

PRUSSIAN PALACES AND GARDENS IN BERLIN AND BRANDENBURG

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STIFTUNG
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BERLIN-BRANDENBURG



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PALACES AND GARDENS IN BERLIN

CURRENT
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CHARLOTTENBURG PALACE GARDENS

Charlottenburg Palace is the largest and most important Hohenzollern residence left in Berlin. The magnificent palace complex is surrounded by a unique baroque garden that merges into a landscape park. The palace and its garden were originally built as a summer residence for the Prussian Queen, Sophie Charlotte, and were expanded by subsequent rulers. 



1 CHARLOTTENBURG PALACE

The cupola of Charlottenburg Palace is one of Berlin's emblems. The palace's oldest section dates from 1695–1713. Frederick the Great had the New Wing built from 1740–1742. 



2 BELVEDERE

The architect Carl Gotthard Langhans constructed this charming building in 1788 to provide a lookout point in Charlottenburg Park. An important collection from the Berlin Porcelain Manufactory (KPM) is on display here today. Temporarily closed. 



3 MAUSOLEUM

The mausoleum was built as a tomb for King Frederick William III and Queen Luise. Later, Emperor William I and Empress Augusta were also laid to rest here. 

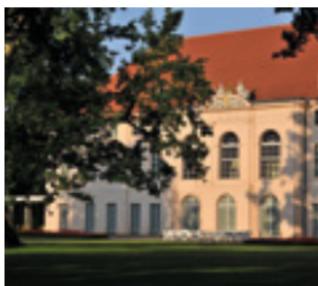


4 NEW PAVILION

Karl Friedrich Schinkel constructed this Italianesque building in 1825. An outstanding collection from Schinkel's era with paintings by Caspar David Friedrich and Carl Blechen can be viewed here today. 



Charlottenburg Palace



5 SCHÖNHAUSEN HOUSE AND ESTATE

Schönhausen House served as the country seat of Queen Elisabeth Christine, the wife of Frederick the Great. In the 20th century, the building was used as the presidential residence and state guesthouse of the GDR.



6 GRUNEWALD HUNTING LODGE

Berlin's oldest palace building (1542) on the shores of Grunewaldsee is home to the most important collection of Cranach paintings in Berlin. In the Hunting Depot, visitors can learn about the history of hunting and of the lodge itself.



7 GLIENICKE VILLA AND PARK

Karl Friedrich Schinkel is the architect of Glienicke Villa. In addition to important works of art from Schinkel's era, the Court Gardner's Museum is also located in Glienicke Park.



PEACOCK ISLAND

Beyond Lake Havelsee, a park was created on Peacock Island as an expansion and enhancement of the New Garden. In keeping with the spirit of the times, it was intended as a place where one could live in harmony with nature. During the 19th century, Peacock Island was redesigned by Peter Joseph Lenné as part of the Potsdam cultural landscape.



8 PEACOCK ISLAND HOUSE

On the west side of the island, King Frederick William II had a small romantic white half-timbered castle with two turrets built to catch the eye of ship crews from afar.

Dairy: open for special events.



PALACES AND GARDENS IN POTSDAM

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SANSSOUCI PARK

Sanssouci Park forms an ensemble of palaces and gardens begun in the 18th century under Frederick the Great and extended in the 19th century under Frederick William IV.



9 SANSSOUCI PALACE

No other palace is so closely linked with the personality of Frederick the Great as Sanssouci, his summer residence. It was completed in 1747 by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, based on the king's ideas.

Palace Kitchen: open during the summer season.



10 PICTURE GALLERY OF SANSSOUCI

Paintings by Rubens, van Dyck, Caravaggio and other renowned artists are displayed in a luxurious gallery building adjacent to Sanssouci Palace. The gallery, completed in 1763, was the first independent museum building in Germany.



11 NEW CHAMBERS OF SANSSOUCI

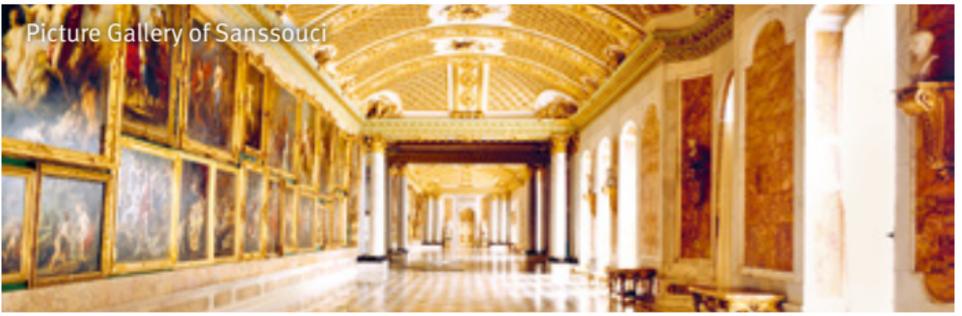
Initially built as an orangery in 1747 according to plans by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, Frederick the Great had the New Chambers converted into a sumptuously furnished guest house.



12 HISTORIC WINDMILL

The smock mills were built between 1787–1791. After its destruction in 1945, it was rebuilt from 1990 to 1993. They are operated as functioning mills by the Berlin-Brandenburg Mill Society (Mühlenvereinigung Berlin-Brandenburg e.V.).





13 CHINESE HOUSE

There are hardly any other buildings that embody the preference of the time for Chinoiserie as well as the Chinese House in Sanssouci Park.

Built from 1754 – 57, the elegant structure conveys a cheerful atmosphere.



14 NEW PALACE

Frederick the Great had the New Palace built from 1763 – 1769. Luxurious ceremonial halls, magnificent galleries and richly designed private suites are outstanding testaments to the Frederician Rococo.



15 CHARLOTTENHOF VILLA

Karl Friedrich Schinkel built this elegant small palace on the edge of Sanssouci Park for the crown prince, Frederick William (IV), and his wife Elisabeth. Schinkel's interior decoration, which he largely designed himself, is exceptional.



16 ROMAN BATHS

Built in the style of an ancient Italian villa based on plans by Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Ludwig Persius, this picturesque complex includes a gardener's house, tea pavilion, a summer house, an arcade hall and recreated Roman baths.

Currently closed for renovation work.



17 ORANGERY PALACE

Constructed between 1851 and 1864 based on plans by Ludwig Persius, Friedrich August Stüler and Ludwig Hesse.

Closed for renovation work.





18 CHURCH OF PEACE

The Church of Peace was built from 1845–54 based on Italian models. King Frederick William IV and Queen Elisabeth were laid to rest here. The tombs of Emperor Frederick III, Empress Victoria, as well as King Frederick William I are in the mausoleum.



19 STEAM ENGINE BUILDING (MOSQUE)

From 1841 to 1843, Ludwig Persius built an engine house in the style of a mosque on the banks of the Havel river. The Borsig steam engine served as a pumping station for the fountains in Sanssouci Park.



NEW GARDEN

Commissioned by Frederick William II, the New Garden was laid out near Heiliger See in 1787, becoming the first English landscape park of the Prussian kings. At the same time the Marble House was created as the king's summer residence, along with numerous park buildings, some of which are still preserved today.



20 MARBLE HOUSE

King Frederick William II had the Marble House built on the banks of the Heiliger See from 1787–1791. Together with its exquisite furnishings, the Marble House was one of the most important early Neoclassical buildings in Prussia.



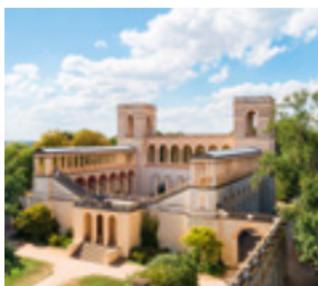
21 CECILIENHOF COUNTRY HOUSE

The residence of Crown Prince William and his wife Cecilie was built between 1913 and 1917. The castle became famous as the site of the Potsdam Conference in 1945. Closed for renovation work.





New Palace



22 BELVEDERE PFINGSTBERG

It was built as a palace with a view from 1847 – 1863 based on sketches designed by Frederick William IV. Today it is made accessible through the association “Förderverein Pfingstberg e.V.”



BABELSBERG PARK

Based on English models, Babelsberg Park was laid out during the first half of the 19th century by Peter Joseph Lenné and Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau for Prince William, the subsequent Emperor William I. The palace and park buildings are in the style of English country estates. The spacious landscaped park offers various interesting vantage points.



23 BABELSBERG PALACE

Built in neo-Gothic style 1834 – 1849 according to plans by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Ludwig Persius and Johann Heinrich Strack for Prince William of Prussia and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar.

Open for special events.



24 FLATOWTURM

The viewing platform of the Flatow Tower offers an impressive panorama over the Potsdam park landscape. It was built from 1853–1856 and is based on the Eschenheim Gate in Frankfurt am Main.



25 STERN HUNTING LODGE

Potsdam’s Stern Hunting Lodge was built under the “Soldier King”, Frederick William I, from 1730 to 1732 in the style of a Dutch merchant’s house. Today the lodge is opened to the public at organized events hosted by the association “Förderverein Jagdschloss Stern – Parforceheide e.V.”



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26 RHEINSBERG HOUSE AND PARK

Frederick the Great spent his youth at Rheinsberg. Rebuilt by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff from 1734 – 40, the palace is one of the most beautiful buildings of its times. In addition to the palace interiors, the Kurt Tucholsky Museum of Literature may also be visited.



27 ORANIENBURG PALACE MUSEUM

The oldest baroque palace complex in Brandenburg, Oranienburg bears witness to its ties to the Netherlands. It was built after 1651 for Louise Henriette of Orange-Nassau, the first wife of the Great Elector.



28 CAPUTH HOUSE AND ESTATE

An early baroque country estate, Caputh House is the only surviving legacy of the Great Elector, Frederick William, within the Potsdam cultural landscape. The Tile Room and the apartments of the Electress Dorothea are well-renowned.



29 PARETZ HOUSE AND ESTATE

Idyllic Paretz House, situated near the Havel, is considered the perfect picturesque country estate. David Gilly built it in 1797 as a summer residence for Crown Prince Frederick William (III) and his wife Luise.



30 KÖNIGS WUSTERHAUSEN HUNTING LODGE

Frederick William I, the "Soldier King", was particularly fond of staying at Königs Wusterhausen. The famous "Tobacco Club", where the king openly debated with his confidantes, met here regularly.



PLAN YOUR VISIT

COMBINED TICKETS

Our combined tickets are the best choice when visiting two or more palaces:

sanssouci+ *

Valid for all open palaces in Potsdam on one day, incl. a set admission time for Sanssouci Palace.

charlottenburg+

Valid for all open palaces in Charlottenburg Palace Gardens on one day.

Annual Pass *

Valid for all open palaces including exhibitions for 12 months; various discounts with our advantage partners; for information visit: spsg.de/en/annual-pass

sanssouci+ Family *

Valid for all open palaces in Potsdam on one day, incl. a set admission time for Sanssouci Palace.

charlottenburg+ Family

Valid for all open palaces in Charlottenburg Palace Gardens on one day.

The combined tickets listed here are available at all palace ticket offices, at the visitor centers and online at spsg.de/en

Information on all combined tickets:



* Not valid for: Belvedere Pfingstberg, Stern Hunting Lodge, Sacrow House. Reduced admission to the Belvedere Pfingstberg on presentation of the ticket.

INFORMATION

Tel. +49 331.96 94-200

Email: info@spsg.de

Visitor Centre at the Historic Windmill

An der Orangerie 1
D-14469 Potsdam
(Closed on Mondays)



Visitor Centre at the New Palace

Am Neuen Palais 3
D-14469 Potsdam
(Closed on Tuesdays)



GROUP SERVICE

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OUR APP FOR YOUR VISIT

Use our free "Sanssouci" app to explore the palaces and gardens.

Information and download:



GARDEN VISITS

The palace gardens are open daily from 8 am until nightfall. Peacock Island is the exception.

Ferry sailing times:

spsg.de/en/peacock-island

ACCESSIBILITY

Visit spsg.de/en for an overview of accessibility, inclusive offers and current cooperation projects.



wheelchair accessible



limited wheelchair accessibility



no wheelchair access



Pedestrian route from Sanssouci Palace to the New Palace via the Hauptallee, approx. 25 to 30 minutes



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