



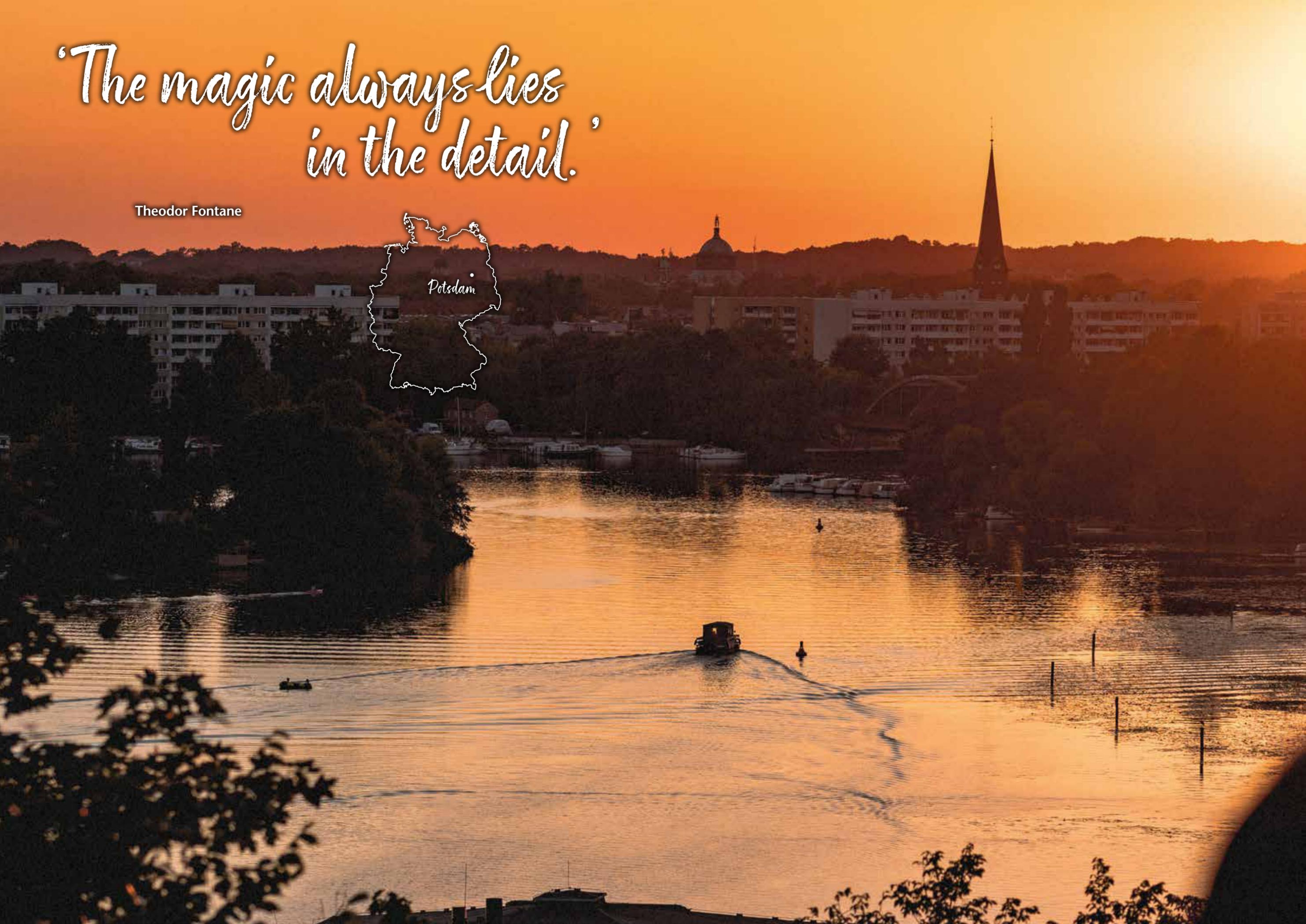
Potsdam, Isle of Inspiration



www.potsdamtourismus.de
www.potsdam-tourism.com

*'The magic always lies
in the detail.'*

Theodor Fontane



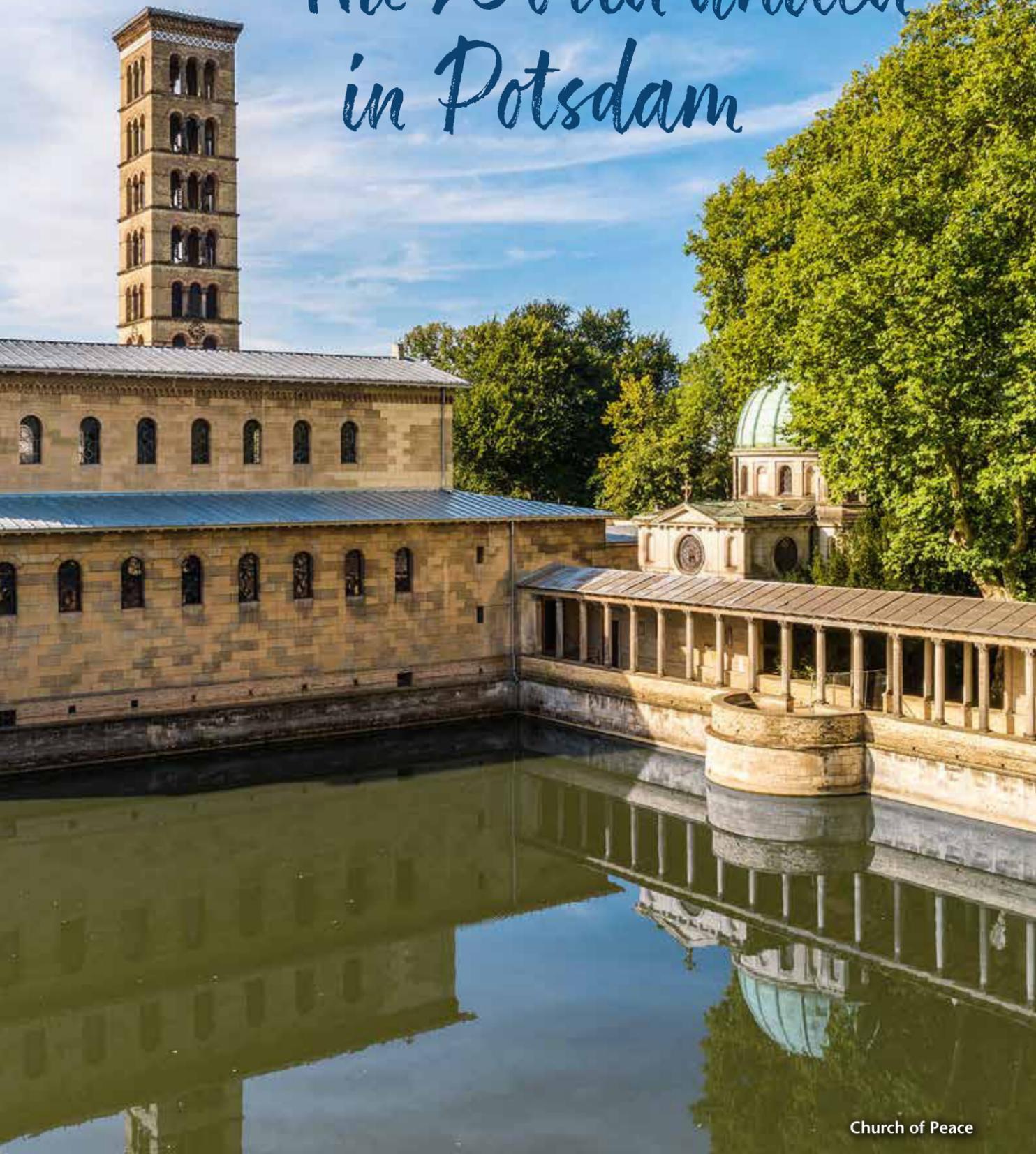
Personal profile

Name: Potsdam, State Capital of Brandenburg
Date of Birth: 3 July 993
Inhabitants: 177,000 Potsdamers
Language: German with a hint of charm and irreverence
Family: Grandparents: Prussia
Parents: Brandenburg
Sister: Berlin
Vocation: Isle of Inspiration
Character traits: regal, open, tolerant, precious, curious
Hobbies: Telling stories, making waves, seeing films, fulfilling longings
Favourite colours: Blue like the waters of the river Havel, Red like the brick buildings of the Dutch Quarter, Green like the gardens of Sanssouci, sand coloured like the facades of the many palaces
Favourite films: Great films and series made in Potsdam-Babelsberg: Metropolis, The Legend of Paul and Paula, The Reader, Bridge of Spies, Babylon Berlin, and many more...
Friends: culture lovers, those that like to take it easy
Favourite food: Apples from the Russian Colony Alexandrovka, Zander from the river Havel, Pomegranates from the Sicilian Garden of Sanssouci, the potato in all its varieties
Awards: UNESCO-World Heritage site, part of the largest inland watersports area in continental Europe, site of the oldest large-scale film studio in the world
My motto: *Without worry. Sans, Souci.*

Contents

The World united in Potsdam.....	6
Diving into the UNESCO World Heritage.....	10
Touched by the Muse	16
Into the Blue	20
Events that shaped the World	24
Dream Factory Babelsberg	28
Creative Minds.....	30
Tasty Potsdam	34
Winter time out	38
Potsdam's Neighbours.....	42
City Map.....	48
Imprint, Credits.....	50

The World united in Potsdam



Church of Peace

Potsdam's cultural diversity is most obvious in its architecture, which has been heavily influenced by the history of immigration to the city. Monarchs used architecture to express their longing for distant lands so creating a place that unites the world.



Interview

Donovan Dennis

Doctoral student at the German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ)

'I grew up in the small town of Great Falls, Montana. I came to Potsdam's German Research Centre for Geosciences to study how climate change impacts the glaciers and mountains of the Alps. Each day is different at work. Some days I'm busy writing in the office, other days I work in the laboratory. And even better, sometimes we are on site in the Alps. The hill Telegrafenberg in Potsdam is a great place to work, because it has got such a rich history of scientific enquiry. I like the historic buildings and the many trees.'

My favourite place in Potsdam is the lake Heiliger See. I go there often in the summer to enjoy the sunset over the Marble Palace. Many of my ancestors are from Germany, so I really love getting to know the country.'

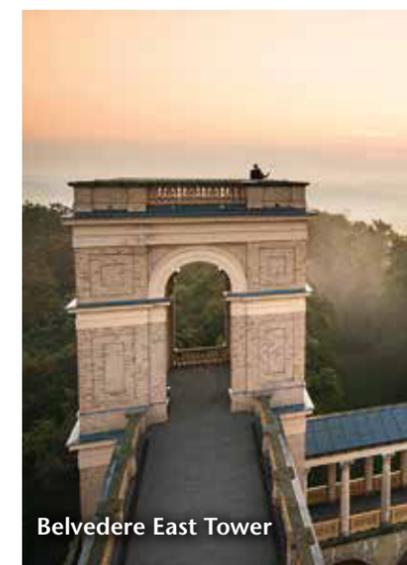


Dutch Quarter

Tolerant Potsdam

Cultural diversity is part of Potsdam's identity. A look at the history books shows that Brandenburg's state capital has always made tolerance a priority. For centuries, immigrants from all over the world came to the former Prussian capital. For example, in 1685, Frederick William, the Great Elector issued the edict of Potsdam inviting the persecuted Huguenots of France to come to Brandenburg to live and work.

An immigration policy based on tolerance was also practiced under Frederick II: 'Religions shall be tolerated (...), each one shall be blessed after his own fashion'. To this day, the city has been committed to these values and the Potsdam edict of tolerance was reissued in 2008.



Belvedere East Tower

Tip

Belvedere Pfingstberg

The Pfingstberg ensemble including the Belvedere, the Pomona Temple temple and Lenné-Garden, offers not only Potsdam's best view from the towers, but also a permanent exhibition of the history of the palace, guided tours and a variety of cultural events. UNESCO World Heritage!

www.pfingstberg.de/en

Italian Moments



Orangerie Palace

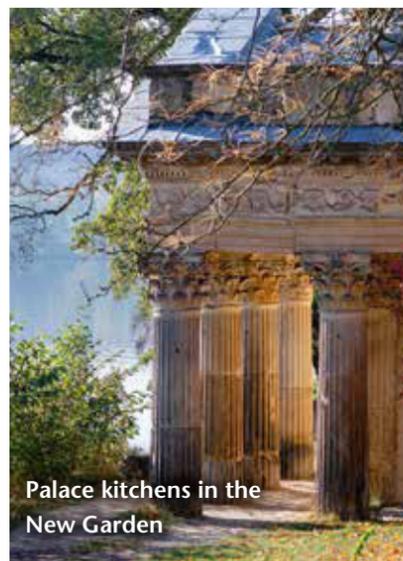
Italy was the pinnacle of inspiration and beauty for artists and great thinkers. As part of the second Baroque expansion of the city, Frederick II began the construction of simple new town houses for the bourgeoisie that were fronted by the facades of Italian palaces he had seen in artist's drawings. King Frederick William IV was also consumed by a passion for Italy. On the northern edge of Sanssouci Park, on the Bornstedter ridge, the 'Romantic on the throne' had his Italian arcadia built: the imposing Orangerie Palace crowned by two towers. They tower high

above the treetops of Sanssouci and are connected by open galleries and two huge greenhouses. To this day they offer comfortable winter quarters to non-hardy plants such as laurel, oleander and citrus trees. From late October to March, regular guided tours of the greenhouses are available. In addition to the Orangerie Palace, Charlottenhof Palace, the Roman Baths, the Friedenskirche (Church of Peace) and the Belvedere Pfingstberg all bear witness to the King's love for Italy.

Event tip:

A walk in Sanssouci park reveals how Italy was the arcadia of the Prussian kings. Frederick William IV - the 'Romantic on the throne' - incorporated his own Italian studies into the design of the Marly and Sicilian gardens as well as the Orangerie Palace.

www.potsdam-tourism.com



Palace kitchens in the New Garden

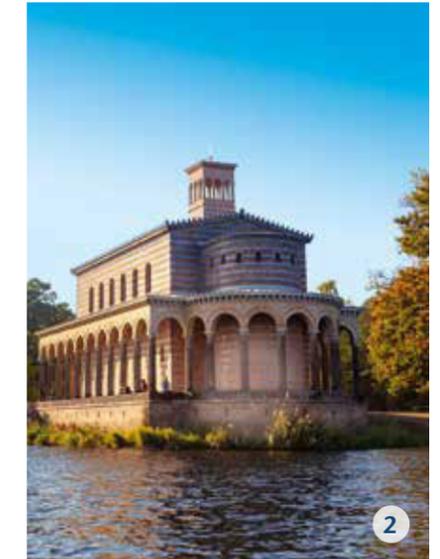
2019: Italy in Potsdam

ITALIEN IN POTSDAM

Dutch, Bohemians, French, Swiss, Russians and many other nationalities shaped the cityscape you see today. The Italian influence is unmistakable, and not just in the Italianate village in Bornstedt. Italy gave famous builders, architects and landscape designers the inspiration to construct palaces and public buildings such as the Old Town Hall and the Palais Barberini. In 1990, Potsdam was twinned with Perugia, the capital of Umbria. The exhibition 'Baroque Pathways: The National Galleries Barberini Rossini in Rome' hosted by the Museum Barberini from July 13 to October 6, 2019 is all about the Italy that inspired Potsdam. The Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg, as well as museums, churches, associations, educational and scientific institutions and, of course, guided tours will all take up the subject of 'Italy in Potsdam'. The series of events kick off in January and wrap up during the festive Christmas season in December. Throughout the year there will be readings, lectures, guided tours, concerts, exhibitions and festivals. Benvenuti a Potsdam.



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- 1 Sanssouci Palace and Park
- 2 Sacrow Church of the Savior
- 3 Museum Barberini
- 4 Charlottenhof Palace
- 5 Belvedere Pfingstberg



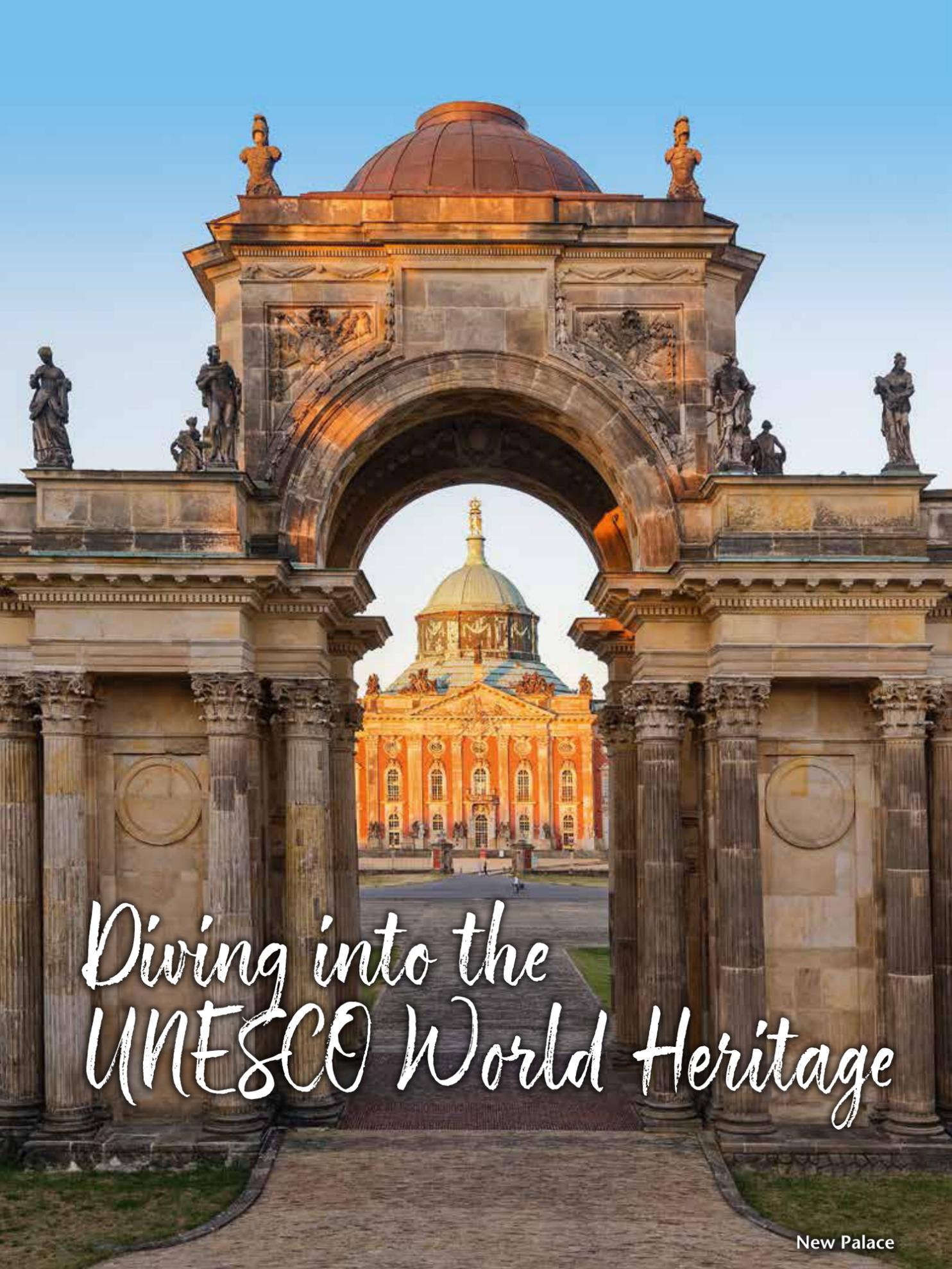
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Diving into the UNESCO World Heritage

New Palace

The palaces and gardens of Potsdam represent the perfect interaction between art and nature and were awarded UNESCO World Heritage status in 1990. The World Heritage Site stretches from Sanssouci Park, via the Russian Colony Alexandrovka, the New Garden, Palace and Park Babelsberg to Peacock Island in Berlin.



Interview

Uta Scholz

Porcelain painter and restorer of cultural heritage in ceramics and glass

'For 38 years I have been working for the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg and now I am head of the Department of Porcelain, Ceramics and Glass. I am responsible for restoration work in over 30 palaces and in the depot. Every working day is different: there is restoration work, such as cleaning, gluing, recolouring porcelain, glass or ceramics, working in the archives, furnishing exhibitions, supervising loans and a lot of computer work. With each item I hold a piece of history in my hands. Where and how was it made, to whom did it belong, in which palace did it sit? The restoration of a damaged work of art is always a challenge, for example the tiled hall in Caputh Palace, the Russian monumental vases in Charlottenburg Palace and the 40 glass vases in the Stibadium of the Paradise Garden in Potsdam.'



Babelsberg Palace

Lost Tiles of the New Palace

During Frederick II's reign it was not common for bathrooms to be built inside palaces. Personal hygiene using soap and water was not fashionable at the time. One hundred years later, crown princess Victoria wrinkled her nose at these conditions and decided to clean up her act. The daughter of the English Queen Victoria and wife of Emperor Frederick III had modern bathrooms installed in the New Palace, her summer residence, some hidden behind cupboard doors. When viewing these bathrooms on a guided tour, visitors are often amazed at their superb condition, yet in one of the bath cabinets six tiles were missing. Just a few years ago, the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg (SPSG) received a letter from North Rhine-Westphalia with photos of blue-and-white tiles and a note that they must have come from the 'powder room' of the New Palace. However, they were not individually wrapped, but incorporated into a tea trolley. Liberating the tiles without further damage was quite a task. The tiles were cleaned, reinstalled, flaws

corrected, and paintwork retouched and the bathroom cabinet next to the small bedroom on the upper floor restored to its original splendour.

Source: sanssouci 02/2017

Touching Sanssouci

In front of the visitor center at the New Palace, blind and visually impaired visitors can orient themselves through a bronze touch model of Sanssouci Park and get a sense of the geography of the site.



Fruit with World Heritage Status

The Russian Colony Alexandrovka: one of Frederick William III's favourite creations. The death of the Russian tsar Alexander I led the Prussian



Russian Colony Alexandrovka

king to commission his chief garden designer Peter Joseph Lenné to build a special monument as a sign of the close ties between the two rulers. Its picturesque location, the unusual layout and the twelve houses built in Russian style all make the quarter a truly unique cultural gem. The garden design equally aims to unite the useful and the beautiful. Over 1,300 fruit trees and at least as many fruiting shrubs were used for the design of the horticulturally unique Alexandrovka Gardens. The avenue-like planting had more than just a structural purpose. The great array of plant species was chosen with great care and the beauty of the flowers and fruits was thought to have an intrinsic aesthetic value that served to enhance the architecture surrounding it. In the second half of the 19th century the Russian Colony fell into neglect until the city many decades later remembered the colony's value. In 1999 it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site and in 2001 reconstructed as part of Germany's federal horticultural show. Now restorers and horticulturalists have let

Tip

Come and relax at Alexandrovka

In the garden of the Alexandrovka Museum, visitors can enjoy coffee and cake under the old fruit trees and immerse themselves in the history of the quarter. In spring an Apple Blossom Festival and in the autumn an Apple Festival are held here.

www.alexandrovka.de/english

Potsdam's oldest and most beautiful orchard bloom again.

Event tip:

On special occasions, Sanssouci Park transforms into a stage and its palaces become extras and backdrops. This makes the music festival in June, the Night of the Palaces in August, and the winter opera in November truly unique experiences.

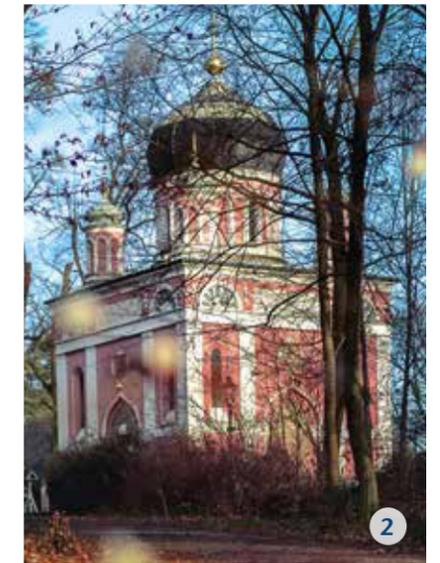
www.potsdam-tourism.com



Music festival Potsdam Sanssouci



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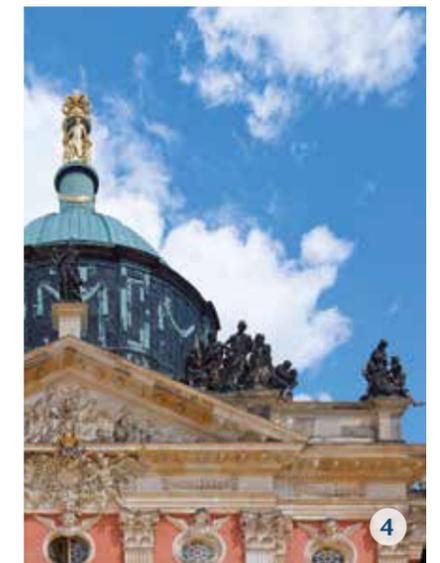


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- 1 Ceiling in the New Palace
- 2 Alexander-Newski Memorial Church
- 3 View of the Belvedere Klausberg
- 4 Exterior of the dome of the New Palace
- 5 Apple trees at the Russian Colony Alexandrovka
- 6 Roman baths, Sanssouci Park



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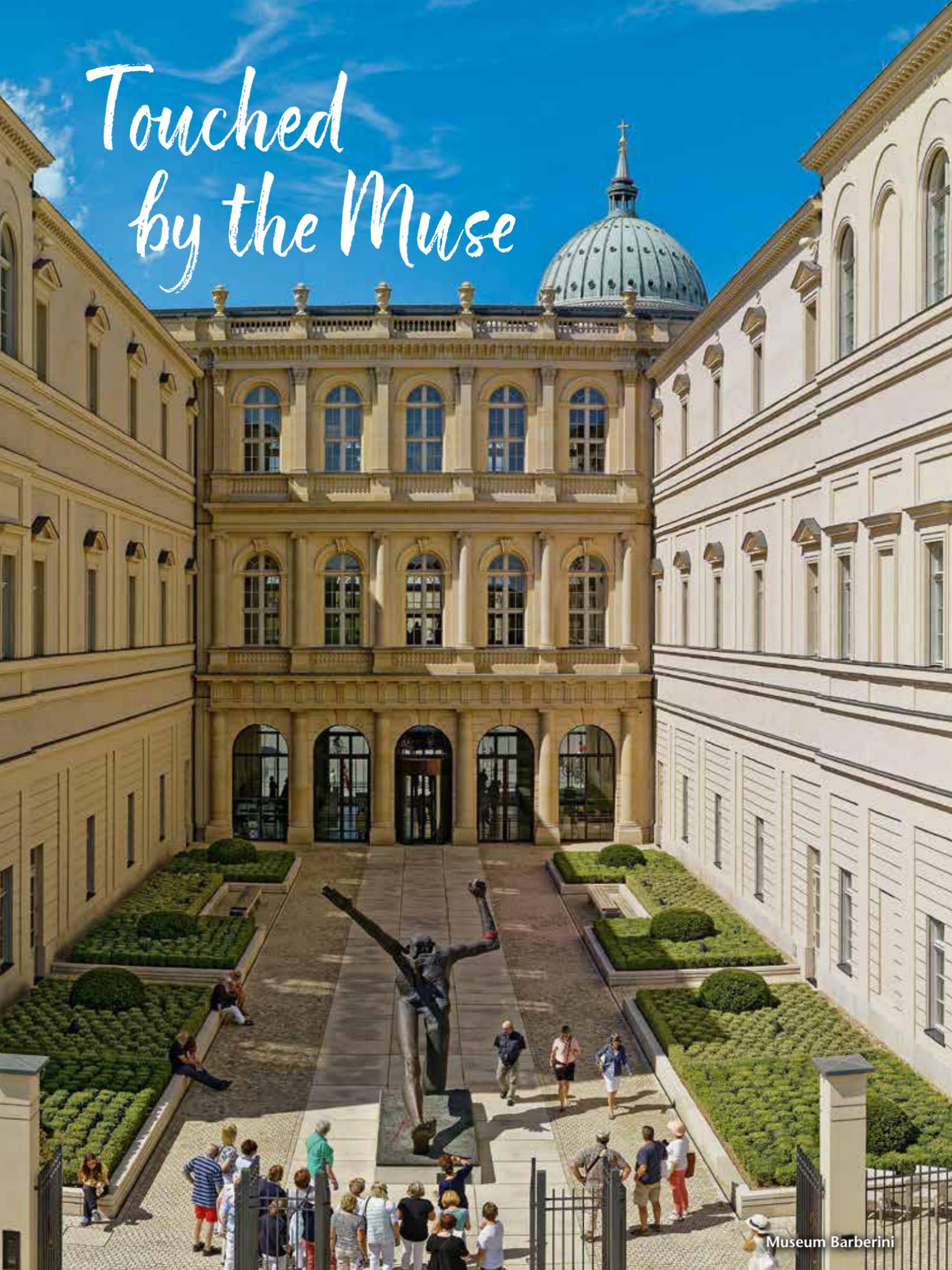
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*'A moment of happiness is
worth more than
a thousand years
of posthumous fame'*

Frederick II

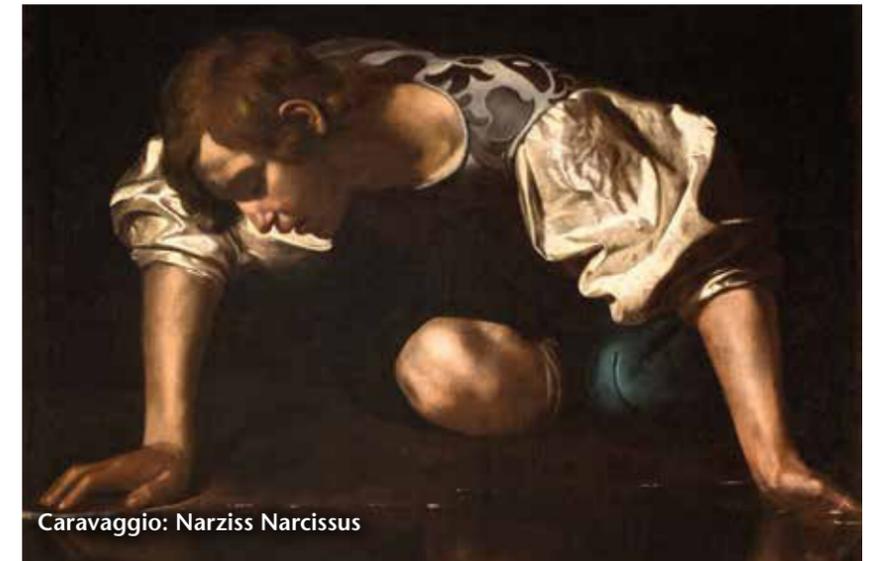


Touched by the Muse



Museum Barberini

Potsdam has never been short of inspiration. For 250 years, the Hohenzollern dynasty designed an earthly paradise here. In harmony with nature, they created a landscape of parks and palaces that invites you to wander, to pause and to enjoy.



Caravaggio: Narziss Narcissus

Home of the Arts



Barberini – Old Market

The Prussian kings were inspired by the culture and architecture of many foreign lands. The Palazzo Barberini in Rome must have caught the eye of the Prussian architects, as Frederick II had the Palais Barberini in Potsdam built in its image. The building at Old Market has had a truly eventful history. Built in 1771/72 as a bourgeois mansion in neoclassical baroque style, Potsdam's first cinema opened here during the First World War, while later serving as the city's registry office. One wing of the palace was even a youth hostel for some years. In April 1945 the house was destroyed during an Allied bombing raid. Today's Palais Barberini was reconstructed, on the initiative of the entrepreneur Hasso Plattner, with an exact copy of the original facade and now stands once again in its original location. The museum was opened in January 2017 with the exhibition 'Landscapes of the Impressionism' in which works of all great artists of this style were shown and which met with enormous public interest. The Museum Barberini attracts visitors from all over the world to Potsdam because

of the art, but also because of the historically significant building. Part of the museum is dedicated to a collection of works of the former GDR - for example, the sculpture 'Der Jahrhundertsritt' by Vogtland's Wolfgang Mattheuer in the museum's courtyard. With its imposing proportions, it encourages people to stop, to talk about the fragmentation of the figure, but also about its inherent power. The Museum Barberini also presents - usually in cooperation with other museums - many extensive special exhibitions.

Picasso. Barock. Van Gogh.

The Museum Barberini is inspired by great painters this year. Works from the Jacqueline Picasso collection are on display from March to June. From July to October, the museum explores the Baroque with paintings from the National Galleries Barberini Corsini in Rome, while from October to February it is dedicated to the still lifes of Vincent van Gogh.

www.potsdam-tourism.com

A green Haven: the Island Freundschaftsinsel



island Freundschaftsinsel

With the design of the island Freundschaftsinsel between 1938 and 1940 on the Alte Fahrt between the main station and the Old Market, plant breeder Karl Foerster not only showed off his vast collection of shrubs, he also created a small idyll in the middle of the garrison town. When the garden was devastated in the Second World War, Foerster encouraged the recreation of the island, once again bringing his garden dream to life. With fountains, flower beds, wetlands and shoreside zones, the Havel Island with the Foerster shrubs was restored to its full glory.

The island Freundschaftsinsel is a special oasis in the middle of the city. It's numerous art works and the exhibition pavilion of Brandenburg's art association invite you to linger. You



Sculptures on the island Freundschaftsinsel

can forget the hustle and bustle of everyday life at the water playground or in the island café. Or why not rent a boat and enjoy the greenery from the waterside.

Beautifully framed

Frederick II was a passionate collector of paintings. The Picture Gallery is one of the most magnificent buildings of 18th century Europe, purpose built to house his art collection. It is one of the oldest surviving museum buildings in Germany and is testament to the artistic taste and wealth of the Hohenzollern dynasty.



The Picture Gallery

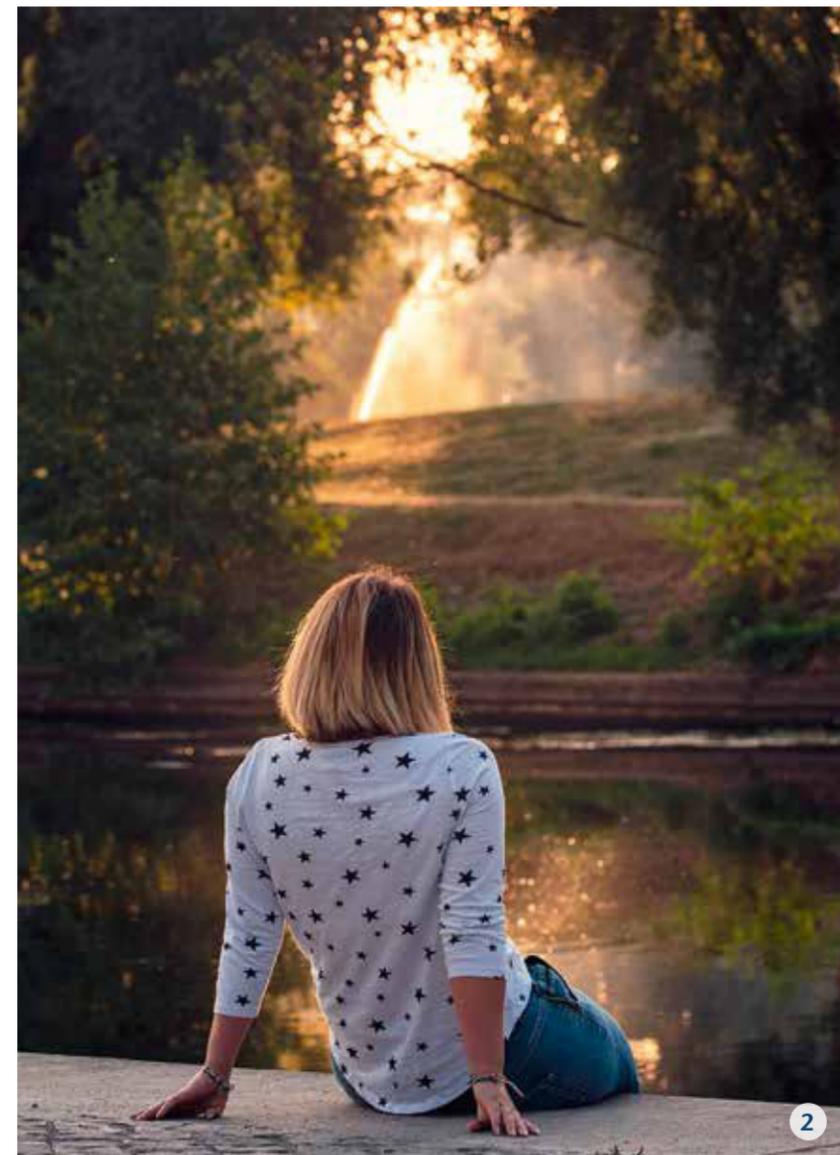
Tip

Museum Combiticket

With the combiticket you can visit the Filmmuseum Potsdam, the House of Brandenburg-Prussian History, the Potsdam Museum as well as the Natural History Museum once in the same calendar year. It is valid for one adult and two children and costs 12 euros. Available in tourist information centres as well as all participating museums.



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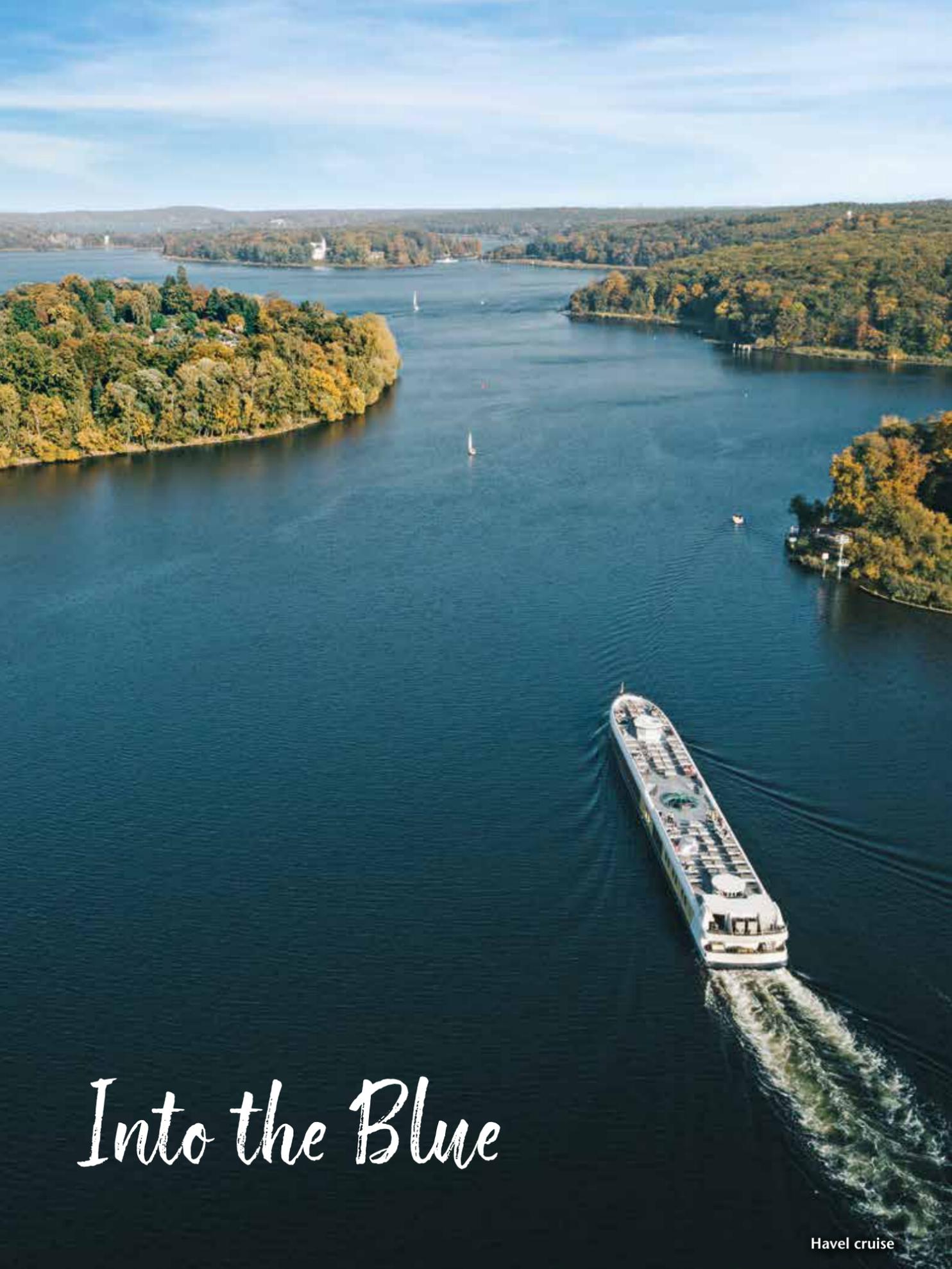


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- 1 Great Military Orphanage, Potsdam
- 2 Idyllic island Freundschaftsinsel
- 3 Morning mist in Sanssouci Park



Into the Blue

Havel cruise

The river Havel with its lakes is a paradise for relaxation and watersports. Potsdam lies on an island in this waterscape offering stunning backdrops with exciting views to the city's attractions.



Interview

Sebastian Brendel

canoeist, three-time Olympic champion

'The training conditions for water sports enthusiasts are ideal in Potsdam. I can choose whether I paddle on Lake Templiner See or in strong winds rather choose the other direction towards the Island Freundschaftsinsel. The special thing about the Olympic training centre is that we have absolutely everything we need for an effective, varied training: the Havel on our doorstep, an athletics stadium, a swimming pool and even an artificial counter-current system.

When not training, I enjoy spending time with my two children. Together we explore Potsdam's playgrounds and of course spend much time in and on the water. Potsdam is a beautiful and relaxed city, with many lakes, gardens and palaces. I like that we can get everywhere by bike.'



Royal Louise

The Birth of „Pleasure Boating“

In 1832, the British King William IV gave the Prussian King Frederick William III a sailing ship modelled after a British warship: the Royal Louise. It was named after the Prussian Queen Luise, the Queen of Hearts. The royal family used the ship for regular trips on the river Havel and its lakes, enjoying privacy on the water and at times inviting guests to share the pleasure. The princes learned to swim, row and sail from the ship. And because the ship had to dock somewhere, and the princes dreamt of seafaring glory, Frederick William III had a home port build for the royal yacht at the lake Jungfernsee – the imperial boat house Kongsnaes designed in the Norwegian dragon style. The yacht is not only a prime example of historic shipbuilding, but also symbolizes the birth of water sports and the beginning of the sailing tradition on the waterways around Potsdam and Berlin. During this time 'pleasure boating' established itself as both a sport and as a pastime. Unfortunately, Frederick William III's boat house burned down at the end of World War

II. It was then reconstructed in 2018 according to the historical designs. The Royal Louise also fell victim to fire in 1947. The Allies clearly saw her as a symbol of Prussian militarism. It wasn't until 1998 that the yacht was rebuilt in a Berlin shipyard, faithful to the original design apart from its modern interiors. Today, the Louise sails again across the Havel waters and can even be hired for private parties. The Kongsnaes, the former boat house, is the site of a new restaurant development, soon to be sporting the best view of the Glienicke Bridge and the Casino of Glienicke Palace.

From the Zeppelin Hangar to a Olympic Training Centre

The over 20-hectare sports and leisure park 'Luftschiffhafen' (airship hangar) is the center of competitive sports in Potsdam. The shores of Lake Templiner See are also the home of the Olympic training centre Potsdam. Originally, the area was acquired in 1910 by airship pioneer Count Zeppelin to build an aviation centre. On September 9, 1911 the first airship landed here, and in 1912 the then largest airship hangar in Germany was built. From 1914 zeppelins of war were constructed here. Production ceased in 1917 and the hall was demolished in 1920 in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. In 1924, the city acquired the site and built the land and water sports centre, 'Luftschiffhafen', which in May 1925 hosted the General Water Sports Exhibition. The facility was officially opened in 1927. Two men were chiefly responsible for its design: the municipal director of gardens and cemeteries, Hans Kölle, and the town architect Reinhold Mohr. The ground-

breaking development comprised a stadium for 13,000 spectators, a regatta course and an outdoor pool. There were also football and hockey pitches, a festival hall, a shooting range, boathouses, a marina and restaurants. From 1952 the athletes of the GDR's People's Police trained here. In the late 1970s, the children's and youth sports school Potsdam opened here. A swimming pool and an athletics hall were built. In 1990, the Olympic Sports Centre Potsdam-Luftschiffhafen was founded. Today the entrance of the site contains the 'Walk of Fame'. It is a tradition for all medal winners who were members of a Potsdam club to bring Olympic gold home to be immortalized here. These now include well-known athletes such as Birgit Fischer, Kevin Kuske and Toni Helbig.

Who would have thought?

Directly on the lake Tiefer See, there is an Aldi supermarket branch with its own jetty for customers. Leisure captains can load up provisions here.

Tip



Potsdam is in Europe's largest inland water sports area. The 'water hiking' map gives useful tips on services and tour planning.

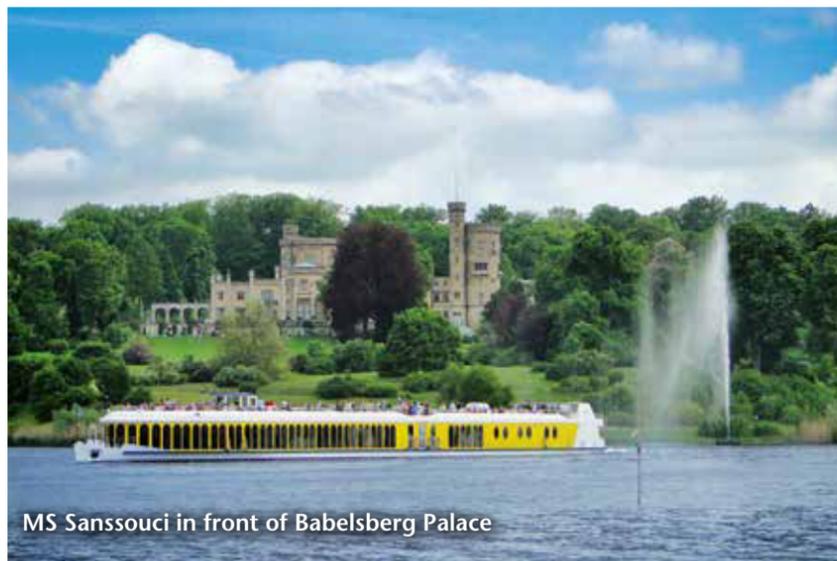
www.potsdamer-brandenburger-havelseen.de/en

Tip

Palace sightseeing by water

Discover the city from its prettiest side – on one the daily circular, linear or romantic evening cruises with the shipping line 'Schiffahrt in Potsdam'.

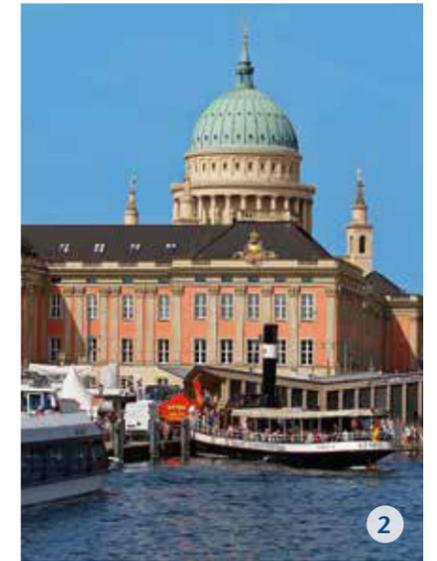
www.schiffahrt-in-potsdam.de



MS Sanssouci in front of Babelsberg Palace



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- 1 Lake Tiefer See
- 2 Potsdam harbour
- 3 Floating tours on the river Havel
- 4 Stand Up Paddling by Schiffbauergasse
- 5 Cruising by watertaxi



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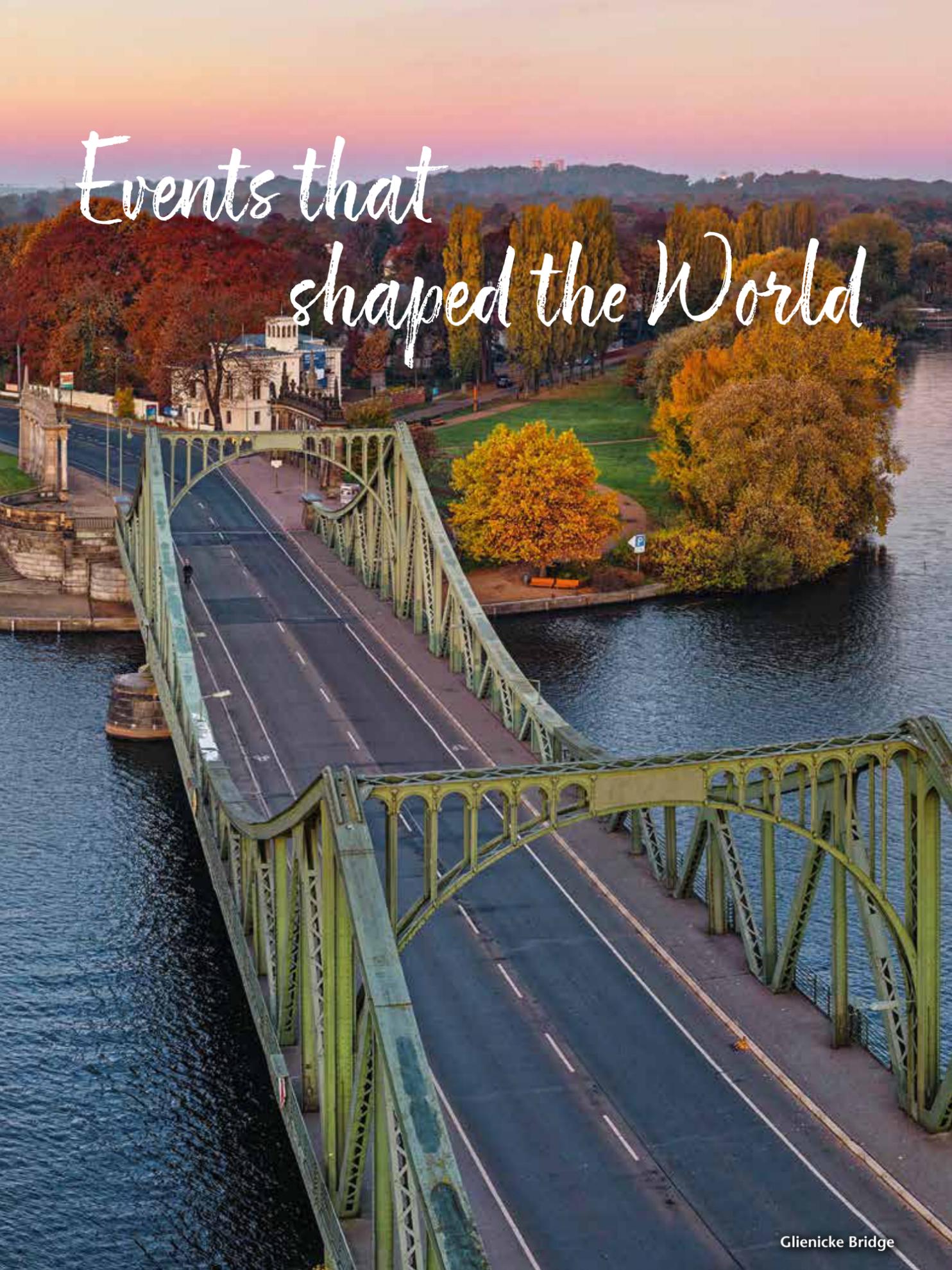


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Events that shaped the World



Glienicke Bridge

As a garrison town and residence of Prussian kings, Potsdam has long been embroiled in the events of world history. Again, and again, Potsdam became witness to momentous events, all of which left a lasting legacy.



Cecilienhof Palace

Who would have thought?

The green paint of the Glienicke Bridge still bears witness to the division of Germany. The former West Berlin part is darker than the former East German side in Potsdam. The paintwork is older and was applied in the early 1980s, while that on the East German side was only completed five years later.

Tip

Berlin WelcomeCard – Potsdam Edition

Today the Glienicke Bridge once again connects Potsdam and Berlin. The Berlin WelcomeCard connects Berlin to its surrounding towns and countryside. You can use it on all public transport services in Berlin and in Potsdam and get attractive discounts.

www.potsdam-tourism.com

The World reordered

Built in the style of an English country house, until 1945 Cecilienhof Palace was home to the last German crown prince, William of Prussia and his wife Cecilie. However, it became famous for a very different reason. Shortly after the end of World War II, the representatives of the three main allied powers met here to seal the reorganization of Europe and the fate of Germany: the American President Harry S. Truman, the British Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee and the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. The Potsdam Conference marks the end of the Second World War and the outbreak of the Cold War, which led to the division of Europe through the Iron Curtain and the building of the Berlin Wall. Originally, the conference was to take place in Berlin, but too much of the city was destroyed, and the security of the conference participants could not be guaranteed. Cecilienhof Palace was an attractive venue for several reasons. It lay immediately behind the city limits of Berlin and was already empty. It was surrounded by water and access was easy to control. Three separate entrances provided

safe access for each of the three main powers. Today, you can visit the rooms in the palace, whose interiors have remained basically unchanged, and still feel the atmosphere of those momentous days. The decisions of the Potsdam Agreement are presented exactly at the spot where they were agreed in 1945 by Churchill (followed by his successor Clement Attlee), Truman and Stalin: at the heart of the building in the conference hall with its striking round table. Historical film footage helps to bring these events to life. The flower bed in the form of a red star in the inner courtyard of the palace was commissioned by Stalin especially for the Potsdam Conference. Cecilienhof Palace was in the Soviet zone of occupation and Stalin wanted to demonstrate that he was the host.

Agent Exchange at Glienicke Bridge

It is the middle of the Cold War and Germany is divided. The border runs through the middle of the Glienicke Bridge, once the link between Potsdam and Berlin. Closed to normal

border traffic, the bridge could be crossed only by soldiers and diplomats of the allied powers. In 1962 it became the site of the first exchange of agents between the Western powers and the Eastern bloc. On an icy winter morning the bridge saw the exchange of US pilot Francis Gary Powers, shot down over the Soviet Union, for the Soviet agent Rudolf Abel. The last exchange took place in February 1986 in full public view. Journalists and photographers from all over the world had been camped out on the West Berlin side of the bridge for several days, so they would not miss the moment of the handover. The reason for the great interest was the planned release of the prominent Jewish civil rights activist and Soviet dissident Anatoly Schcharansky. It was thanks to his wife, who, whilst in exile, had fought for years for the release of her husband, that he could cross the bridge to the West.

Event tip:

'Babelsberg – film stars, villas, world history'

The guided tour through the mansion quarter of Neubabelsberg is a walk through film and contemporary history. German film stars like Heinz Rühmann and Marlene Dietrich lived here. Author Erich Kästner found refuge here during the Nazi regime. During the WW2 peace negotiations several powerful politicians resided on the shores of Lake Griebnitzsee. It was here that Truman changed the world forever when he gave the order to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

www.potsdam-tourism.com



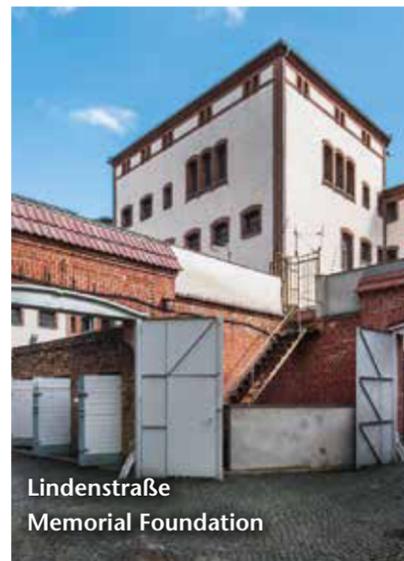
Truman Mansion

Tip

Lindenstraße Memorial Foundation

The Lindenstraße Memorial Foundation, once a court and detention centre for political prisoners, commemorates the history of persecution and imprisonment between 1933 and 1989 and celebrates the defeat of fascism and the victory of democracy and human rights.

www.gedenkstaette-lindenstrasse.de



Lindenstraße Memorial Foundation

The Forbidden city

Near the New Garden and the Russian Colony Alexandrovka, the Soviet secret service established 'Military Town No. 7', also known as the Forbidden City. Today, an historic walk with 14 information boards commemorates the KGB's former counterintelligence headquarters and explains their military use.



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- 1 Lindenstraße Memorial Foundation
- 2 Guard Tower Lake Jungfernsee
- 3 Conference room with its famous round table in Cecilienhof Palace



3

Dream Factory Babelsberg

Gutenbergstraße



'Everything I needed to know about film-making I learned in Babelsberg.'

Alfred Hitchcock, after he made his first film in Babelsberg in 1924/25.

Recording German crime drama 'Soko Potsdam' in the Dutch Quarter

Babelsberg is the cradle of German cinema. In 1911, the foundation of the world's oldest large-scale film studio was laid here, and many world-famous works were and continue to be created here: Metropolis, The Tin Drum, Grand Budapest Hotel, Inglorious Basterds, The Lives of Others, The Pianist, The Hunger Games - Mockingjay, Babylon Berlin and many more.



Filmpark Babelsberg

Event tip:

'Sehsüchte' – International Student Film Festival
24 to 28 April 2019.
Students of the KONRAD WOLF Film University Babelsberg direct a unique experience of film, workshops and new media technologies.

www.sehsuechte.de/en

Tip

Filmpark Babelsberg

Every year between Easter and Halloween, the theme park on the outskirts of Berlin allows you to look behind the scenes of film and television with over 20 attractions and live shows.

www.filmpark-babelsberg.de/en

A Glasshouse with History fit for a Movie

Perhaps there would be no Studio Babelsberg if Berlin hadn't banned the dangerous nitrocellulid film in 1910. In the Babelsberg district of Potsdam, however, filming could continue unrestricted. An old artificial flower factory was extended with a large glasshouse to give plenty of daylight. Since then film history was written here: the first silent film 'Dance of the Dead' with Asta Nielsen was made, Alfred Hitchcock worked here as an assistant director. Science Fiction found its beginnings in

'Metropolis'. The first German sound feature film 'Melody of the Heart' was shot here. Marlene Dietrich achieved her breakthrough in the movie 'The Blue Angel' and became a world famous star. Nazi propaganda and entertainment films to distract from the war like 'The Feuerzangenbowle' were filmed here. Today, Hollywood greats like Steven Spielberg and Quentin Tarantino are inspired by the magic of the studios.

Tip

Filmmuseum Potsdam

Permanent exhibition on the history of film-making: 'Dream factory. 100 years of film in Babelsberg', with special exhibitions, a cinema with international guests and live music accompanied by the museum's original Welte cinema organ.

www.filmmuseum-potsdam.de



Filmpark Babelsberg



Filmmuseum Potsdam

Creative Minds



Armando, The warrior

There are many places in Potsdam where you can discover its vibrant arts and theatre scene, take for example an artists' collective based in the 'Rechenzentrum' a former data centre right in the heart of Potsdam. A wealth of theatres, museums and dance venues are clustered in Schiffbauergasse on the Havel shore. Science plays an equally big role. Potsdam boasts the highest density of scientists per inhabitants in Germany.



Schiffbauergasse

Tip

Art on the river

'Art on the River' is an initiative of Potsdam's art museums, all located on the banks of the river Havel. A sculpture trail along the Havel unites creative art, painting and crafts on a riverside path from the Old Market to Villa Schöningen by the Glienicke Bridge. The guided tour 'Art on the River' takes in five museums - Potsdam Museum, Barberini Museum, museum FLUXUS +, Kunstraum Potsdam and Villa Schöningen.

The 2-hour tour takes place on the first Saturday of the month at 2 pm. Booking recommended.

The route and a detailed description of the tour can also be found in the small guide 'Explore Potsdam', available in all tourist information centres.

www.potsdam-tourism.com

A Hub of Creativity at Schiffbauergasse

Where once steamships were built and substitute coffee was produced, today's visitor finds a buzzing hub of arts and culture. The centrally located Schiffbauergasse ('shipbuilder's lane') offers an unusual fusion of high-tech business quarter and home for artistic venues. There is a wealth of recreational opportunities: stroll along the promenade of Lake Tiefer See's shoreline park or cycle from Babelsberg Park to the New Garden. But the Schiffbauergasse quarter is characterized above all by its independent arts and theatre scene. Listed buildings such as the Waschhaus, the machine hall or the Hussar stables have been restored and become home to artists and their art. The museum FLUXUS + and the Kunstraum Potsdam exhibit modern art and 'Fabrik Potsdam' hosts the internationally important Potsdam Dance Days. With its eye-catching shape, the Hans Otto Theatre is a rare piece of modern architecture in a city otherwise dominated by the Baroque. Designers, scientists and food venues have also settled on the shores of Lake

Tiefer See – all contributing to this interesting melting pot. The theatre ship, the floating restaurant John Barnett, a boating quay and various water sports providers continue to give the area a waterside ambience.

Event tip:

City for one night

August 31, 2019

Every year an installation pops up in Schiffbauergasse – for 24 glorious hours of dance, theatre, readings, concerts, art and all kinds of interactive experiences.

www.schiffbauergasse.de



Boating key at Schiffbauergasse

Who would have thought?

Next to the Hans Otto Theatre are the remains of a mill. This tower was once part of 'Knochenhauer's Chicorie-Factorie', where the dried roots of the Chicory plant were ground to produce substitute coffee – 'Mocca faux' in French or 'Muckefuck', if you are from Berlin!



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House of Art and Creativity

Since 2015 the 'Rechenzentrum', a former data centre, has been the meeting place for Potsdam's creative people and a venue for exhibitions, workshops and parties. The building is notable for the glass mosaic in its facade, a prime example of East German architectural modernism.

www.rz-potsdam.de

Research. Discover. Participate

Potsdam is a science city and boasts a wealth of establishments dedicated to research, teaching and experimentation.

Every year, the Potsdam Science Day focuses on a different scientific venue and welcomes thousands of science lovers, big and small. This year the seventh Brandenburg's festival for science and research takes place on May 11 on the campus of the University of Applied Sciences Potsdam. Marvel at robots, grow algae and be close to the sun and much more! From 1 pm to 8 pm, the doors of the lecture theatres, laboratories and workshops in Kiepenheuerallee 5 are open to visitors. The Potsdam Science Day hosts participants from all of Brandenburg's universities, as well as around 30 research institutes in the region under the motto 'Research. Discover. Participate'. In lectures, exhibitions and experiments, scientists present work from diverse disciplines: from A in astrophysics to Z in zeitgeist. The Potsdam Science Day is an event for the whole family and champions the science country of Brandenburg.



3

- 1 Tapsi the brown bear in Potsdam's natural history museum
- 2 Herberte Mehler, Stola
- 3 Otto Herbert Hajek, Dynamisches Raumzeichen II
- 4 Mosaic at the 'Rechenzentrum'
- 5 Illumination display at Potsdam Museum
- 6 Cabaret Obelisk



4

Tip

Cabaret Obelisk Potsdam

This venue right in the middle of Potsdam's baroque city centre is the home of the impossible: Prussian cabaret! Yes, Potsdam is known for musicality and for the playful character of its cabaret.

www.kabarett-potsdam.de

Tip

Discover Brandenburg's wildlife

Wolf, bison & catfish: Get to know the local wildlife and discover Brandenburg's biodiversity in Potsdam's natural history museum! Marvel at over 40 fish species in the aquarium and let your kids explore the museum on a treasure hunt.

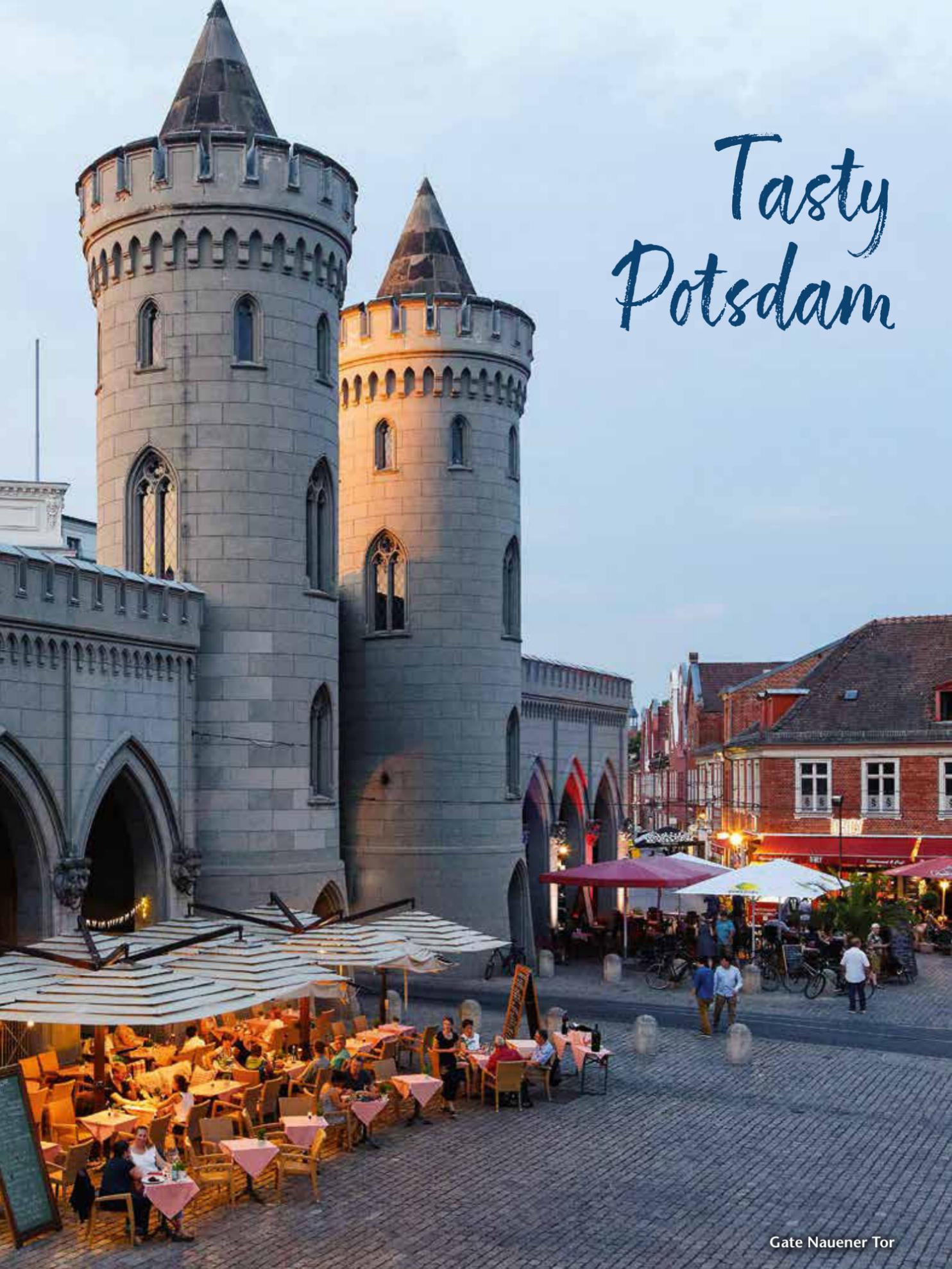
www.en.potsdam.de



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Tasty Potsdam

Gate Nauener Tor

Potsdam's cuisine has thrived on diverse cultural influences from all over the world. Over the centuries, this wealth of culinary tradition and the region's own specialties have come together to create an exciting and varied fusion.



Interview

Mario Kade

Passionate Potsdamer and restaurant owner.

'I have never left Europe's most beautiful city and have been running Kade's restaurant 'Am Pfingstberg' for more than 28 years. Potsdam tastes of 'Europe'. Centuries of immigration have enriched our city with many cuisines, including Russian, Polish, French and others. Thus, our dishes are firmly set in the European tradition. I serve food which people enjoy. Never mainstream, rather classic dishes without frills, from duck to goose, from pickled herring to trout, venison from the Fläming Heath, asparagus from Schlunkendorf. As an insider tip, I recommend our guests visit the Belvedere Pfingstberg. Long views, insights, horizons - a dream. And of course, Kade's Grenztour (Kade's own guided tour followed by a 3-course menu in his restaurant).'



Winzerberg

Grapes for the King's Dining Table

Frederick II was not only a king but also a poet, musician and horticulturalist. The ideal park for him was the combination of ornamental and kitchen garden. Cherries, peaches and grapes were among his favourite fruits. Not surprisingly he spared no effort to grow fruit in his gardens. With the construction of the vineyard terraces of Sanssouci, Frederick created the ideal place for his passion. Atop the terraces sits the regal yet modest Rococo-style beauty of Sanssouci Palace. On the trellises along the retaining walls he grew native varieties of fruit and vine; the 168 glass covered niches now harbour exotic fruit such as figs. To expand the picturesque palace complex, Frederick II had a further vineyard terrace built in 1763 under the Mühlenberg: the so-called Winzerberg (winegrower's hill) grew grapes for eating not for pressing into wine. When Frederick II had the New Palace constructed, he also planned great new gardens. He chose the nearby Klausberg Hill to grow fruit, particularly grapes again. When Frederick visited the hill for the first time, he

was so taken with the view that he immediately ordered the construction of the 'Belvedere on the Klausberg'. Close by he created a winegrower's house in the style of a Chinese pagoda, the so-called Dragon House. Despite all efforts, however, grape yields were not great. Only when court gardener, Heinrich Christian Eckstein, took over, were the royal tables supplied with excellent grapes, peaches, apples and apricots. Over time the Winzerberg lost its original use and the terraces gradually fell into disrepair until restoration works commenced from 1989. The Belvedere was restored, the walls reconstructed, and original sightlines recreated. Today the terraces shelter more than 2,000 vines of the Regent and Cabernet Blanc varieties.

Favourite recipe:

Prussian potato soup with porcini mushrooms

Ingredients:

500 g floury potatoes, 1 large onion, 50 g bacon, 50 g clarified butter, 750 ml stock, 300 ml single cream, salt, white pepper, marjoram, 20 g shallots, 50 g porcini mushrooms, 1 tbsp butter

Preparation:

Peel and dice the potatoes. Slice the large onion and sweat with the bacon in the clarified butter. Add the potatoes along with the broth and the cream and simmer until soft. Remove the bacon and puree the soup. Season with salt, white pepper and marjoram for the characteristic taste. Finally, lightly sweat the diced shallots and porcini mushrooms with the butter in a saucepan and add to the pureed soup.

Sprinkle with parsley and serve with fresh bread - simple & heavenly.



Potato soup

Who would have thought?

From exotic beauty to staple food

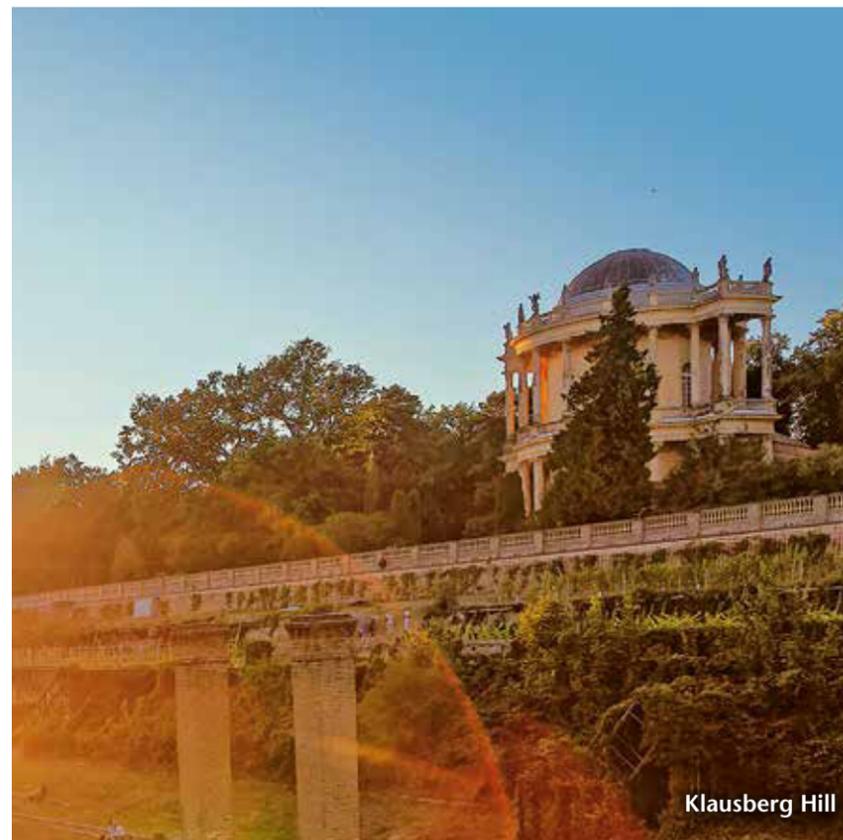
In the 16th century, the potato was considered an exotic ornamental plant. Frederick II recognized its importance as a staple food because it was less susceptible to failure than cereal crops. He promoted potato cultivation in Prussia with several 'potato orders'. The myth of the king as 'provider of the nation' was born, although he himself apparently did not eat potatoes!

Event tip:

Wine festival at the royal vineyard on Klausberg Hill

From 1769 onwards, Frederick II cultivated a fruit and vine garden on Klausberg Hill. After extensive restoration, the vineyard has been in use again since 2011. The wine can be enjoyed at the annual wine festival in July.

www.koeniglicher-weinberg.de



Klausberg Hill



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4



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- 1 Potsdam hospitality
- 2 Sweet temptation
- 3 Courtyard Café
- 4 Riverside restaurant "Seerose Potsdam"
- 5 Afternoon break



The magic of Potsdam's waterscape can be felt in every season. When the frozen Havel sings with the sound of ice cracking and shifting and when the lights glow warmly in the dark streets and the clocks tick a little slower - then it's truly winter in Potsdam!



Pomegranate seeds

How the Imperial Family celebrated Christmas

Emperor William II and his family chose the Grotto Hall in the New Palace for their Christmas celebrations. With its opulent decoration of shells and minerals it created a truly magical atmosphere. Each of the seven children had their own Christmas tree, the size of the tree corresponding to the age of the child. The emperor and empress also had their own trees. The family's Christmas trees came from the nearby game park. On December 23, the trees were decorated in the presence of the imperial couple. Decorations included Italian pineapples from the German Embassy in Rome. In the early afternoon of Christmas Eve, the family choir met in the Silver Salon to sing Christmas carols to the imperial couple and recite the Christmas story. Afterwards, the Christmas dinner took place in the Apollo Hall, where the imperial family was joined by other members of the court, such as ladies-in-waiting and the children's governesses. Traditionally, the dinner began with carp, followed by 'ham casserole with green asparagus' and as a highlight, the Christmas

goose. For dessert 'Mince Pies', a sweet shortbread with a raisin and apple filling, were served. William II's mother, Empress Victoria (daughter of England's Queen Victoria), had brought the pies to the Prussian court from her native England. The ringing of the bell finally announced that the gift giving was about to begin. At 4.45 pm the double doors to the Grotto Hall were opened. The candles on the Christmas trees and chandeliers transformed the hall into a sparkling sea of lights. The family did not attend the traditional Christmas service until the 25th December, when they were taken by coach, later by automobile, to the garrison church or the Peace Church in Sanssouci Park. In fine weather they would walk home after the service and finally devote themselves to Christmas family life.

Source: www.spsg.de/blog/article/2017/12/24/wie-die-kaiser-familie-weihnachten-im-neuen-palais-feierte



Dutch Quarter

Festive Potsdam

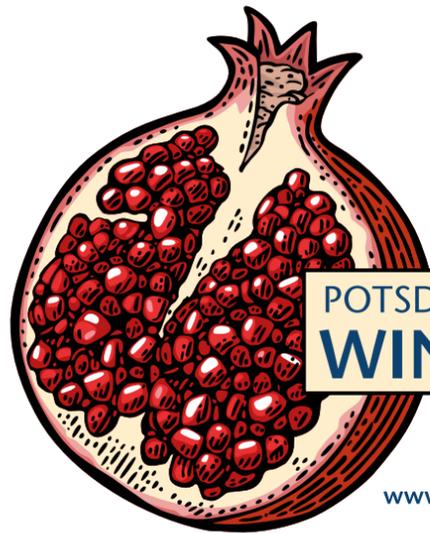
From November to December, Potsdam is home to several Christmas markets, some classic, some traditional and some more unusual. From the blaze of blue lights in the city centre, through the Bohemian Christmas market in Babelsberg to the Advent garden in the Russian Colony Alexandrovka.

www.potsdam-tourism.com

Potsdam's exotic Winter Box: With a Pomegranate through the Winter Season

An inconspicuous shell, a delicate crown. Seeds inside that promise a taste explosion. Well-wrapped, like little treasures, the radiant red reminiscent of the facades of the Dutch quarter. The whole fruit beautifully incorporated into the elaborate decorations of the Voltaire room in Sanssouci Palace. We are talking about the pomegranate. The exotic winter

box is a series of events under the sign of the pomegranate, that opens the mind, stimulates the senses and invites you to visit Potsdam during the winter months. Between October and March, a programme of concerts and guided tours, events in museums and palaces, spa treatments and culinary pleasures enriches the cold season like seeds of delight.



POTSDAMS EXOTISCHE
WINTERBOX

www.exotische-winterbox.de



Christmas market
„Blauer Lichterglanz“



Brussels sprouts with
pomegranate seeds

Tip

Biosphäre Potsdam – 365 days of summer

Join the jungle adventure: travel into the tropical rainforest, pass the waterfall to the butterfly house and dive into undersea worlds. Experience exotic animals and magnificent plants up close and personal.

www.biosphaere-potsdam.de/en



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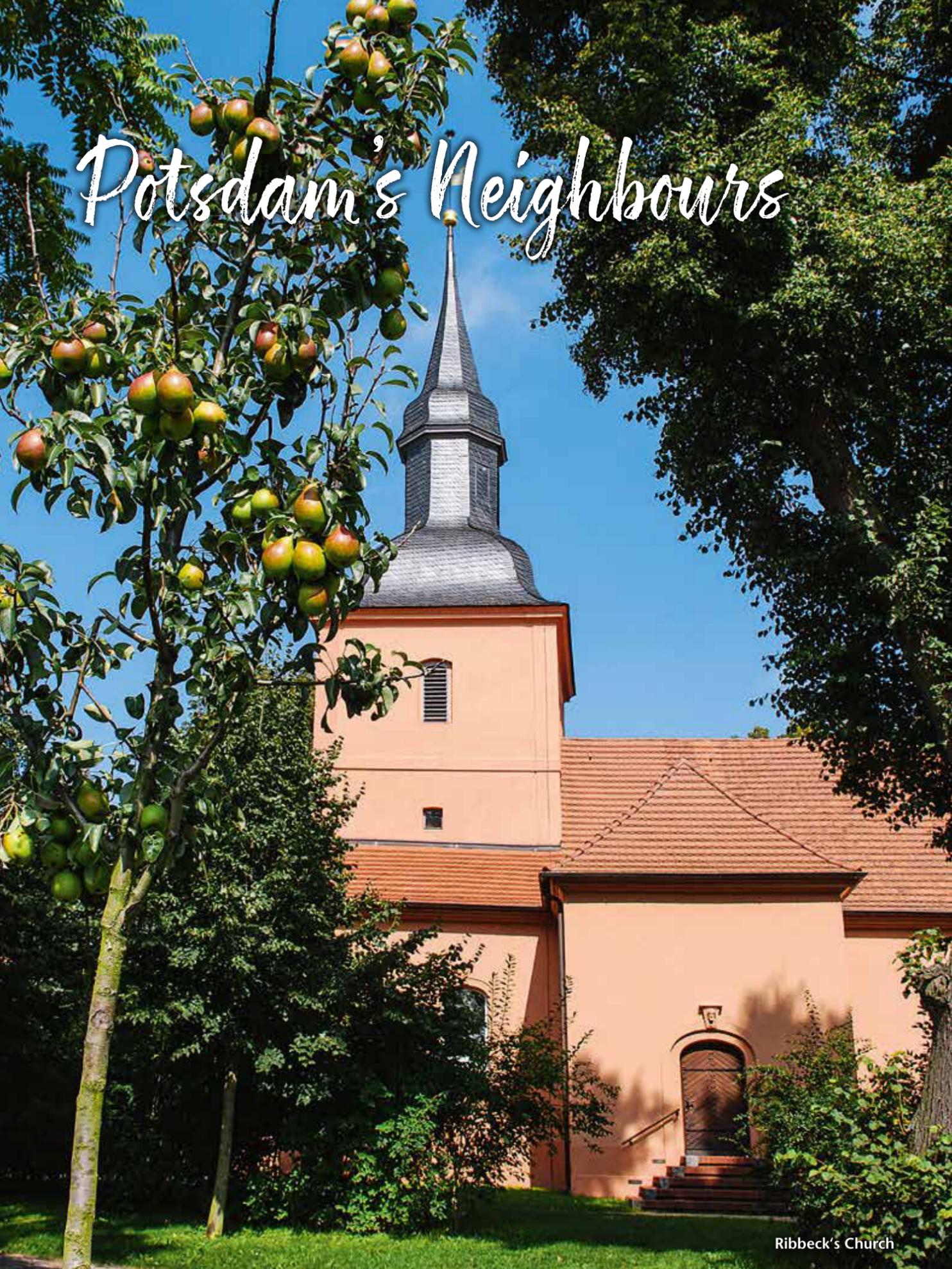
4



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- 1 Biosphäre Potsdam
- 2 Festive Potsdam
- 3 Christmas Market
Blauer Lichterglanz
- 4 Winter in Park Sanssouci
- 5 Christmas Market
Belvedere Pfingstberg

Potsdam's Neighbours



Ribbeck's Church

Potsdam links the Berlin metropolis with the blue of the Havelland region and the green of the Fläming heath. This year we celebrate the 200th birthday of Theodor Fontane, father of German literary realism. The House of Brandenburg-Prussian History in Potsdam provides insight into his life's work.



Lake Schwielowsee

'...and the Pears glowed far and wide'



Interview

Matthias Kühn

Director of the Havelland tourism association

'What impresses me about travelling through my region? -That you leave the cities of Berlin and Potsdam and find yourself in the idyll of the Havelland with cows and sheep grazing in the pastures and the Havel flowing leisurely past you. The unspoiled landscape, the tranquility and the breathtaking views. Beautiful palaces, old monasteries, the nature park Havelland (also designated a star park for its pristine night skies), and the cradle of the Duchy of Brandenburg are just some of the places you can explore.'

Under the theme 'Fontane 200', in 2019 the State of Brandenburg celebrates the 200th birthday of its best-loved writer Theodor Fontane. The Havel region joins the celebrations. Rarely has a love for one's home been so beautifully expressed as in his 'Walks through the Duchy of Brandenburg'. Fontane travelled through his homeland to meet people and to find stories, and to conclude in the end, almost surprised: 'I found myself traversing the Duchy and found it richer than I had dared to hope. Every inch of the earth was alive and revealed to me its characters [...]'. You are invited to discover the Havelland region in the footsteps of this great author. Encounter Fontane in music or the written word, by attending readings and theatre performances in palaces and parks or retrace his life in the newly designed Fontane exhibition at Ribbeck Palace. In his ballad, 'Herr von Ribbeck auf Ribbeck im Havelland', Theodor Fontane tells the story of Squire Hans Georg von Ribbeck. He gave away the pears of his garden to the children of the village and willed that a pear should be placed in his grave so that

the children could continue to eat from a pear tree in the future. A pear tree did indeed subsequently grow from the grave and its stump can be seen in the village church of Ribbeck. The pear tree growing outside the church today was planted in April 2000. Walk in Fontane's footsteps and experience for yourself why he praised Paretz and Queen Luise. Gallery Falkensee hosts a photo exhibition that links images of the region with matching quotes from Fontane's walks. FONTANE.RAD encourages you to cycle from Neuruppin through the Havelland region to Potsdam and Brandenburg an der Havel. Along the route you will experience 'Fontane up close'. The literary and historical biographical descriptions along the route will truly whet the appetite for his writing and biography.

Getting out of Town: Art Hiking in Fläming Heath

A breath of country air, great food and an innovative art trail - all on a day trip to the Hohe Fläming.

Getting here is easy: directly by train from Potsdam to Bad Belzig, the starting point of the hike. On the 20 km northern leg of the International Art Trail, between the train stations of Bad Belzig and Wiesenburg, hikers are rewarded with wonderful views, eleven works of art along the way and delicious chocolate cake in the pottery café on Gut Schmerwitz. There, visitors can also become creative and paint pottery or visit the farm shop for some organic souvenirs, like Schmerwitzer apple juice, organic pasta and eggs. At Coconat in Klein Glien, just a few miles away, digital nomads and creative workers have converted the old manor into a place to live and work in the countryside. On weekends, hikers on the art trail can enjoy a coffee and cake break here. The Hagelberg and the Palace tower at the Wiesenburg offer the best views of the landscape and the wonderful palace gardens.



All destinations can also be easily reached by car. And if you don't feel like hiking the full 20 kilometers, you can simply skip ahead on the castle bus which follows the same route.



Four creative tips for your visit of the Fläming Heath

Laura Schneider is a German food and travel blogger (www.herzanhirn.de). She loves her home region, the Fläming, and is always enthusiastic about the creative possibilities on her doorstep.

These are her highlights:

1. Natural Cosmetics Workshop at Gabi S. soap makers in Tremsdorf
2. Open air museum and glassworks at Baruther Glashütte: Blowing a glass ball, enjoying chocolate and taking a stroll
3. Explore the treetop path and barefoot park in Beelitz Heilstätten
4. Taking a walk on the boardwalk of lake Blankensee to take photos of the wonderful sunsets



Sunset at the Hagelberg



Fontane monument

Tip

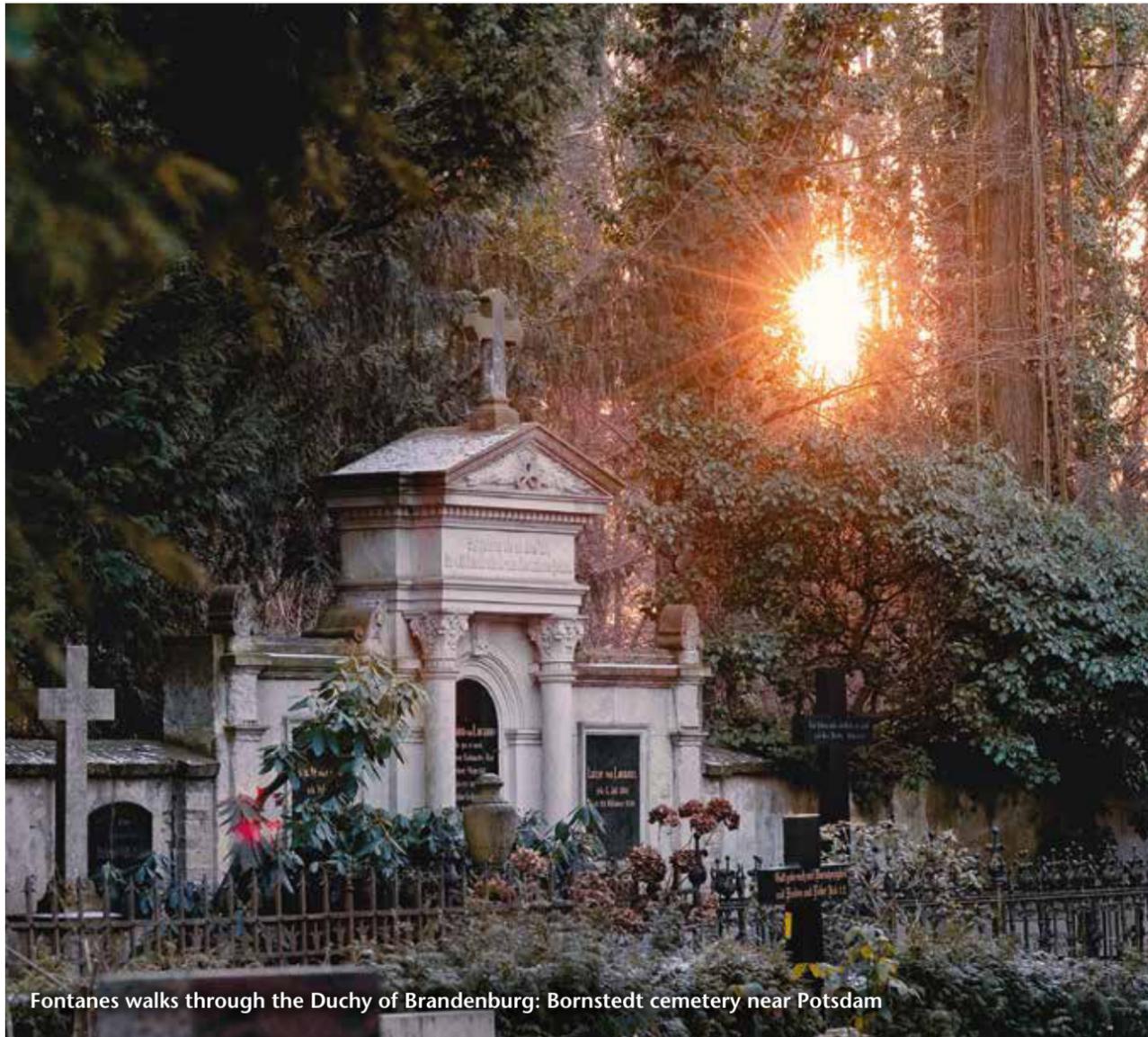
fontane.200/Neuruppin

From March 30 to December 30, there is always something going on in Fontane's hometown of Neuruppin. The birthplace of Theodor Fontane is the central venue for his 200th anniversary. Worth a day trip, particularly in 2019!

www.fontane-200.de/en



Hall of Mirrors, Versailles



Fontanes walks through the Duchy of Brandenburg: Bornstedt cemetery near Potsdam

Royal Europe

The palaces and parks of Potsdam and Berlin are part of the network 'World Heritage Journeys'. It has brought together 34 UNESCO World Heritage Sites across Europe to inspire tourists to gain a deeper understanding of the value of World Heritage.

www.visitworldheritage.com

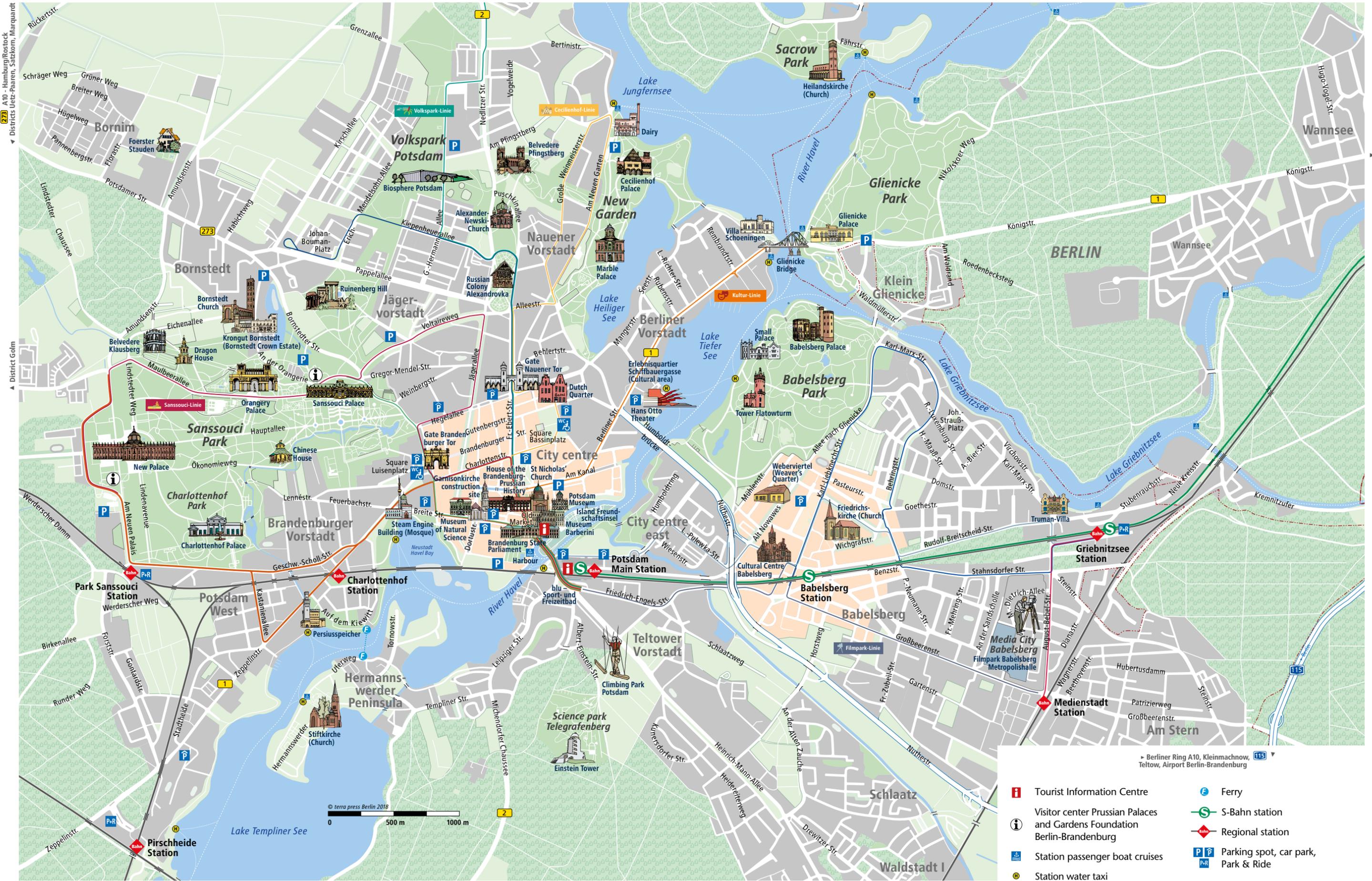
Royal Europe

Potsdam, the capital of Brandenburg, and the French town of Versailles have been linked by their art history for centuries. The connections to France began more than three hundred years ago when the Brandenburg's elector Frederick William issued the 'Edict of Potsdam' in 1685 in order to offer a new home to his fellow protestants, the Huguenots, persecuted in their native France. France, particularly the Sun King Louis XIV, was always a role model for other European rulers. Fre-

derick II was inspired by the splendid baroque palace in Versailles and its parks. After the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, the Prussian King William I was crowned German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors of Versailles. Today, Potsdam and Versailles are twinned and enjoy a friendly relationship.



Versailles



- Tourist Information Centre
- Visitor center Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg
- Station passenger boat cruises
- Station water taxi
- Ferry
- S-Bahn station
- Regional station
- Parking spot, car park, Park & Ride



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Errors and omissions reserved.

For the sake of readability, the simultaneous use of male and female forms of speech is omitted. All job titles and pronouns are intended to reflect all genders equally.



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