadic influences on Yiddish, because by the time of the Third Reich Boppard had a significant Jewish community. Outlying Ortsbezirke, too, have their own local mozelle Franconian language forms. South of Boppard passes the Boppard Line, a linguistic boundary that marks the separation of linguistic words of the population who speak Corfe (north) or Korb (south). Regular Nairrisher Abendumzug events are a parade of fools staged by KG Schwarz-Gold Baudobriga 1955 e. V., local carnival club, at 6:11 p.m. on Quinquagesima (Sunday before Ash Wednesday); parade passes through the inner city. Mittelheinischer Weinfrühling (Mid-Range Wine Spring) is a wine festival running along the vineyard paths in Bopparder Hamm on the last Sunday of April. Bopparder Mai is a series of events and small festivals in mid-May. Bälzer Kermes is a

helmsman held in Wittsun. Mittelrhein-Marathon is a marathon run from Oberwesel to Koblenz in June. Rheinuferfest – held on the third weekend in July. Niedersburger Kirmes – a helmsman held by the Upper and Lower Niedersburger Rhine areas of Flamenman (Rhine in flames) - Bopparder Hamm is the starting point for a convoy of more than 80 ships that take visitors to the site of each fireworks display on the second Saturday in August. Weinkost (Wine Sampling) is a small wine festival held in the castle's inner chamber on one weekend aug. Quetsche-Kirmes in Bad Salzig is a helmsman held in early September. Zwiwwelsmat (dialectal for Zwiebelmarkt, or Onion Market) is held on the second Wednesday and Thursday in September. Weinfest – held on the last weekend in September and the first weekend of October. Sommerfest (Summer Festival) – delivered by the volunteer fire brigade on the first weekend of September. The vineyards of economics and infrastructure at Bopparder Hamm Boppard are characterised by vineyards that had their first documentary mention in 643. With 75 hectares of planted vineyards, Hotel Boppard is the largest wine centre in the Mideed Rhine wine region. Riesling, Müller-Turgau and Pinot noir are grown here. Along with the various other attractions of Boppard (see above), wine stands are the foundation for the city's tourism industry. Founded businesses Outside the historic city centre lie many commercial challenges such as boppard-headquartered manufacturer BOMAG, with around 1,200 employees, cosmetics Sebapharma GmbH & Co. kg and software business. Boppard is known for its very good Rhine wines, attracting tourists with many housing and food businesses. From Boppard, excursion ships sail along the Rhine to Lorelei and to Rüdesheim along the most beloved stretch of the entire Rhine Valley with its many castles. The Boppard transport is on the western Rhine railway (link Rheinstrecke in German) between Cologne and Mainz, as well as on the Hunsrückbahn railway between Boppard and Emmelshausen. Boppard city has a main train station, Boppard Hauptbahnhof, as well as five stops, Boppard Süd, Boppard-Buchholz, Boppard-Hirzenach, Boppard-Bad Salzig and Boppard-Fleckertshöhe. At Hauptbahnhof (Main Station), two InterCity trains every day, to and from Frankfurt, stop. Further services are provided by DB Regio in the form of two-hour regional express trains on the route Koblenz-Bingen-Mainz-Frankfurt. Local transport has been operating since December 2008 with TransRegio; this involves hourly trains between Koblenz and Mainz. Passenger transport on Hunsrückbahn since December 2009 has been operated by Rhenus Veniro. Runs through Boppard - an important long-distance motorway, Bundesstraße 9. In the center of Buchholz Also, there is an Autobahn junction on the A 61, which can be reached by heavy vehicles and those that move dangerous goods over Landesstraße (State Road) 210 (Zimmerner Straße) and vehicles up to 10.5 tons and long-distance buses over Landesstraße 209 (Buchholzer Straße) from the main center. A picturesque road through Gunsrück, originally built as a military road at the behest of Hermann Göring, also runs through Buchholz. State Institutions The old canteen gymnasium building at Boppard College building for the Federal Academy of Public Administration (1987) Altstadthaus, a locally typical construction (natural slate) with a slee roof Education Boppard has three elementary schools located in the three largest Ortsbezirke. Secondary and tertiary schools are located in the main center of Boppard. They are Fritz-Strassen-Schule (Realschule plus), Bischöfliche Realschule Marienberg, Kant-Gymnasium Boppard, Berufsbildende Shule (vocational training school) and Janusz-Korczak-Erziehereschul. Other educational institutions in Boppard are Bundesakademie für öffentliche Verwaltung (Federal Academy of Public Administration), Für Schulische Fortbildung Institute und Schulpsychologische Beratung (Institute for Advanced Scholastic Learning and Educational and Psychological Counseling) and Medical College. Zum Heiligen Geist Hospital (Holy Spirit Hospital) is Boppard's oldest social institution. It has two roots that stretch to the Middle Ages. One returns to a donation made by chivalrous and noble families in Boppard in the mid-13th century, while the other dates back to 1349, when boppard Schöffen (roughly laity) family church fraternity, or Shoffen fraternity with Clynes Hospital (Little Hospital). After the French Revolution, both institutions were united. In 1855, the Sisters of Charity of St. Borromeo was called to work in a hospital. In 1956 and 1957, the hospital fund purchased some buildings right near the hospital that were on the Rhine and niederstadtstrasse, and in the years that followed, until 1962, the hospital was thoroughly renovated and also expanded. The extension claimed hospitalsgasse (Hospital Lane) as a victim; this no longer exists. The gynecological department was located in a new building on the Rhine and new operating rooms were built on the main floor in the old building. What's more, the hospital purchased new two- and three-bed rooms. Further expansion of the building began in 1975 and was dedicated two years later. It has since been used as a nursing home for the elderly. In January 1999, the emphasis on psychosomatic medicine was insisted 1999. Four years later, in 2003, Boppard Hospital merged with Gesundheitszentrum Evangelisches Stift St. Martin Koblenz (health center) and Diakoniezentrum Paulinensift Nastätten and founded Verbundklinikum Stiftungsklinikum Mittelrhein, another hospital in Koblenz. Today, Zum Heiligen Geist Hospital has 152 beds. In 2009, work began funded by the hospital's foundation at the pensioners' home in Villa Belgrano. Stadthalle In November 2008, the new Stadthalle - literally a town hall but actually a venue - was opened in Boppard, right on the market. This new hall offers considerably more space than what was available at the old Römer Hotel, which had to be destroyed due to fears it would fall apart. The hall is used for both conventions and municipal gatherings, on the one hand, and for theatrical productions, concerts and comedians operates on the other, and this is where carnival sessions are staged by KG Bälzer Knorrköpp and KG Schwarz-Gold Baudobriga. The pool in Boppard Buchenau was once found by municipal indoor and outdoor pools. The outdoor pool was completed in 1962 and indoor in 1973. Due to the acute demand for repairs, the outdoor pool ceased to open in 2009. For the same reason, the same was done with an indoor pool next year. [11] With an investor in Monte Cobyly, boppard was generally about a plan to build a new swimming pool. The new complex, if built, will be called Römer-Therme Monte Mare and will be powered by hot mineral water that has already been successfully tapped. However, the city council moved the date of construction indefinitely in early December 2009. Museum Museum is located in the old Electoral Castle. At the permanent screening are exhibits about the city's history, Michael Tonet and his Benthwood furniture, composer Engelbert Humperdinck and other people somehow connected to the city. In November 2009, the museum was closed four years for thorough repairs of €9,000,000. This work on the construction of the castle will be financed mainly under the Federal World Heritage Program. [14] Famous people Sons and daughters of Nikolaus Lausen (1722–1791), architect of the late Baroque. Ernst Heinrich Wilhelm Fier (1792-1884), member of the Reichstag (Centrist Party) Michael Tonet (1796-1871), master locker, industrialist, was a pioneer in furniture design. Franz Peter Knoodt (1811–1889), philosopher and theologian, Old Catholic vicarious general. Franz Brentano (1838–1917), philosopher, psychologist and founder of the psychology of the act. Heinrich von Ziebold (1852–1908), the younger son of Philip Franz von Siebold, called himself Henry von Ziebold, worked first at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Tokyo, later for the Japanese government. Collected, like his brother Alexander von Zibold Japanese cultural goods and in 1896 re-elected with him Nippon. Archive of Japan's background, his father's work on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Franz Büchner (1895–1991), a prominent pathologist. Joachim Caesar (1901-1974), agricultural scientist, politician (NSDAP), head of agricultural work at Auschwitz concentration camp. Fritz Straßmann (1902–1980), chemist and codiver of the nuclear disperser. Maria Terville (1910–1943, executed), German resistance fighter in the Third Reich; It belonged to a group known as Rote Kapelle. Heinz Maurer (1921), entrepreneur, inventor of Sebamed. Günter Berger (1943), actor. Wolfgang Hipp (1944), politician. Martin Kempchen (1948), author, translator and journalist. Norbert Neuser (1949), politician. Aloys Rump (1949), visual artist. Herman-Josef Lamberty (1956), finance manager. Dieter-Georg Hartenfels (1973), dart player (German and European champion 1991). Daniel Tosh (1975), American comedian. Michael Falkenmaier (1982), footballer. A well-known people associated with the city of Ottokar I bohemia (1155-1230), king of Bohemia of the Przemyslid dynasty, he was crowned in 1198 in Boppard. Philip Franz von Zoebold (1796–1866), a doctor and researcher in Japan, lived in St. Martin's Monastery for several years and worked here on his great work as Nippon. Archive of japan background. Louise Hensel (1798–1876), lecturer at the Marienberg Foundation. Engelbert Humperdinck (1854–1921), composer (fabulous opera Hensel und Gretel), lived and worked in Boppard for several years; For this reason, the citizens of Boppard built him a monument. [15] Helena Pagues (1863–1944); 1885–1913 teacher in Boppard, writer and publisher. Boris Skosyreff (1896–1989); The Russian adventurer and, like Boris I, the self-proclaimed king of Adorra, later lived in Boppard. Martin Ebbertz (1962), writer and screenwriter, lives in Boppard. Daniel Tosh (1975), a comedian, a comedy central television personality, was born in Boppard. International relations See also: List of twin cities and twin cities in Germany - sister city Boppard counterparts with: Amboise, France Truro, Further reading by Heinz E. Missling: Boppard. History of the city on the Middle Rhine, 3 volumes; Boppard 1997. Documents A painting of St Martin's Monastery near boppard .C J.C. Frankfurt 1833 Images Boppard, dito Figure 2 Boppard, dito Image 3 Boppard, dito Image 4 Boppard, dito Images 5 Boppard, dito Images 6 Boppard, dito[permanent dead link] Image 7 Boppard, Dito Bild 8 Boppard, dito Links , Population 2019, Districts, Communities. State Statistical Office of Rhineland-Palatinate (in German). 2020. - Heinrich Gengler: Regsten and documents on the constitutional and legal history of German cities in the Middle Ages, Erlangen 1863, p. 255-261 - Collection of the British Museum - Regionalgeschichte.net: Stadtbefestigung Archive July 22, 2011, on Wayback Machine; retrieved April 9, 2010. Archived from the original on 2011-07-18. Retrieved January 31, 2011. retrieved March 31, 2010. retrieved 22 February 2010. retrieved February 22, 2010. - Boppard City Website: Museum - Boppard-Online: Who was Engelbert Humperdinck? The outer left-wing Commons has media for 100,000,000,000,000,000 Wikisource and has the text of a 1911 Britannica article. Boppard Guide to Wikivoyage Official Site Illustration of the City in 1588 in Civitates orbis terrarum By Georg Brown Extract from

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