



Verkehrsbetrieb  
Stadtwerke  
Potsdam

# DISCOVER POTSDAM

by tram and bus

Real  
Potsdam.



Sanssouci-Linie  X15 · 605 · 695



Volkspark-Linie  92 · 96



Cecilienhof-Linie  603











Kultur-Linie  93







Filmpark-Linie  616 · 690



Edition 2023/2024

**Legend for this map**

-  World heritage site  
UNESCO-Welterbestätte
  -  Public transport customer service  
VIP-Kundenzentrum
  -  Tourist Information Potsdam
  -  Information boards for boat travel
  -  Visitors' centre of the SPGS (Prussian  
Palaces and Gardens Foundation)
  -  Interchange station
  -  Water Taxi Stop
  -  Park + Ride
- Only selected lines are shown.



- Sanssouci Line**
-  X15 ► Schloss Sanssouci  
Sat/Sun (07.04. until 05.11.2023)
  -  695 ► Potsdam Pirschheide station
  -  605 ► Science Park West
  -  606 ► Alt-Gölm

- Volkspark Potsdam Line**
-  96 ► Campus Jungfersee
  -  92 ► Bornstedt, Kirschallee

- Culture Line**
-  93 ► Glienicke Brücke



- Additional symbols on detailed map**
- Park entrance
  - Viewpoint
  - Disabled toilet
  - Passenger ships
  - Sightseeing tours
  - Boat hire
  - Bike + Ride
  - nextbike: Cycle hire
  - Theatre
  - Museum
  - Cinema
  - Emergency doctor
  - Hospital
  - Police/Fire Brigade
  - Tip/Footpath
  - Interesting tree

**Cecilienhof Line**  
 to Platz der Einheit/West change there to  
**603** ▶ Höhenstraße  
 Sat/Sun from Potsdam Hauptbahnhof  
 (07.04. until 05.11.2023)

**Filmpark Line**  
**690** ▶ Am Stern, Johannes-Kepler-Platz

# Potsdam takes a breather

**Dear guests of the state capital Potsdam,**  
What could be better than stimulating all your senses in Potsdam? Where else can you find so many parks, gardens, green spaces, forests, and water-side paths in close proximity? And those spots which are a little further away are easily and quickly accessible with the trams and buses operated by the Verkehrsbetrieb Potsdam GmbH. This brochure is full of tips for a rewarding trip to the “green lungs” of the state capital.

There are many sides to nature in Potsdam. Just take the parks of the Prussian Kings: One is like strolling through an art gallery, another is like entering an exotic imaginary land, while a third leads visitors

into the harsh world of the Middle Ages. Those who would rather roam free outdoors will find ample space to do so in the Volkspark Potsdam. And then there is the Freundschaftsinsel (Friendship Island), the Nuthepark, Park Sacrow, and many hiking trails along the Havel. How about, on this occasion, not just admiring the palaces, but also the huge trees, the plants from foreign countries, and the splendid flower beds? In Potsdam everyone can take a breather.

The starting point is always Potsdam Hauptbahnhof. Come on board and discover Potsdam!

**Your ViP – Verkehrsbetrieb Potsdam GmbH**





# Discover Potsdam by train and bus

## Trains and buses – simple and affordable

- Coming from Berlin: **Single Ticket Berlin ABC** for € 4.00 – also valid on all public transport in Potsdam.
- Single journeys in Potsdam's inner city: **Short-distance ticket** for € 1.70 – valid for four consecutive stops.
- For two or more journeys it is worth purchasing the Potsdam **Day Pass** for € 5.20. Up to 3 children aged 6–14 can join free of charge.
- Groups of three to five people can travel cheaply with the **Small Group Day Pass**.
- The **Potsdam & Berlin WelcomeCard** for 48 and 72 hours as well as for four to six consecutive days: free travel by tram, bus and train as well as reductions on tourist highlights.
- The **Deutschland-Ticket** is valid in Potsdam, Berlin and the State of Brandenburg on buses, trams, S-Bahn, regional trains and all ferries.

## Tickets can be purchased

- in the **mobiagentur Potsdam**
- in the **ViP Customer Centre Platz der Einheit**
- in **ViP-agencies** in the city (newsagents)
- **at machines in trams and buses** (payment is also possible with debit or credit card)
- **by smartphone**: mobile phone tickets via the VBB app and [vbb.de/kundenportal](http://vbb.de/kundenportal) (see page 47)

## Ticket machines

- Easy to use touch screen
- Button to change language
- Start page with an overview of transport tickets for Potsdam, Berlin, VBB
- The possibility to conduct a quick search for tourist attractions: 17 tourist attractions with cost of journey
- Payment screen: Enter the number of tickets, plus option to buy reduced price tickets:
- To pay, press "Pay now"

## Validate tickets

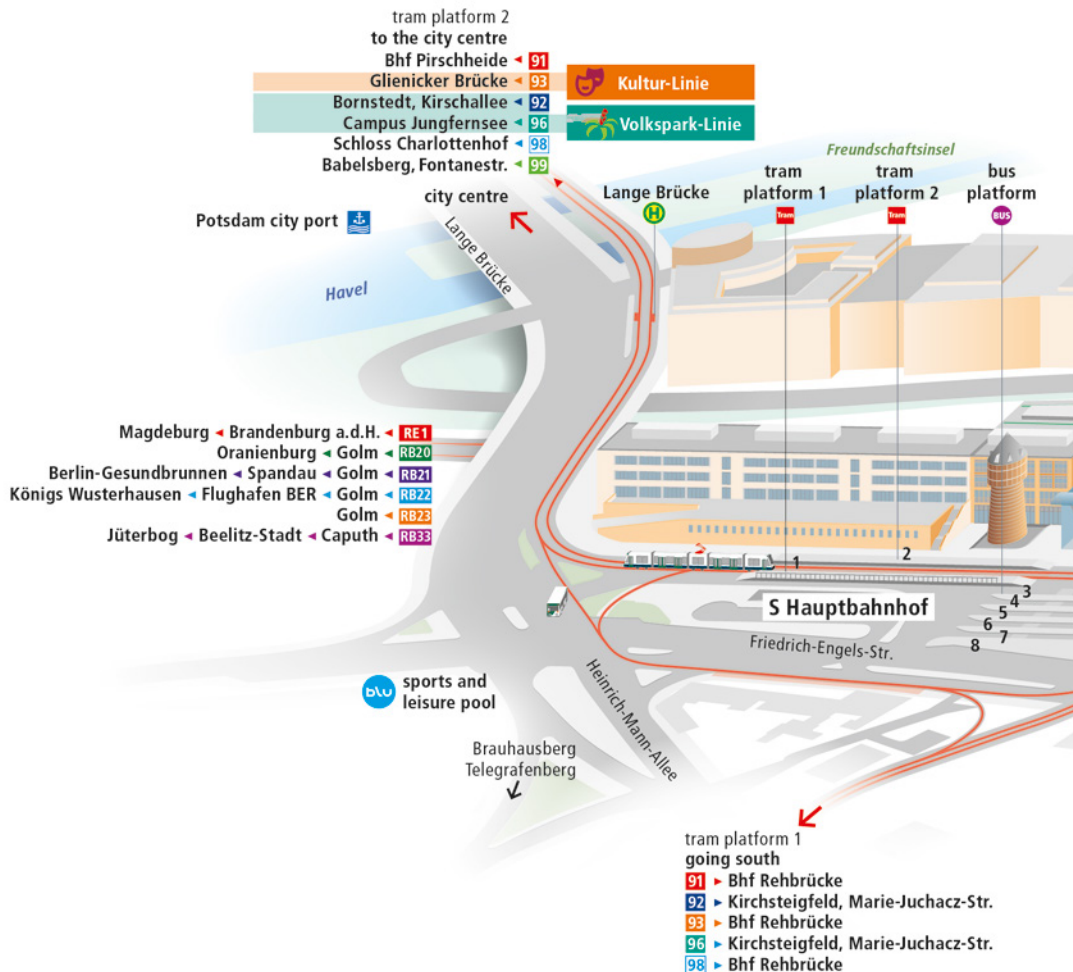
- Tickets purchased on board are automatically validated; pre-purchased tickets must be validated prior to boarding.
- Ticket must be shown when boarding the bus.

## Getting around Potsdam with a disability

- Most trams and all buses are low-floor.
- On weekends and public holidays all public transport is low-floor.
- The lines are announced in the vehicles as well as at main stops and places where the transport branches off.

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### Services at and around Hauptbahnhof

#### mobiagentur Potsdam in the station shopping centre

- Advice and sale of VBB and DB tickets and information for tourists:

Mon–Fri	07.00–19.00
Sat	09.00–17.00
Sun/Public holidays	09.00–15.00

- Customer service DB Regio Berlin und Brandenburg:  
+49 331 235-6881 or -6882, [bahn.de/brandenburg](http://bahn.de/brandenburg);  
[vbb.de](http://vbb.de); [vip-potsdam.de](http://vip-potsdam.de)

S Hauptbahnhof

#### S-Bahn Berlin Customer Centres

##### in the station shopping centre

Information on travel rates, sale of VBB tickets and S-Bahn souvenirs, journey information (including service disruptions)

Mon–Fri	07.00–20.30,
Sat	08.00–18.30,
Sun/Public holidays	08.00–17.00

[sbahn-berlin.de](http://sbahn-berlin.de)

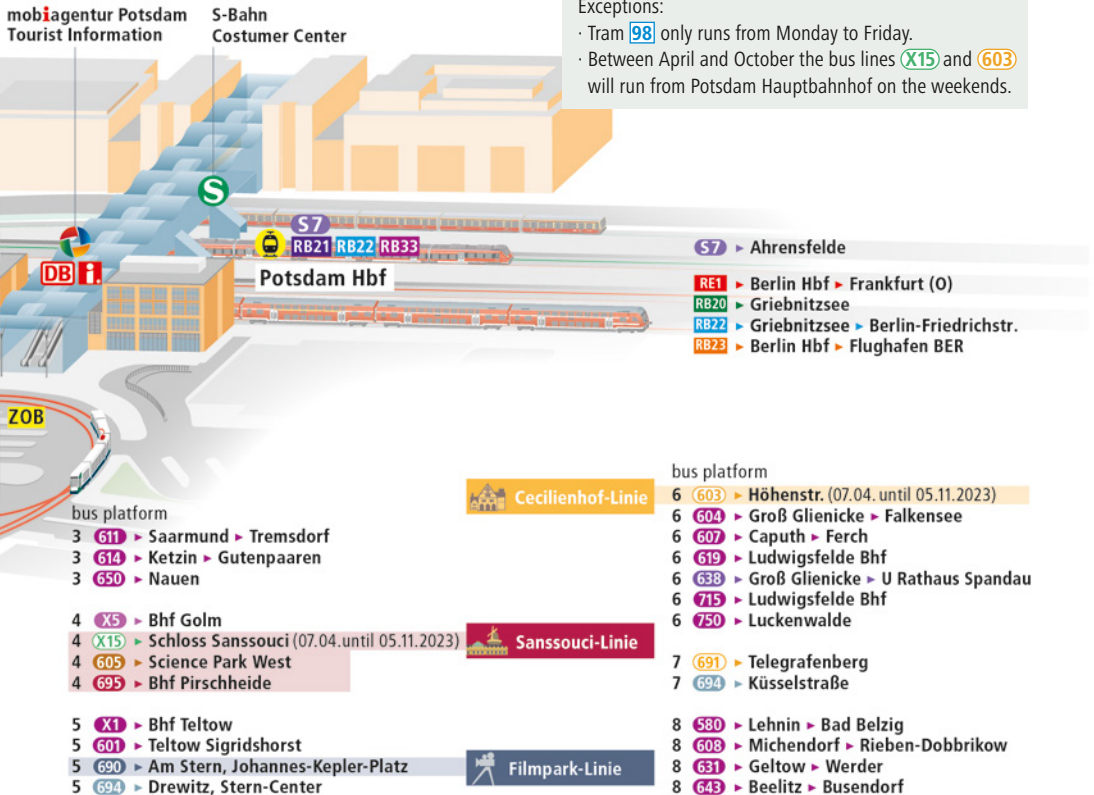
S Hauptbahnhof



# Welcome to Potsdam Hauptbahnhof

Trams and buses travel daily, usually every 20 minutes during the day. Due to an overlap of routes, they arrive every 10 minutes, and in some cases even every 5 minutes. Exceptions:

- Tram **98** only runs from Monday to Friday.
- Between April and October the bus lines **X15** and **603** will run from Potsdam Hauptbahnhof on the weekends.



## Services offered by ViP Verkehrsbetrieb Potsdam GmbH

### ViP Customer Centre

#### Platz der Einheit

Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 107

Mon–Fri 07.00–18.00

Sat 08.30–14.00

Sun/Public holidays closed

Platz der Einheit/West

### ViP Lost Property Office

#### Betriebshof ViP

Fritz-Zubeil-Str. 96

Mon–Thu 07.30–18.00

Fri 07.30–16.00

Weekend/Public holidays closed

Abzweig Betriebshof ViP

[vip-potsdam.de](http://vip-potsdam.de) · ViP info by phone: +49 331 66 14-275

ViP Lost Property Office: +49 331 66 14-555 · [info@vip-potsdam.de](mailto:info@vip-potsdam.de)

## Tourist Information

### Potsdam Marketing Service

#### GmbH (PMSG)

Information, advice, bookings

Am Alten Markt

Humboldtstraße 2

Mon–Fri 09.00–18.00

Sat 09.00–17.00

Sun/Public holidays 09.30–15.00

(0331) 27 55 88 99,

[potsdamtourismus.de](http://potsdamtourismus.de)



Potsdamer Stadthafen – landing stage of Weisse Flotte – with Mercure Hotel, Landtag building and Nikolaikirche



**blü – sports and leisure pool** ♿  
with 114 meter long slide system and large sauna area.  
Brauhausberg 1

Freizeitbad:  
Mo-Do 10.00–20.00 Uhr,  
Fr 10.00–23.00 Uhr,  
Sa 09.00–21.30 Uhr,  
So 09.00–20.00 Uhr

Sportbad:  
Mo, Do 07.30–01.30 Uhr,  
Di, Mi, Fr 06.30–21.30 Uhr,  
Sa, So 08.00–20.00 Uhr  
Further infos: +49 331 661 98 51  
blü-potsdam.de



Halfway up the Brauhausberg is **DAS MINSK**, a new contemporary art museum in Potsdam. Built in the modernist GDR style in 1977, it was originally a terrace restaurant with a panoramic view of the city centre. It recently reopened as Potsdam's newest gallery with pieces from the Hasso Plattner collection.  
Max-Planck-Straße 17  
Open daily apart from Tue 10.00–19.00  
+49 331 236014-699  
dasminsk.de



The **Albert Einstein Science Park** comprising multiple research facilities is also open during the day. Please register with the porter. Highlights include the Einstein tower and the Great Refractor.

**GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ, Telegrafenberg**  
**Guided tours** ♿ through the grounds of the science park:  
+49 331 29 17 41  
urania-potsdam.de  
Info materials on the facilities available to download:  
geschichte.telegrafenberg.de





## Destinations at Potsdam Hauptbahnhof

The dozens of attractions in Potsdam already begin at the Hauptbahnhof (main railway station). When you leave the building through the south exit closest to the train tracks, towards the tram and bus stops, the view opens out onto the city's hilly surroundings. The hill with the imposing building on the summit, which looks like a castle with its red tower, is the Brauhausberg.

How about a little tour of the hills? First, you pass the sport and leisure pool "blu" and DAS MINSK, the former terrace restaurant turned art gallery. The Albert-Einstein-Straße road takes you to the top. On the way, it's worth taking a look at the castle-like buildings. It is currently not officially open to the public, but from its grounds there is a wonderful view out over the centre of Potsdam.

The road then continues to the science park "Albert Einstein", where there are many scientific institutions. From here, among other things, research is being conducted on the earth's surface (earthquake warning systems) and the climate (the consequences of global warming). Solar observations also play an important role here. Take a stroll through the park-like grounds and follow the signs to the Einstein-turm (Einstein Tower), the science park's distinctive landmark.

Now let's discover what's to be found to the rest of the railway station. When you leave the station through the shopping mall to the west, you'll come to the Lange Brücke stop. Cross at the traffic lights to get to the other side of the bridge. There you will see the Potsdam city port. From here, water taxis and boats run by the Potsdamer Weisse Flotte leave for their tours along the river past the city's palaces and gardens.

The palace-like Landtag (federal state parliament) building is at the other end of the bridge and on the way there you'll see the entrance to the Freundschaftsinsel. This green oasis between two arms of the river Havel is famous for the perennial flower garden created by Karl Foerster. Fountains, small sculptures and a café make a stay on the island a relaxing discovery.

### Weisse Flotte Potsdam 🚢

As well as the long tours of the Havel lakes, the 90-minute palaces tour is one of the highlights offered by the Potsdam passenger ship company. Don't miss the river cruise for the impressive fireworks display on the Templiner See lake in September.

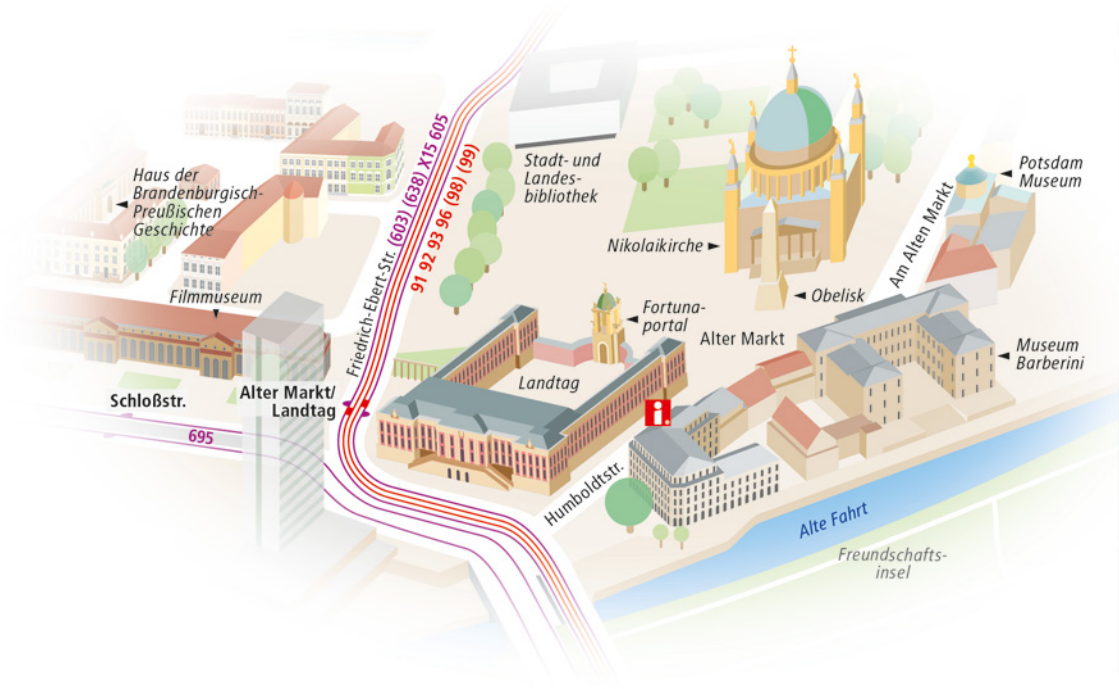
+49 331 275 92-10/-20/-30  
schiffahrt-in-potsdam.de

The **Potsdam water taxi** 🚤 also serves 13 stops along the Havel as a regular service. Tickets can be purchased on board.

+49 331 275 92-10/-20/-30  
potsdamer-wassertaxi.de



Alter Markt (from left to right): Nikolaikirche, Obelisk, Potsdam Museum at Altes Rathaus, Palais Barberini



The inner **courtyard of the Landtag building** is open daily from 08.00 – 20.00. The **Knobelsdorff staircase**, the **exhibitions in the Landtag** and the **foyer** are open to the public Mon – Fri 08.00 – 18.00 🌙.

Visitors can also use the **roof terrace**, the **cafeteria** and the **Landtag canteen**.

Current opening times and further information: +49 331 966-1260, [landtag.brandenburg.de](http://landtag.brandenburg.de)



## Alter Markt

Although this stop is called Alter Markt/Landtag, the Alter Markt (the old marketplace) cannot be seen. It is hidden behind the Landtag (federal state parliament) building, whose impressive façade the train has just passed. The stop takes its name from the time when the tram still drove across the square decades ago. Nevertheless, no tour should leave out a visit to Potsdam's "state parlour".

Walk around the Landtag building in a counter-clockwise direction. You will see the colonnades, which already marked the boundary of the palace district between the palace and the Marstall (royal stables; now the Film Museum – see page 15) during Frederick the Great's time. Then you'll see the front façade of the building. In former times, there was a pleasure garden here instead of the road and multi-storey hotel building.

Then turn into the Humboldtstraße and pass the legendary Bittschriftenlinde (petition lime tree) – or at least a younger version that was planted later. Don't be fooled by the historic façades on the buildings: They were built just a few years ago as reconstructions of the original versions. One of them is home to of the Potsdam Tourist Information office and its wide range of services.

And now you've already reached the Alter Markt, with the Palais Barberini (new building), the Altes Rathaus (the old city hall; reconstructed), the Fortuna-portal (new building), the Nikolaikirche (St. Nicholas Church) with its huge cupola, and in the centre, the obelisk. The Alter Markt has been recreated just as it was planned by Frederick the Great. Walk through the Fortunaportal to enter the inner courtyard of the Landtag, which is open to the public and leads to the main entrance of the state parliament.



### Potsdam Museum 🕌

The permanent exhibition, "Potsdam. Eine Stadt macht Geschichte" ("Potsdam. A City Makes History") takes visitors through 1,000 years of the city's history. From 21 May the special exhibition "Potsdam Lines" will present photos from the estate of Werner Taag. Photo: Sculpture of the "Great Elector" ("Großer Kurfürst").

Am Alten Markt 9  
Tue – Sun 12.00 – 18.00  
+49 331 289 68 68  
potsdam-museum.de



### Museum Barberini 🕌

In the Palais Barberini, which has been rebuilt true to the original building, there is an art museum that presents temporary exhibitions ranging from Old Masters to contemporary artists. Humboldtstraße 5–6

Mon, Wed – Sun 10.00 – 19.00  
Tue closed  
+49 331 23 60 41 999  
museum-barberini.com



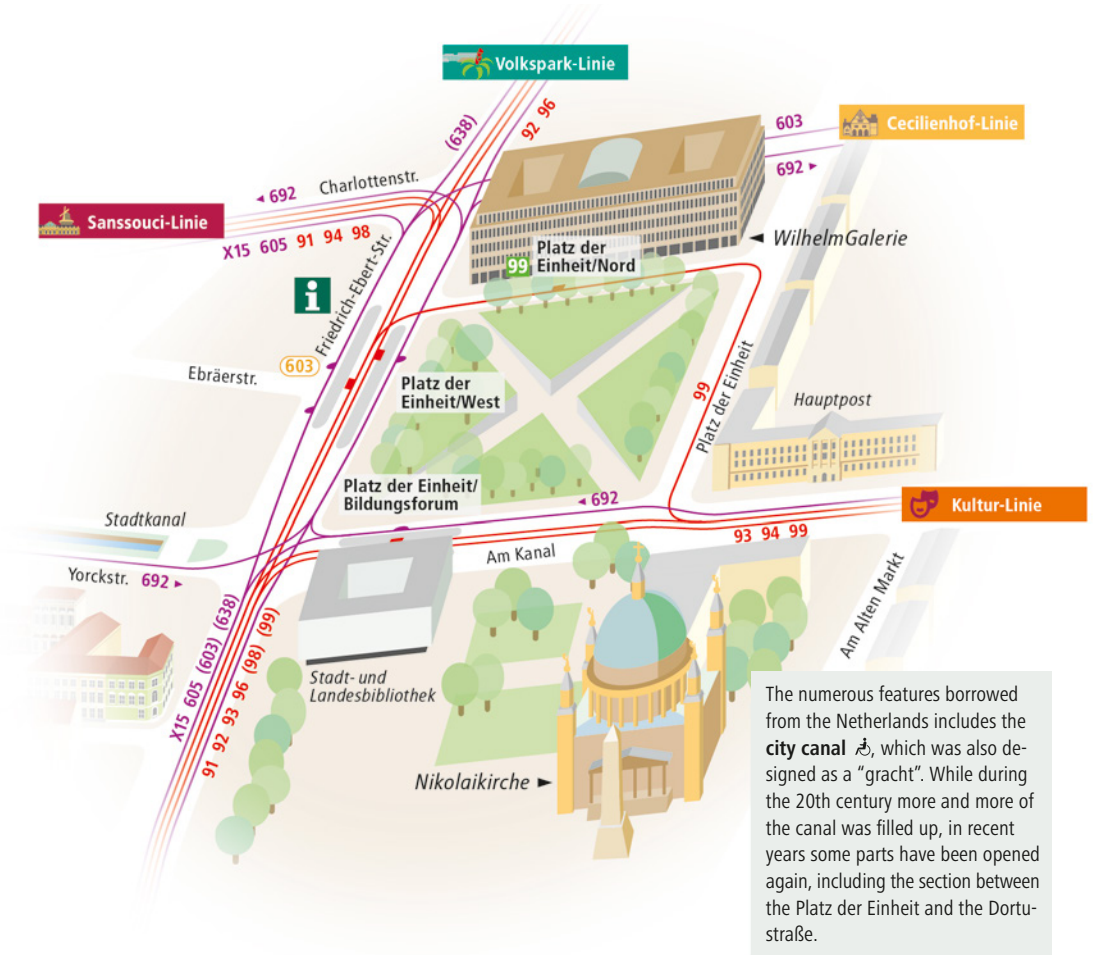
### Nikolaikirche 🕌


The church is considered to be the most important building designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Today, it is a spiritual and community meeting point. From the viewing platform 42 metres above ground, there is a panoramic view over the city. For events and concerts, see the latest programme of events.

Am Alten Markt  
Mon – Sat 09.30 – 17.00  
Sun 11.00 – 17.00  
kirchenkreis-potsdam.de



A piece of the former city canal



The numerous features borrowed from the Netherlands includes the **city canal** , which was also designed as a "gracht". While during the 20th century more and more of the canal was filled up, in recent years some parts have been opened again, including the section between the Platz der Einheit and the Dortu-straße.



## Platz der Einheit

Why is there a huge square in the middle of Potsdam, which features an enormous grassy area between the rows of houses? The answer is that since the Ice Age, there has been a swampy area here that cannot be built on. When the “soldier king” had buildings constructed on the edges of what at that time was the “Fauler See” lake, entire forests had to be felled in order to support the foundations. Later, landscape artist Peter Joseph Lenné gave the square the shape it has today. However, none of this prevented the square from becoming Potsdam’s public transport hub. From here, trams depart in four different directions. It has two stops (and a third one for special events) for trams, and the same number for urban and regional buses.

A walk around the square offers some interesting insights. For example, you can take a look at the City and Federal State Library on the southern side of the square. Before you cross the square, take a look at two monuments – one for the victims of fascism, and one for military deserters. On a new building next to the main Potsdam post office, a plaque marks the site of the former Jewish synagogue, which was a victim first of the pogrom night and later of bombing.



### Peter Joseph Lenné

Born in Bonn during the year of the French Revolution, Lenné followed in his father’s footsteps, who worked as a court gardener. In 1816, he came to Potsdam and began an incredible career. After just a few years, he became director of all royal gardens. It was in this role that he developed Potsdam’s cultural landscape, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



The **City and Federal State Library** ♿ is one of the largest public libraries in the federal state of Brandenburg and has been based in the **Potsdamer Bildungsforum** (Potsdam Education Forum) since 2013, together with the adult education centre and the Wissenschaftsetage (Science Floor).  
Am Kanal 47  
Current opening times and further information: [bibliothek.potsdam.de](http://bibliothek.potsdam.de)



On the opposite side of the green square is the impressive **WilhelmGalerie** ♿ with its shops and restaurants. And, opposite the tram stop, the VIP Customer Centre is right next door.  
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 107  
Mon–Fri 07.00–18.00,  
Sat 08.30–14.00  
+49 331 66 14-275, [vip-potsdam.de](http://vip-potsdam.de)



In Potsdam there is a **farmer’s market** every day. It is on the **Bassinplatz** ♿ at the foot of the St. Peter and Paul Church, surrounded by buildings in the Dutch style. Here, farmers from the region offer their fresh products for sale.  
Mon–Fri 07.00–16.00,  
Sat until midday



View from the Potsdam Lustgarten:  
Film Museum, Landtag building and Nikolaikirche



**Haus der Brandenburgisch-Preussischen Geschichte**  
**(Museum of Brandenburg-Prussian History)** ♿

The Museum of Brandenburg-Prussian History with its striking entrance presents ten centuries of state history from the Middle Ages up to modern times in the permanent "Brandenburg. Exhibition", as well as special exhibitions and a full events programme.

Kutschstall, Am Neuen Markt 9  
Tue/Wed 11.00 – 18.00,  
Thu 11.00 – 20.00,  
Fri – Sun 11.00 – 18.00  
+49 331 620 85 50, hbpg.de



**Naturkundemuseum**  
**(Natural History Museum)** ♿

Four permanent exhibitions offer insight into the great variety of animals in Brandenburg. Over 40 local fish species, including pike, sturgeon and catfish, can be discovered in the cold water aquarium.

Breite Straße 13  
Tue – Sun 09.00 – 17.00  
+49 331 289 67 07  
naturkundemuseum-potsdam.de



**Dampfmaschinenhaus**  
**(Steam Engine House)**

At the end of Breite Straße, there is a pump house disguised as a mosque with a minaret, which supplies the fountains in Park Sanssouci with water. The original historic steam engine has survived.

May – Oct.: 10.00 – 17.30,  
every 1st Sunday in the month and during special events  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



## Museum Mile

While most tram and bus lines travel straight through the historic city centre of Potsdam after crossing the Lange Brücke bridge, the bus 695 travel westwards to the Breite Straße. The next stop is right in front of the Film Museum: Schloßstraße. The long red brick building, which once housed the royal horses, was a part of the palace grounds, and unlike the city palace of the Hohenzollern, the original building has survived. A short walk takes you to the Neuer Markt. Here, you will find an ensemble of original buildings from the time of Frederick the Great. The Neuer Markt is therefore regarded as one of the best-preserved Baroque squares in Europe. In its centre is the historical city weighing building, now a restaurant. The former coach house is now home to the Haus der Brandenburgisch-Preußischen Geschichte (Museum of Brandenburg-Prussian History).

Along the Breite Straße, you can make some interesting discoveries: the Spielbank Potsdam casino in a building designed by Knobelsdorff, the architect of Sanssouci, as well as the reconstruction site of the Garnisonskirche (Garrison Church) tower. This is followed by the huge building complex of the Großes Militärwaisenhaus (Great Military Orphanage). The name of the next stop is Naturkundemuseum. What looks like a palace built for the high aristocracy in fact contains a varied exhibition on the natural world in the Havelland region and the whole of Brandenburg.

In the former Marstall (royal stables), the **Film Museum**  houses the permanent exhibition "Traumfabrik – 100 Jahre Film in Babelsberg!" (Dream factory: 100 years of film in Babelsberg). With temporary exhibitions, events and art house cinema, it is a magnet for cinema lovers.

Breite Straße 1a  
Tue–Sun 10.00–18.00  
+49 331 271 81 12  
filmmuseum-potsdam.de

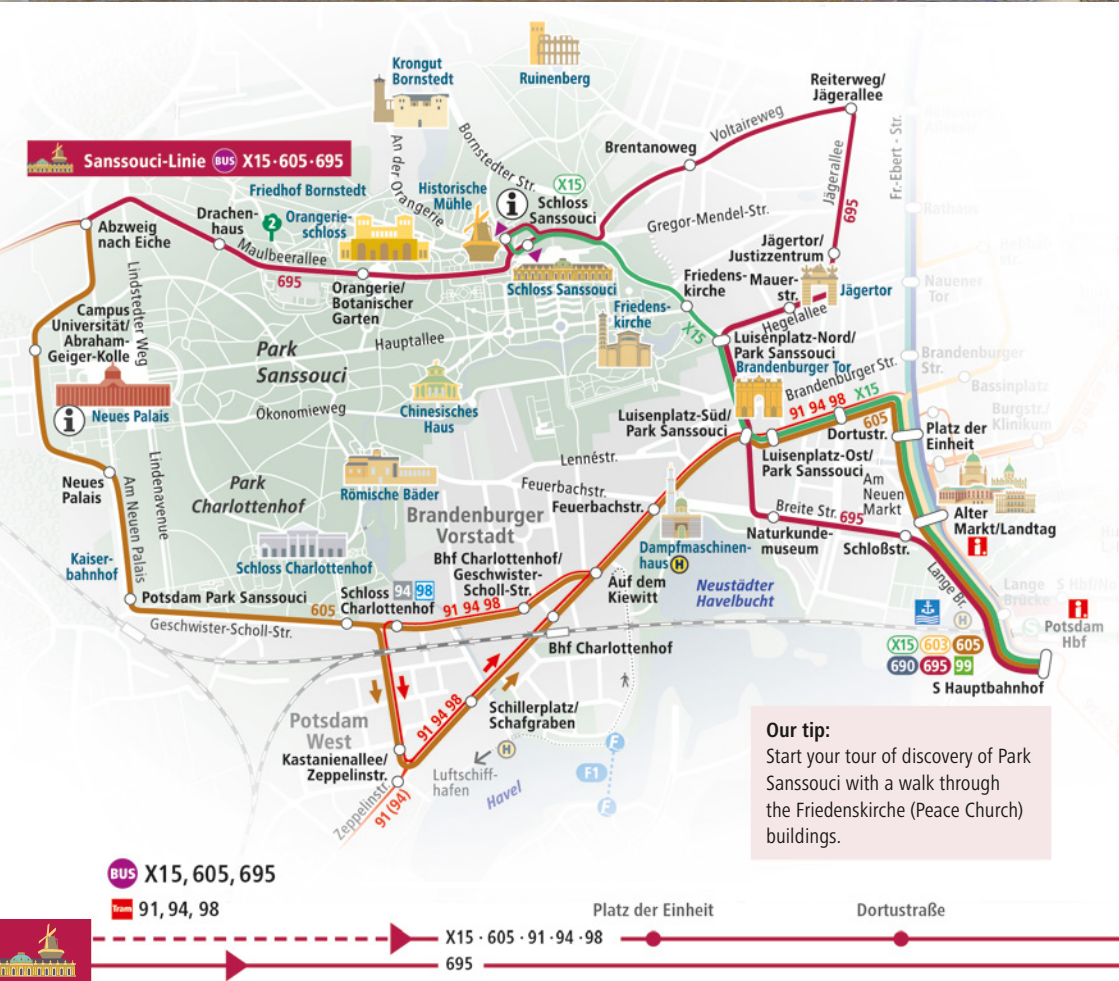


### Restaurant tip

Restaurant "Seerose" with unusual architecture  
Breite Straße 24  
Wed–Fri 17.00–22.00, Sat 12.00–23.00,  
Sun 12.00–22.00  
+49 331 20 14 708, seerose-potsdam.de



Brandenburger Tor and fountains on Luisenplatz







# Luisenplatz

The stop at Luisenplatz is a central point from where you can reach Park Sanssouci. As well as the 605 and 695 bus routes, trams 91, 94 and 98 also stop here. On the Platz der Einheit they turn into Charlottenstraße. This street harks back to the time of Frederick the Great with its almost perfectly preserved rows of houses.

The stop on Dortustraße offers direct access to the Old Town with the gabled houses typical of Potsdam. From here, it's not far to the Brandenburger Straße shopping boulevard. On the opposite side of the street you'll find the Alte Wache. This monument is a remnant from the time when Charlottenstraße marked the city boundary. The tram – as well as

bus routes 605 – stops behind a former barracks near Luisenplatz. In the final years of the monarchy, this was where the bodyguards of the empress were stationed. A few steps further, and you're on Luisenplatz, with the fountain in the middle, the Brandenburger Tor (Brandenburg Gate) to the right, beyond which Potsdam's Old Town begins, and to the left, in the shade of mature trees, a series of restaurants and cafés. This is where the "Allee nach Sanssouci" begins. It leads through the "Grünes Gitter" (Green Gate) into the world-famous park. This entrance to Park Sanssouci has only been in existence since 1854. At the end of the avenue, visitors have a magnificent view onto the palace, the terraces and the Große Fontäne (Great Fountain).

## Brandenburger Tor 🕌

Over 30 years before the Brandenburger Tor (Brandenburg Gate) was built in Berlin, this gate on the western exit out of Potsdam was completed. It was erected to commemorate the survival of the Seven Year War in the style of a triumphal gate. While the side facing the entrance to the city has an impressive façade, the other side has far fewer adornments. The city wall that belonged to the gate was demolished at the end of the 19th century. A part of the old wall still remains at the "Alter Stadtwächter" restaurant.



## Friedenskirche 🕌

The Friedenskirche (Peace Church), which was built in the style of an Italian basilica, is surrounded by a monastery-like environment, with places for peace and contemplation. The church itself and an adjacent mausoleum are the burial sites for members of the House of Hohenzollern.  
Am Grünen Gitter 3  
15 March – 30 April  
Mon–Sat 11–17 Uhr, Sun 12.00–17.00  
1 May–1 Oct.: Mon–Sat 10.00–18.00, Sun 12.00–18.00  
2 – 15 Oct.: Mon – Sat 11.00 – 17.00, Sun 12.00 – 17.00  
[kirchenkreis-potsdam.de/frieden](http://kirchenkreis-potsdam.de/frieden)



## Queen Luise

The square was named in memory of the impressive reception given to the young Mecklenburg Princess Luise on 21.12.1793 on her way to be married to the Prussian Crown Prince Frederick William. The fountain in the centre of the square was designed as part of the ensemble by Peter Joseph Lenné. In 1989, the square saw Potsdam's residents demonstrating for political change.

Luisenplatz-Ost/  
Park Sanssouci

Luisenplatz-Süd/  
Park Sanssouci

X15 · 695

605 · 91 · 94 · 98

Luisenplatz-Nord/  
Park Sanssouci

Feuerbachstr.

weiter Seite 20



Schloss Charlottenhof



**Our tip:** A walk from the Auf dem Kiewitt stop on the banks of the Havel to the Luftschiffhafen – return journey from the stop of the same name on Tram 91 (see also the map on page 16).

**BUS** 605

**Tram** 91, 94, 98

Auf dem Kiewitt

Bhf Charlottenhof/  
Geschwister-Scholl-Str.

**Schloss Charlottenhof** 98



## Schloss Charlottenhof

Two stops after Luisenplatz comes Auf dem Kiewitt. From here, it's not far to the Neustädter Havelbucht and the exotic Dampfmaschinenhaus (Steam Engine Building; see page 14).

Directly next to the Schloss Charlottenhof stop, you'll find one of the most attractive entrances to the Sanssouci ensemble, but also one of the lesser-known ones. It leads directly to Park Charlottenhof with the palace of the same name. While Frederick the Great was alive, there was still a farm here, which was only purchased by the royal court 50 years after his death and turned into a particularly beautiful jewel in the cultural landscape of Potsdam. Taking classic Greek and Roman buildings as models, a Prussian Arcadia was created here, with a magnificent rose garden and bright poet's grove. In order to complete the illusion of a perfect Italian landscape, the site was given an artificial water course, together with a lake and an Italian country house, known as the Römische Bäder (Roman Baths).

### Schloss Charlottenhof (Charlottenhof Palace)

The Prussian king Frederick William IV, who was known as the "romantic on the royal throne", had this building erected in the strict classical style while he was still crown prince. A pergola opens up the palace towards the garden. There, a column bears a sculpture of the head of the later queen Elisabeth.

May – Oct.: Tue–Sun 10.00–17.30  
Further information:  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



### Roman baths

With this building within view of the palace, the king, an architecture enthusiast, created a counterpiece to the aristocratic villa: a country house that was used as a residence for the gardeners, and at the same time contained playful set pieces from antiquity. The Roman bath has never been used for bathing. The building now houses temporary exhibitions.

The Roman baths are closed for renovation work until further notice.



### Karl Friedrich Schinkel

Schloss Charlottenhof, designed by the great architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781–1841), shows that architectural gems do not always have to impress with their size. This "Roman Villa" is an early example of Prussian Classicism. One of his most important surviving works is the Nikolaikirche (St. Nicholas Church) at Alter Markt.



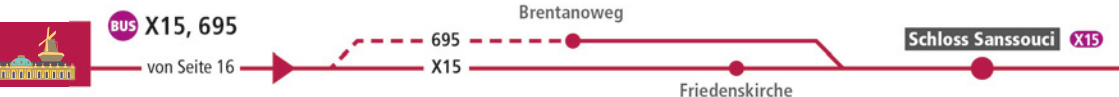
Schloss Sanssouci with the Weinbergterrassen – as seen from the park



### Historische Mühle

A historic, fully functioning Dutch-style windmill. Technical museum with a permanent exhibition on the mill history of Potsdam and miller's craftsmanship.

April – Oct.: daily 10.00–18.00,  
 Nov./Jan. – March:  
 Sat/Sun 10.00–16.00  
 +49 331 55 06 851  
[historische-muehle-potsdam.de](http://historische-muehle-potsdam.de)





## Park Sanssouci I

Park Sanssouci is the heart of the Potsdam UNESCO World Heritage Site. In fact, it is an ensemble of various parks and gardens, in which royal palace buildings of many different styles are embedded. Work began in 1745 at the behest of Frederick the Great, and only came to an end following the abdication of the last Kaiser in 1918. During that period of nearly 175 years, there were phases of dynamic development, but also of gradual decay. The Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten foundation is working to preserve the valuable buildings and landscaped grounds. Large amounts of state funding have already been provided for the purpose. The palaces built by Frederick the Great are all the more endangered, since the king himself did not think much beyond his own lifespan. Today, a great deal of effort and money is being invested in making up for the omissions made in the name of Prussian frugality. Bus 695 takes you to the Schloss Sanssouci stop behind the palace.

Schloss Sanssouci's charm lies in its rare combination of intimate scale and external decoration. No king at that time had the courage to present himself in such a withdrawn and yet ornate way. This ensemble fulfils even the highest royal standards. Since you have approached Schloss Sanssouci from behind, you should be sure to descend the 132 steps to the Große Fontäne (Great Fountain) and admire the view of the palace up on the Weinberg hill.



### Sanssouci Bildergalerie (Picture Gallery)

The oldest gallery building in Germany contains masterpieces by French and Dutch artists in particular.

May – Oct.: Tue–Sun 10.00–17.30  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de

### Neue Kammern (New Chambers) ♿

From a guest palace of Frederick the Great created from an orangery; it is in every way comparable to the interior of Schloss Sanssouci.

April – Oct.: Tue–Sun 10.00–17.30  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de

### Schloss Sanssouci (Sanssouci Palace) ♿

Summer residence, favourite home and place of refuge of Frederick the Great. Original interior from the 18th century. The tomb of the king is located next to the palace.

April – Oct.: Tue–Sun 08.30 – 17.30,  
Nov. – March: Tue–Sun 08.30 – 16.30

### Historische Mühle Visitor's Centre

Nov. – March: Tue–Sun 08.30–16.30  
April – Oct.: Tue–Sun 08.30–17.30

Current opening times and further information:  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



**Park Sanssouci**  
Digital tour of the  
World Heritage Site.  
Free app in  
German and  
English.



Equestrian statue of Frederick the Great in front of the Orangerieschloss (Orangery Palace)



### Botanical Gardens

The historic Paradiesgarten (Paradise Garden) to the north of Maulbeerallee forms the heart of the Botanical Gardens in Potsdam. The glasshouses for tropical plants are situated to the south of the avenue. The gardens, which belong to the University of Potsdam, contain around 10,000 plant species.

Maulbeerallee 2

Paradiesgarten: open daily from 08.00 until sunset

Greenhouses:

April–Sept. 09.30–17.00

Oct.–March 09.30–16.00

+49 331 977-1936

[uni-potsdam.de/botanischer-garten](http://uni-potsdam.de/botanischer-garten)



### Chinesisches Haus (Chinese House)

(see park walk)

Another pavilion built in the Chinese style contains valuable Chinese porcelain.

Mai–Oct.: Tue–Sun 10.00–17.30

More information:

+49 331 96 94-200, [spsg.de](http://spsg.de)

### Drachenhäus (Dragon House)

The house, which was originally built for the winegrowers on Klausberg hill in the style of a Chinese pagoda is now used as a restaurant and café.

April–Oct.: open daily 11.00–19.00

[drachenhäus.de](http://drachenhäus.de)



### Belvedere on the Klausberg

The last building to be completed under Frederick the Great in Park Sanssouci. From here, he could enjoy the view out over his expansive grounds. This was the only historic building in the park to be destroyed in 1945. It was not rebuilt until the early 1990s.

Open only for special events.

Below the belvedere are the historical vine-covered terraces of the Prussian royals.

 695

Orangerie/  
Botanischer Garten

Drachenhäus



## Park Sanssouci II

Bus 695 now travels down Maulbeerallee. This is the only east-west connection right through Park Sanssouci. It takes its name from the mulberry trees which numbered 21,000 in Potsdam alone at the time of Frederick the Great's death, and which were planted in order to breed silkworms. Two of these trees still survive on the avenue. Alight at the Orangerie stop to explore the park grounds and buildings that were created during a later period. The first of these is the Orangerieschloss (Orangery Palace), which was required to fulfil a triple function: a guest palace for the Tsar's family, winter quarters for subtropical plants, and a viewing platform. Below this ensemble, the Jubiläumsterrassen (Jubilee Terraces) extend out, the completion of which marked the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Kaiser William II.

**A walk through Park Sanssouci:** The path to the Chinesisches Haus leads past a smaller copy of the statue of Frederick the Great on horseback (the original stands in Berlin). From here, it's not much further until Park Charlottenhof. Passing the Meierei (dairy) and Hofgärtnerhaus (court gardener's lodge), known as the "Römisch Bäder" (Roman Baths), you arrive at Schloss Charlottenhof (Charlottenhof Palace). From here, it's not far to the Charlottenhof stop, with the option of taking the bus or tram back into the city.

### Orangerieschloss (Orangery Palace) 皇宮

In front of the Orangerieschloss, there is a high plinth bearing the statue of the Prussian king, Frederick William IV, who had this building erected. It contained a fitting holiday residence for his sister, who was married to the Russian Tsar. The Raffaelsaal (Raphael Hall) with 50 copies of works by the Renaissance painter, is particularly worth seeing.

The Orangerieschloss is currently closed for renovation work.

Further information: +49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de





Neues Palais: sumptuous inside and out



### Frederick the Great

The most famous of all the Prussian kings waged three wars in his attempt to conquer Silesia. After the final, longest war, his country lay in ruins. As a sign of remaining strength, but also as an employment measure, he ordered the Neues Palais (New Palace) to be built. It was completed, stone by stone, in just six years.



### University campus

Near the Neues Palais, student life plays out in the meadows under the trees. Lecture halls, seminar rooms, the library and canteen are distributed over the two "communs" of the Neues Palais and in numerous former military buildings. Students here are learning at a World Heritage Site. The campus is one of three university sites in Potsdam.



In the neighbourhood of the Neues Palais, Frederick the Great had two hidden temples built in the park: the **Freundschaftstempel** (Friendship Temple; see above) was built with a marble sculpture in honour of his favourite sister, Wilhelmine; the **Antikentempel** (Antique Temple) has been used since 1921 as a mausoleum for members of the Hohenzollern family. The Antikentempel (Antique Temple) cannot be entered.







## Neues Palais (New Palace)

At the end of Maulbeerallee, Bus 695 turns off onto the Straße am Neuen Palais. And in fact, the bus route passes along the huge construction site on the western end of Park Sanssouci for quite a while. Although Frederick the Great had a residence for himself in the Neues Palais, it was mainly a place of royal representation – particularly for the king’s siblings and their families.

The scale of the construction is clearly demonstrated by a few statistics. The length of the front is 220 metres, the cupola towers 55 metres into the air, and the main building is adorned by 267 larger-than-life-sized statues, while over 200 rooms were provided for guests. Then there was a ballroom, a theatre and the legendary Muschelsaal (Shell Hall), which since 1890 has housed a stone supposedly from the summit of Kilimanjaro. The kitchen, store room and other utility rooms were located in the two representative buildings opposite. They are known as the “communs” and are connected via a colonnade.

A tour of the New Palace including the restored King’s Apartment always leaves visitors in awe. Alongside the Marble Hall and the Grotto Hall, the palace is one of the most sumptuously furnished palaces in Europe.

From the Neues Palais stop, you enter the palace grounds through a gate. The Visitors Centre at the very start of the path provides information about the current visiting options. Opposite, an open-air restaurant offers a place to take a break during the warm months.



### Kaiserbahnhof

Since 1909, Kaiser William II, known as the “travelling Kaiser”, had his own, representative station building close to his summer residence in the Neues Palais. The English inspiration for this building is unmistakable. Today, it is used by the Deutsche Bahn as a management training academy, and is only accessible to the public on special occasions.

### Neues Palais 𐌹𐌿

The only palace in Park Sanssouci which is open on Mondays – it is closed on Tuesdays. Viewing with a guided tour or audio guide.  
April – Oct.: Wed–Mon 10.00–17.30,  
Nov. – March: Wed–Mon 10.00–16.30

### Visitor’s Centre Neues Palais 𐌹𐌿

April – Oct.: Wed–Mon 10.00–17.30,  
Nov. – March: Wed–Mon 10.00–16.30  
Further information: +49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



Typical for the Holländisches Viertel: red brick houses, distinctive gables and green-and-white doors and shutters



**The Prussian king Frederick William I** put all his resources into building up a strong army. Since, in his day, the soldiers were housed in civilian quarters, he enlarged Potsdam several times over. The gabled houses built when he expanded the city were also home to the “Lange Kerls”, or “Long Chaps”, a famous regiment of particularly tall soldiers.



Tram 92, 96

Brandenburger Str.

604 Falkensee



## Potsdam's Altstadt (Old Town)

Trams and buses leaving the Platz der Einheit in the northerly direction pass the Friedrich-Ebert-Straße. The two stops, Brandenburger Straße and Nauener Tor (warning: the exit is in the middle of the road!) are good places for starting a tour of Potsdam's baroque Altstadt (Old Town). To the left are the simple gabled houses, arranged neatly in a row like a company of "Lange Kerls", while to the right, you'll see the Holländisches Viertel (Dutch Quarter) with its attractive red brick facades. The Brandenburger Straße, between the Kirche St. Peter and Paul (St. Peter and Paul Church) and the Brandenburger Tor (Brandenburg Gate) is particularly popular. Not only do the shops along this shopping

mile attract attention, but the inner courtyards also have surprises in store.

The special atmosphere of the Holländisches Viertel – the largest colony in the traditional style outside of the Netherlands – makes the area ideal for restaurants, cafés and bars. Most of them have outdoor seating during the summer. Originally built to attract settlers from the Netherlands to Potsdam, the quarter soon became popular with artists.

The Dutch Quarter hosts several annual festivals: the tulip festival in April, the potters' market in September, the Dutch Christmas market in December.



### Museum "Im Guldernen Arm"

At the western end of Potsdam Old Town, one of the gabled houses has been converted into a museum. The Baroque half-timbered house with the craftsman's sign flanked by cherubs above the door is a 275-year-old former residential building, which now shows exhibitions by contemporary artists.

Hermann-Elflein-Straße 3

Wed–Sun 12.00–18.00

During the summer: readings, film evenings and small concerts in the inner courtyard.

+49 0331 29 15 70

imgueldenenarm.de



Even if the travel guides refer to the English models used for the **Nauener Tor** it is possible that the two towers from the palace in Rheinsberg, where Frederick the Great spent his years as crown prince, were intended to keep his happy memories alive. The towers were built in 1754 according to plans designed by Frederick the Great. Today, there are restaurants around the Gate. Only trams and buses are allowed through.



In the Holländisches Viertel, not only are the facades similar to the Dutch originals, but the inner floor plans of the houses are too. A typical feature is the large parlour that extends through to the courtyard. This can be seen in the **Museum "Jan Bouman Haus"**, named after the Dutch master builder whom Potsdam has to thank for these beautiful buildings.

Mittelstraße 8


Mon–Fri 13.00–18.00,

Sat, Sun, public holidays 11.00–18.00

+49 331 28 03 773

jan-bouman-haus.de



From the Am Schragen stop, near the colourful houses of the "Vaterland" (Fatherland) residential estate, a path leads up to the Pfingstberg. The log house colony of **Alexandrowka** can also be easily reached from here. It's just a few steps to House no. 2. It has been furnished as a museum , and shows the creation of the colony, offering insights into the lives of its first residents.

Russische Kolonie 2  
 April–Oct.: Thu – Tue 10.00–18.00  
 +49 157 50974652  
 alexandrowka.de



The **Alexander-Newski-Kapelle (Alexander Nevsky Memorial Church)**, situated above the Alexandrowka colony, was based on plans by Karl Friedrich Schinkel. It is still used as an Orthodox church today. A small graveyard whose headstones feature cyrillic inscriptions surrounds the church. A log house in the neighbourhood served as a residence for the priest.

Mon – Fri 11.30 – 15.30,  
 Sat 10.00 – 19.00,  
 Sun 09.30 – 17.00  
 +49 331 29 63 13, r-o-k.de



The **Jewish cemetery** was laid 1743 on the southern slope of what is now the Pfingstberg hill, and is a protected monument. Numerous gravestones from the 18th century can still be found here, including the oldest one dating from 1743.

A memorial stone commemorates the Jews deported from Potsdam and murdered.

Puschkinallee 18  
 Mon – Fri 09.00 – 14.00,  
 Sun 10.00 – 13.00  
 +49 331 24 36 55 11  
 uni-potsdam.de/de/juedische-  
 friedhofe/





Tram 92, 96

Reiterweg/  
 Alleestr.

Puschkinallee

Am Schragen

 604 ▶ Falkensee  
 697 ▶ Neukladower Allee



Impressive views onto Potsdam and the surrounding area from the Belvedere on Pfingstberg



## On Pfingstberg hill

The tram leaves the historic town centre of Potsdam through the Nauener Tor (Nauen Gate). To the left, there is a building with a high, towering cupola, a broad entrance drive and plenty of decorative elements. This style, known as “Wilhelminian Baroque”, was popular around 1900. Today, the former government building is the headquarters of the city administration. The journey then continues through “Italian” Potsdam. Here, many buildings were created in the Tuscan style in around 1850. Now, some really amazing sights follow: While on the right-hand side, the turreted villas continue, on the left, a colony consisting of Russian log houses and large orchards broadens out. It is known as “Alexandrowka”, and was built around 1827 as a sign of friendship between the Prussian king and the Russian Tsar.

### Walking tour onto the Postdam Heights

From the Puschkinallee stop, walk straight ahead in the direction of travel until you reach the Kapellenberg. There, you'll find an Orthodox church for the former residents of the Russian colony. It is still in use. Then, the route passes the Jewish cemetery up onto the Pfingstberg, which with its 76 metres is the highest elevation in Potsdam. The double towers of the Belvedere offer a fantastic view out over the Havel river landscape.



#### Belvedere on the Pfingstberg

April–Oct.: Sun–Fri 10.00 – 17.00, Sat 10.00 – 18.00  
March, Nov.: Sat/Sun 10.00 – 16.00

#### Event tips

Mondnacht (Moon Night) on the Pfingstberg –  
May – Sept.: on Fridays which fall nearest to a full moon, from 18.00–23.00  
+49 331 20 05 79 30, pfingstberg.de

#### Restaurant tip: Kades Restaurant Am Pfingstberg

Tue, Wed closed  
+49 331 29 35 33, restaurant-pfingstberg.de



The Volkspark Potsdam offers many different leisure activities for families and keen swimmers



The biosphere in the **Volkspark** 🌿 offers a slice of tropical landscape in Potsdam. A walk along winding paths, in the tops of exotic plants and past waterfalls is always an experience. The tours are combined with changing themes.

Georg-Hermann-Allee 99  
all year round, Mon – Fri 09.00 – 18.00, last admission 16.30;  
Sat, Sun, public holidays 10.00–19.00, last admission 17.30  
+49 331 55 07 40  
[biosphaere-potsdam.de](http://biosphaere-potsdam.de)



#### Sports in the Volkspark:

Along the 4-kilometre circular path, there is enough space for joggers, walkers and people out for a stroll. Additional offers: Kickabout and football, street and beach volleyball, skateboarding and a disc golf course. daily 05.00 – 23.00

#### Events in the Volkspark 🌿:

Highlights include the medieval festival, the firework symphony, the international kite festival, the Potsdam environment festival, the apple festival, and the autumn festival.  
+49 331 6206-777  
[volkspark-potsdam.de](http://volkspark-potsdam.de)



#### The Sacrower Heilandskirche

(Church of the Redeemer) was built in 1844 as a landmark on the banks of the river Havel. As an antenna for the first attempts at radio transmission in Germany, it is also a historic site.  
March, April, Sept., Oct.:  
Fri – Sun 10.30 – 16.30  
Mai – Aug.: Tue – Thu 10.30 – 15.30,  
Fri – Sun 10.30 – 16.30  
Nov. – Feb.: Sat/Sun 10.30 – 15.30  
+49 331 505 21 44  
[heilandskirche-sacrow.de](http://heilandskirche-sacrow.de)





## Up in the high north

Right behind the Campus Fachhochschule stop (small wonder so many young people board and alight here!), lines 92 and 96 separate. While Tram 92 continues westwards, the 96 takes an un-mistakeable turn to the north. Here, the extent of the activity in the north of Potsdam can be clearly seen: a huge new residential area and scientific institutions have been built.

When the landscape opens out again, you have reached the Volkspark Potsdam (Potsdam People's Park). This heavily contaminated troop exercise area was transformed into a colourful park to host the national garden show in 2001. Here, everything is allowed that is prohibited in the classic palace parks: cycling, rollerblading and playing ball games on the fields.

The journey continues past the red brick complex of the Rote Kasernen (Red Barracks) to the final stop Campus Jungferensee. This is the ideal starting point for a walk along the banks of the Jungferensee lake through the Neuer Garten (New Garden) up to the Glienicke Bridge and the terminus of route 93, which takes you back to the city centre.

Or you can get on the 697 bus. The new route starts at Pirschheide Station, passes Sanssouci Park and then reaches Potsdam's "high north". The arrival of the 697 bus in Krampnitz offers a sign of things to come: old barracks are being converted into living space for 10,000 Potsdam residents. Traditionally, the bus line offers a great opportunity to visit the Sacrower Heilandskirche church.



In the past, there was a whole chain of barracks here. The largest was the **"Rote Kasernen"** ("Red Barracks") in Nedlitzer Straße, named after the red bricks used in the Mark Brandenburg Gothic style. These protected buildings now contain apartments and a retirement home.



Rote  
Kaserne

Campus Jungferensee 96

- 609 ▶ Kirche Kartzow
- 638 ▶ Rathaus Spandau
- 697 ▶ Gutspark Neukladow



The Krongut Bornstedt looks like a Tuscan country estate



**Foerstergarten (Foerster Garden)** ♿

From the Hannes-Meyer-Straße stop, follow the Konrad-Wachsmann-Straße in a westerly direction, then continue along the Rosenweg and follow the Amtsstraße until you reach Raubfang. Here, you'll find the home of the famous perennial breeder and writer Karl Foerster (1874–1970). Perennials are available to buy in the garden centre next door.  
foerster-stauden.de



Anyone walking from the Johan-Bouman-Platz square will be amazed at what they find on the **Ruinenberg**: a miniature pyramid, ruins from the Roman era, and a Norman tower – all built in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, the key element is the basin, since water from here is designed to flow into the fountains of Sanssouci. The Norman tower on the Ruinenberg is only open for special events. Further information: spsg.de



**Bornstedt Cemetery**

From the final stop of tram 92, the route travels along Kirschallee over Potsdamer Straße and into Ribbeckstraße. It takes you to historic Bornstedt. There, you will be greeted by the campanile of the village church built in the Italian style. The church cemetery is the burial place of the landscape architect Peter Joseph Lenné, among others.  
bornstedter-friedhof.de





## Destinations in Bornstedt

Tram 92 still has three stops to go until it reaches the terminus. We have a tip for you at each of these stops. And each one involves a short walk. From the Hannes-Meyer-Straße stop, continue in a westerly direction towards the garden of the famous Bornstedt perennial breeder, Karl Foerster. The following stop is named after the designer of the Holländisches Viertel (Dutch Quarter), Johan Bouman. From here, it's not far to Pappelallee, from where there is a continuous ascent up to the Ruinenberg (Ruins Hill). You can then choose between Schloss Sanssouci (Sanssouci Palace) or the Krongut Bornstedt as your next destination. At the terminus on Kirschallee it's almost impossible to imagine that the surrounding residential area used to be a barracks complex. A marked path leads to the Krongut Bornstedt. You should plan 15 minutes for this walk.

On the way to Bornstedt, the tram passed a large number of Italian villas. However, the Krongut Bornstedt literally is the crowning glory. As a royal model farm, it evolved into a place of residence for members of the Hohenzollern family. The last German Kaiser, William II, spent his childhood here. After the death of his father, the young Kaiser sent his mother here as a form of banishment. The royals were not particularly kind to each other. Today, the Brauhaus (brewery) is a guesthouse where the "Bornstedter Büffel" beer is brewed. Another attraction is the tin figure museum, with its presentation of Prussian history.

### Krongut Bornstedt

#### (Bornstedt Crown Estate) ㊦

The protected, historical "Italian village" is open to the public. Ribbeckstraße 6–7

Reservations for up to 10 persons:  
49 331 550 65 48

Current opening times  
and further information:  
+49 331 550 650,  
krongut-bornstedt.de

### Königliche Hofbäckerei

#### (Royal Court Bakery)

daily 08.00–18.00

### Tin Figure Museum

daily 10.00 – 17.00



- ➡ 612 ▶ Bhf. Golm ▶ Neu Töplitz
- ➡ 614 ▶ Gutenpaaren
- ➡ 692 ▶ Institut für Agrartechnik
- ➡ 697 ▶ Gutspark Neukladow



The Kammer en Camaieu (Chamber in Camaieu) in the Marmorpalais (Marble Palace)



### The "Prussian Pompadour"

The Prussian king Frederick William II lived a double life. He was married to a blue-blooded wife, with whom he secured the continued existence of the dynasty, while at the same time he also lived with the commoner, Wilhelmine Enke, who bore him six children. She was clever, musical, educated and well-read, and also acted as advisor to the king.



At the same time as Carl Gotthard Langhans was designing the Brandenburg Tor (Brandenburg Gate) in Berlin, he also delivered the plans for the 86-metre long **orangery in the Neuer Garten (New Garden)** 🌳. The palm court between the greenhouses is now used as a venue for concerts, such as the Musikfestspiele Potsdam Sanssouci music festival. musikfestspiele-potsdam.de



### The Dutch Etablissement 🐎

Four cavalier houses, a horse stables, a carriage house and a "ladies house", all made of red brick with Dutch gables, are further evidence of the close ties between the Hohenzollerns and Holland. In the "ladies house" with its colourful front garden, the favourites of the night are said to have made themselves ready for their appearance before the king.



## Neuer Garten (New Garden)

From the stop, it's just a few steps until you reach the main entrance to Neuer Garten between the two gatehouses. The motto for Frederick II was "back to nature", and was reflected in the English landscape gardens. His successor created a refuge in the style of the times with Neuer Garten. He purchased vineyards along Heiliger See lake, and had a park laid out with winding paths to peaceful, secluded spaces. With a shell grotto, a house made of tree bark and sculptures scattered all around, he wanted to give natural beauty a helping hand. With the Marmorpalais (Marble Palace) that opens out on all sides, a court kitchen reminiscent of antiquity, an orangery with an Egyptian portal, an ice cellar in the form of a pyramid, a Gothic library and a row of houses in the Dutch style, Neuer Garten never fails to surprise. The garden as we experience it today, with its mature trees and expansive viewing axes, was designed by Peter Joseph Lenné.

The Marmorpalais surprises with its precious interior, which has largely remained intact in the original. This includes the vestibule made of different types of marble, the Grottensaal (Grotto Hall) and the concert hall. King Frederick William II, who loved music, played the cello himself at court concerts. The inlays in the wooden floors, the silk coverings on the walls and the high-quality furnishings – fireplaces, clocks and vases – are also impressive. This is all the more astonishing given the fact that the Marmorpalais was misused for many years as a GDR army museum.



The **Neuer Garten** ♿ is open all year round. Access via the Straße Am Neuen Garten (Birkenstraße/Alleestraße stop), Leistikowstraße (Glumestraße stop) and the entrance to Schloss Cecilienhof (Cecilienhof Palace) (Schloss Cecilienhof stop) and from the Große Weinmeisterstraße (Höhenstraße stop).

### Marmorpalais am Heiligen See ♿

Mai – Oct.: Tue – Sun 10.00 – 17.30,  
Nov. – March: Sat/Sun 10.00 – 16.00,  
April: Sat/Sun 10.00 – 17.30

Further information: +49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



Schloss Cecilienhof in the Neuer Garten



**Gedenk- und Begegnungsstätte  
Leistikowstraße  
(memorial and meeting place)**

In 1945, a former priest's house was turned into an oppressive prison with spartan prison cells. The history of the building and the fate of the prisoners who were held there is the focus of a permanent exhibition.

Multimedia guide visit  
+49 331 2 11 540  
leistikowstrasse-sbg.de



**BUS 603**

Glumestr.





## Schloss Cecilienhof

The bus passes the outer walls of Neuer Garten (New Garden). Near the Glumestraße stop the wall opens up for a path that leads to the centre of the garden. Until 1993, the houses on the other side of the road were part of the “forbidden city”, an area that was sealed off by the Soviet military secret services. One of the houses was used as a prison. Today it is a memorial.

From the final stop on the bus route, you can take a short walk to Schloss Cecilienhof. Who would believe that this half-timbered building contains 176 rooms? It was the first of the Potsdam palaces to be habitable all year round right from the start. The palace is named after the Mecklenburg Princess Cecilie, the wife of the crown prince. She gave birth to six children, with the youngest daughter born in this palace. While for the emperor the end of the First World War meant abdication and exile, his son was allowed to reside in the palace until 1945. He then fled to the West from the Red Army.

In the summer of 1945, the palace on the idyllic banks of the river Havel seemed to be a fitting place to hold a summit of the victors of the Second World War. The Soviet generalissimo Stalin, the American president Truman and British prime ministers Churchill and Attlee conferred here for two weeks on the European post-war order, and in particular, the future of Germany. Even though the Cold War soon followed instead of a peaceful order, the Potsdam Conference remains one of the decisive global political events of the 20th century. No wonder the memorial in Schloss Cecilienhof is just as popular as Schloss Sanssouci. As well as the historic sites of the Potsdam Treaty with its Conference Hall, visitors can take a look around the private rooms of the crown prince couple..

**Schloss Cecilienhof** 🚶 historic sites commemorating the Potsdam Conference every Tue – Sun: April – Oct.: 10.00 – 17.30, Nov. – March: 10.00 – 16.30

Guided tours through the apartment of the crown prince couple; tours are also available during exhibition opening hours.  
Further information: +49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de



### The route along Jungfersee lake

offers an attractive place to stop and rest halfway with the **Meierei (dairy)** 🚶 by the Neuer Garten. If you want to shorten the route back to the centre of Potsdam and experience the city from the water, you can take a water taxi.

Meierei – Brauhaus

Im Neuen Garten 10

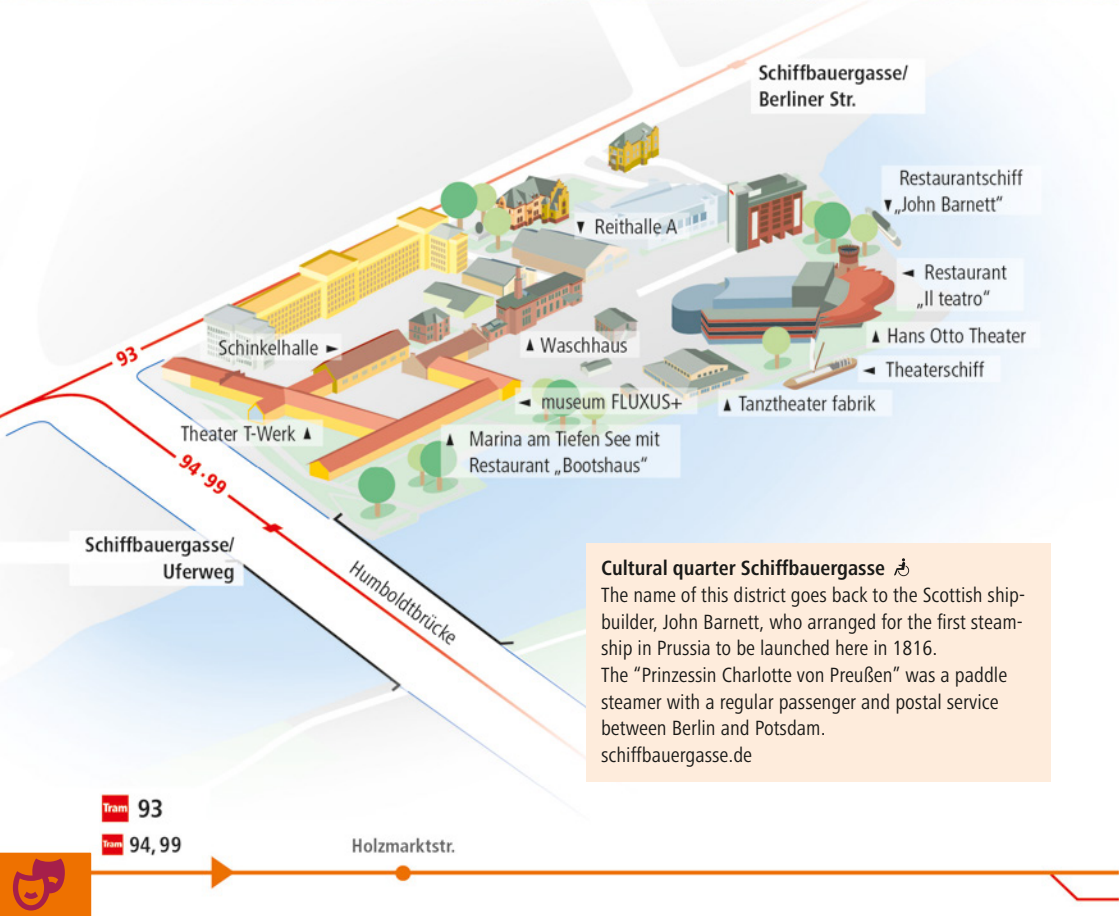
Wed, Thur, Sun 12.00 – 20.00,

Fri, Sat 12.00 – 22.00

+49 331 704 32 11, meierei-potsdam.de



Erlebnisquartier Schiffbauergasse (Cultural quarter Schiffbauergasse)  
on the banks of the river Havel



**Cultural quarter Schiffbauergasse** ♿

The name of this district goes back to the Scottish ship-builder, John Barnett, who arranged for the first steamship in Prussia to be launched here in 1816. The “Prinzessin Charlotte von Preußen” was a paddle steamer with a regular passenger and postal service between Berlin and Potsdam.

[schiffbauergasse.de](http://schiffbauergasse.de)



## The cultural quarter Schiffbauergasse

If 30 years ago you had told anyone living in Potsdam that the Schiffbauergasse would become one of the most important cultural venues in the city in the space of just a few years, they would never have believed you. This is where there used to be a gas facility and huge mounds of coal, where the horse stables of the Hussars used to be located, in other words: it used to be Potsdam's dirty corner. There are two possible routes to this cultural location: the tram lines 94 and 99 going towards Babelsberg up to the Schiffbauergasse/Uferweg stop, before you reach the Humboldtbrücke bridge. Here, there is a set of stairs that takes you down to the banks of the Havel. The waterside path is short, and passes a marina. The other option is offered by tram line 93, the "Culture Line". The shortest access is via the Schiffbauergasse/Berliner Straße stop. The path leads through a group of barracks buildings from the time of the Kaiser.


Is there anything here that hasn't been redesigned for a different purpose? A former riding stables have become a theatre for children and young adults. The garrison laundry building has become the "Waschhaus", a trendy spot to meet, which regards itself as a "cross-genre art space", where popular bands perform, poets read out their latest work, and creatives of all kinds come together. The historic Schinkelhalle (Schinkel Hall) is an exclusive location for all occasions. One fixed address for fans of contemporary dance is the "fabrik".

The Fluxus+ museum invites visitors to become acquainted with the Fluxus art movement, where the creative idea takes centre stage. However, the flagship of this cultural quarter is the Hans Otto Theater with its unmistakable curved roof. And even an old gas container has been integrated into the new building.



The **Waschhaus** is the largest free culture centre in Brandenburg, and sees itself as being a venue for everyone. The programme on offer is therefore wide-ranging, with concerts, club culture, readings, cabaret and comedy, dance and art, and an open-air cinema during the summer.  
Schiffbauergasse 6  
+49 331 27 15 60, waschhaus.de



The **Fluxus+**  museum exhibits modern art from the Fluxus movement with a permanent exhibition of works by the artist Wolf Vostell.  
Schiffbauergasse 4f  
Wed–Sun 13.00–18.00  
+49 331 60 10 890, fluxus-plus.de



The **Hans Otto Theater**  offers plays, texts and projects from the present day to classics, musicals to documentary theatre, and experimental to world literature. Guest performances, matinees and discussions round off the programme.  
Schiffbauergasse 11  
Box office: +49 331 9811-8  
hansottotheater.de

Schiffbauergasse/  
Berliner Str.



Glienicker Brücke with colonnades

Today, it's almost impossible to imagine that **Glienicker Brücke (Glienicke Bridge)** once was part of an insurmountable inner-German border. At the end of the Berliner Straße, the only people allowed to pass were Allied soldiers, and – very rarely – exchanged spies. For everyone else, it was advisable not to get too close. Today you can cross the bridge as you please.



The **Villa Schöningen** <sup>18</sup> directly next to the Glienicker Brücke is one of the most famous buildings by Ludwig Persius. Here, there is a permanent exhibition on the Glienicker Brücke, as well as temporary art exhibitions. The villa marks the start of the Schwannallee avenue, which runs past the "Kongnaes" yacht harbour into the Neuer Garten (New Garten).  
 Berliner Straße 86  
 Fri – Sun 12.00 – 18.00  
 +49 331 200 17 41  
[villa-schoeningen.de](http://villa-schoeningen.de)



The **Schloss Glienicke (Glienicke Palace)** on the Berlin side of the Havel river is a prime example of "Prussian Arcadias". The living quarters of Prince Carl and a court gardener museum unique in Europe can be viewed.  
 Königstraße 36, Berlin  
 April – Oct.: Tue – Sun 10.00 – 17.30,  
 Nov. – March Sat/ Sun 10.00 – 16.00  
 Further information:  
 +49 331 96 94-200, [spsg.de](http://spsg.de)





## Glienicker Brücke

The tram now travels through the Berliner Vorstadt district. The closer you come to the Glienicker Brücke, the more elegant the Art Nouveau buildings and more representative the turn-of-the-century villas become. In keeping with the Kaiser era, the area between Heiliger See and Tiefer See lakes is again popular among those who can afford the fabulous views onto the river Havel.

The tram reaches its final stop just a few metres in front of the Glienicker Brücke. This is where bus route 316, run by the BVG, the Berlin public transport system, begins its journey to the Wannsee S-Bahn station. The colonnades, which do not at all match the functional steel structure of the bridge, which is now 110 years old, were built in 1907 with the new construction of the Havel crossing. They are in tune with the rows of columns at the Stadtschloss (City Palace).

The Glienicker Brücke offers outstanding views onto the Havel landscape. In the northerly direction, there are distant views of the Sacrower Heilandskirche (Sacrow Church of the Redeemer), while towards the south, Park Babelsberg stretches out with its impressive castle.




**Park Babelsberg** , the summer residence of Kaiser William I, stretches out along the hilly banks of the river Havel. The gardens were designed by Count Pückler-Muskau. The **palace** is currently being restored and is only open for special exhibitions. Further information: +49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de






Stunt show in the volcano, Filmpark Babelsberg



**The Nowaweser Weberstube**  (Nowawes Weavers' Cottage) is located in a Kolonistenhaus (colonists' house) built in 1752. Here the history of the colony is shown. An original weaving loom from the time the colony was founded is on display.  
Karl-Liebknecht-Straße 23  
Tue, Thu 13.00 – 16.00  
+49 331 70 70 59  
weberstube-nowawes.de



The centre of the Nowawes colony was the **Weberplatz**  (Weavers' Square) with the **"Friedrichskirche"** (Frederick Church, named after Frederick the Great) and one of the last mulberry trees in Potsdam. On the order of the Prussian king, over 10,000 mulberry trees were planted in Potsdam for breeding purposes.



In the south-western area of Park Babelsberg, you'll find the 46-metre high **Flatowturm** (Flatow Tower), which is visible from far and wide. From here, there are outstanding views over the Havel to the cultural quarter Schiffbauergasse, and across the whole of Potsdam.  
Mai – Oct.: Sat/Sun 10.00 – 17.30  
Further information:  
+49 331 96 94-200, spsg.de





## Filmstadt Babelsberg (film city Babelsberg)



The name Babelsberg is closely linked to the over 100 year-old German filmindustry. Whatever the political constellation, Babelsberg delivered the right films to suit the circumstances. And occasionally, it produced films of high artistic value. Directly next to the film studios of the Medienstadt Babelsberg (media city Babelsberg), the Filmpark offers a glimpse behind the scenes. Visitors can watch a stunt show in the smoking "volcano", take a walk through a town in the Wild West, see a garden from the world of the children's character "Kleiner Muck" or take a boat trip into Janosch's dreamland. And always with the chance to gain an insight into the box of tricks used by the filmmakers ...

From Potsdam Hauptbahnhof (main railway station), bus 690 travels to the Filmpark every 20 minutes. It also passes the Babelsberg S-Bahn station. Visitors taking the S-Bahn from Berlin can also board here. On the way to the Filmstadt it's worth taking a detour to the historic centre of Babelsberg. It was built around 250 years ago as a weavers' colony for religious refugees from Bohemia, called Nowawes. Along Karl-Liebknecht-Straße small weavers' cottages between the turn-of-the-century buildings are a reminder of the history of the area. Almost at the end of the road, the Pasteurstraße leads to a gatehouse at one of the entrances to Park Babelsberg. From here, the region around the Flatowturm is easy to reach.

### Filmpark Babelsberg

Visitor entrance: Großbeerenstraße 200

Current opening times and further infos:

+49 331 72 12 750, [filmpark-babelsberg.de](http://filmpark-babelsberg.de)

Ticket hotline: +49 331 72 12 345







On 12 December 1990, the World Heritage Site committee at UNESCO included the “palaces and parks of Potsdam and Berlin” as no. 532 C in the World Cultural Heritage Site list. So the Prussian palaces and gardens in Potsdam and Berlin gained worldwide distinction and recognition.

The World Cultural Heritage Site was expanded twice, in 1992 and 1999, to include areas in the centre of Potsdam, for example. Overall, the UNESCO World Heritage Site now covers an area of 2,064 hectares. This makes it the largest of the World Cultural Heritage Sites in Germany.





American sweetgums in Volkspark Potsdam

**1** (see map p. 30)

**Tram 96, Volkspark**

The **American sweetgums** in Volkspark Potsdam await visitors right at the main entrance. They are especially beloved for their ornamental, starfish-shaped leaves. In autumn they display rich, long-lasting colours.

## Trees in Potsdam

**Discover Potsdam's trees with ViP trams and buses.** This page features a small selection from the book "Bäume in Potsdam" ("Trees in Potsdam") by Claas Fischer (text) and Frank Gyßling (photos). The book, with 150 richly illustrated pages, costs € 19.80 and can be purchased at ViP sales outlets.



**2** (see maps p. 16, p. 20, p. 23)

**Bus 695, Orangerie/Botan. Garten**

The **handkerchief tree** in the **Paradiesgarten (Paradise Garden)** comes from Western China and is considered one of the most beautiful blossom trees in the Northern Hemisphere. Snow white bracts, which blow in the wind like handkerchiefs, make this tree particularly attractive.



**3** (see maps p. 35, p. 36)

**Bus 603, Glumestraße**

The **sweet chestnut tree** in the **Neuer Garten (New Garden)** next to Heiliger See boasts three separate trunks. Its edible fruit, the chestnut, is a popular roasted treat at Christmas markets. The trees can live to over 1,000 years.



**4** (see map p. 43)

**Bus 694, Spindelstraße**

The **mulberry tree** at **Weberplatz** is a final living monument to the time of Frederick II. The King had mulberries planted at the Colony Nowawes to provide nourishment to silkworms. Humans also enjoy eating the fruit.

## Even more Potsdam – tips



A city tour – individually tailored and mobile – is the ideal way to discover

Potsdam. The free **Potsdam City Guide** app is available in German and English.

[potsdamtourismus.de](http://potsdamtourismus.de)



**iTour City Guide** tours with all the major sights, free city map with zoom

function and the option to directly select sights; multilingual (including German, English, Spanish, French).

[guiding-group.de](http://guiding-group.de)



### Find World Cultural Heritage Sites the easy way

As well as the guide books to the federal capital city of Potsdam and the Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg foundation, all public transport stops are included in the Potsdam route guidance system and lead to Potsdam's attractions.



### Potsdam. The illustrated city guide

Potsdam, city of palaces and gardens, science and culture, is presented: stories and tips, a mini pull-out city map, maps and 3D presentations, 9 tours through 4 fascinating areas of Potsdam. terra press, € 11.80 · [terra-press.de](http://terra-press.de)



**Tourist Information** provided by Potsdam Marketing und Service GmbH

Information · Advice · Bookings · Tickets · Tours · +49 331 27 55 88 99 · [potsdamtourismus.de](http://potsdamtourismus.de)

### Am Alten Markt\*

Humboldtstraße 2

Mon – Fri 09.00 – 18.00,

Sat 09.00 – 17.00,

Sun/public holidays 09.30 – 15.00

31.12.: 09.00 – 14.30

### mobiagentur Potsdam in the Haupt-

bahnhof\*, Friedrich-Engels-Straße 99

Mon – Fri 07.00 – 19.00,

Sat 09.00 – 17.00,

Sun/public holidays 09.00 – 15.00

31.12.: closed



\* 24.–26.12., 01.01.: closed



### Mobile passenger information: The VBB app including mobile ticket and route planning

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**Bäder**  
Stadtwerke  
Potsdam

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