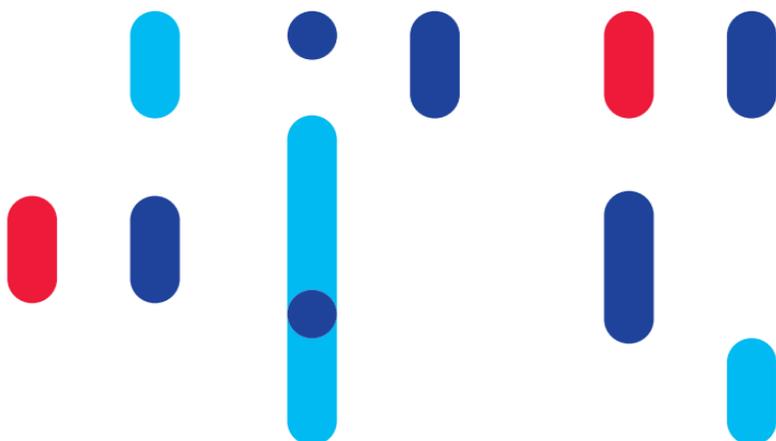




**KOSZALIN**

Centre of Pomerania



**TOURIST  
KOSZALIN**



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Published by order of:



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the Municipal Office in Koszalin

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[www.koszalin.pl](http://www.koszalin.pl)

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[www.pwr.com.pl](http://www.pwr.com.pl)

Edition 7/2019

ISBN: 978-83-66256-05-7



# KOSZALIN

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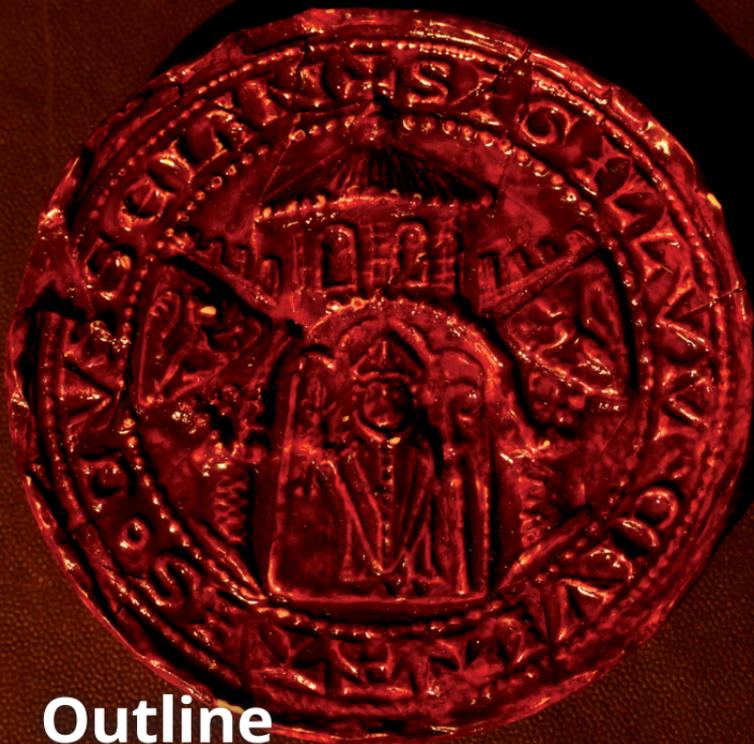
*Koszalin - Old Town Square*

Koszalin, as the destination of tourist wanderings, captivates us with its historical atmosphere and amazing contemporaneity. It is a town both with many Gothic monuments and numerous modern architectural solutions. Koszalin is also the place of significant cultural events of an international renown and, at

the same time, it is a centre of active tourism and diversified forms of recreation; special local natural values and the geographical situation contribute well to these. Finally, this is a town where there is always something going on: where everyone may enjoy fullness of life.



*Cast of the oldest stamp of Koszalin from 13<sup>th</sup>:  
collections of the National Archives in Szczecin*



## Outline of history

### Prehistory

Ca. 11,000 years, once the Scandinavian glacier had receded, the first people – a Nomadic group of reindeer hunters appeared not far away from Koszalin. The traces of their stay were discovered in the area of the Lubiatońskie Lake in the form of a camp near Kretomino locality and flint spearheads for bow arrows in the localities of Bonin and Lubiato. In turn, near Dzierżęcino locality, archaeologists found some traces of a stay and flint tools of a pop-

ulation from the Mesolithic culture (the Middle Stone Age) dated 8,000 year BC. Accurate research of the archaeological positions in Dzierżęcino resulted later in further discoveries which also allowed researchers to confirm settlement in this area between 6,000 and 4,000 year BC. Findings of tools from this period also come from the other areas of the present town: from the street of Dworcowa, the Chełmska Mountain, Jamno and Lubiato.



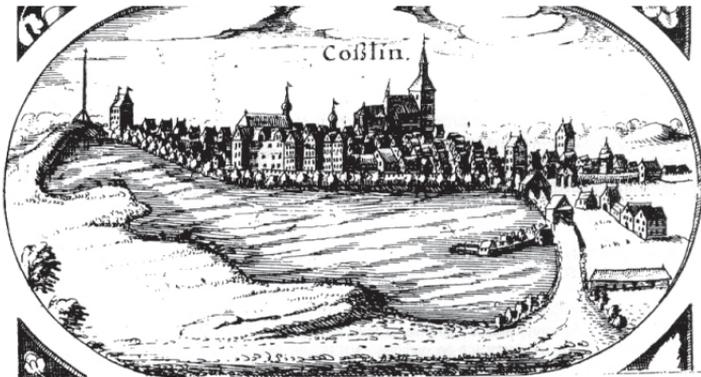
## Early Middle Ages

After the great migration of people, Slavic tribes of Kashubians, referred to by Romans (and later Germans) as Vistula Veneti and called Pomeranians by Polans, arrived to Pomerania at the end of 6<sup>th</sup>. Archaeologists discovered in Białogard the oldest traces of a dominating Kashubian tribal town, which was found in this period; a settlement in Budzistowo (Old Kołobrzeg), the biggest one in the region, was founded somewhat later. In the area of Koszalin, the settlement of Kretomino dated from 8-10th centuries performed this function. In this period, pagan cult became active on the Chełmska Mountain, which was then known as Holm (Cholm, Golm). It is this very centre that the beginnings of Koszalin as an ancillary settlement for a pagan temple are to be related to; also, this could be a trading settlement. The name was

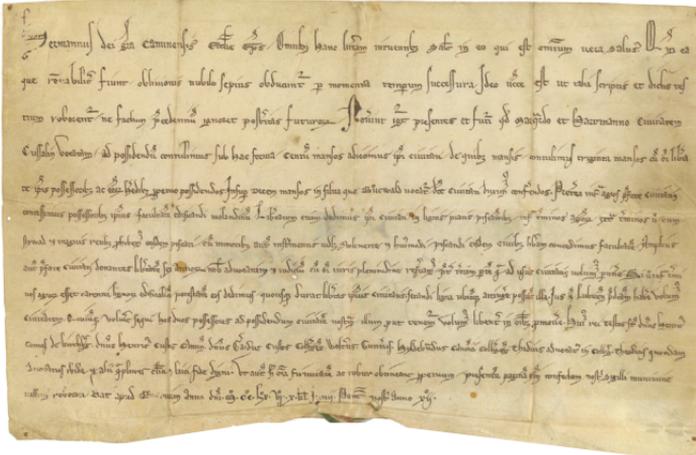
first recorded in 1214 as “vilam... Cossalitz... iuxta Cholin in Cholebergensi territorio” (the village of Koszalin near the Chełmska Mountain in the land of Kołobrzeg) in the granting document for Premonstratensians from Białoboki near Trzebiatów.

## Foundation of the town

No specific information on a pre-charter settlement has been preserved from the period of the conquests of the West Pomerania by the Piast. In the period when the state of Griffins was formed, it was situated on the eastern borders of the castellany of Kołobrzeg, in the Kashubian principality, with the main centre of power in Szczecin. The land of Kołobrzeg with Koszalin, as ordered by Prince Barnim I, was included in the dominium of the bishops of Kamień Pomorski. Bishop Herman



*Oldest view of Koszalin from Lubinus's map*



*Foundation Charter of Koszalin dated 23 May 1266: collections of National Archives in Greifswald*

von Gleichen founded the town on a 'in cruda radice' basis, according to the Lubeka laws, through an act of 23 May 1266. German colonists: Marquard and Hartmann were the first locators and at the same time the mayors of the Cussalin town. From this moment on, the local Slavic population were made servants and, over time, they were entirely germanised. A successful development of the town with slightly more than 3000 citizens in peak periods up to 19<sup>th</sup>, was ensured by further grantings as well as trade and economic privileges, including the right to organize fairs, to mint one's own coins and even a right to maritime trade. Koszalin was a Hanza member owing to its own port in Jamno Lake. After the reformation and secularization of the bishop's dominium in Koszalin, a Renaissance ducal castle came into being, where princes from the dynasty of Griffins: Jan Fryderyk, the

builder of the castle, Kazimierz, Franciszek and his son Ulryk as the last one, successively resided.

### In the Prussian times

In 1637, the childless death of Prince Bogusław XIV, the last Griffit, caused the start of the execution of the provisions of the succession treaty concluded with Brandenburg, as a result of which the Hohenzollerns became the rulers of West Pomerania, and they added to their titles: "the prince of (...) Pomerania, Cashubia, Vistula Veneti". These decisions were recorded in the Westphalia treaty which put an end to the thirty years of a war that devastated Pomerania, yet these were executed only in 1653 after the Swedish army had receded from Koszalin. After the year 1701, Koszalin was included in the Kingdom of Prussia. With support from King Frederik Wilhelm I, the town was





*Model of the Port of Koszalin 14-17<sup>th</sup>: Museum in Koszalin*

rebuilt after a great fire in the year 1718, when the castle was burnt down; it was only the church and a part of houses that survived. During the wars against Napoleon, the army of the Small Corporal including the first infantry regiment of Prince Antoni Paweł Sułkowski marched through the town on two occasions. In 1816, the reform of the Prussian state proved to be significant for the development of Koszalin. As a result of it,

Regierungsbezirk Köslin (the Administrative District of Koszalin) was formed in boundaries that were similar to those of Koszalińskie Province, until the years of 1950-1977. A considerable economic development occurred. The population increased; it went over 10 thousand in 1858; while in 1939, Koszalin had 33.5 thousand residents. In 19<sup>th</sup>, Koszalin became famous for a factory of smoked salmons and breasts, and before the



*Koszalin after the great fire in 1718.  
Oil painting from 19<sup>th</sup>: Museum in Koszalin*



*Seal matrices of Koszalin with an emblem of Saint John the Baptist, 19<sup>th</sup>: Museum in Koszalin*



First World War, it was famous for the production of LVG aircraft parts, a subsidiary of the aviation plant from Hamburg. A paper factory was the biggest plant before the Second War. It employed one thousand people; it was burnt down after the machines had been carried out by Russians in 1945.

### **Within the borders of Poland**

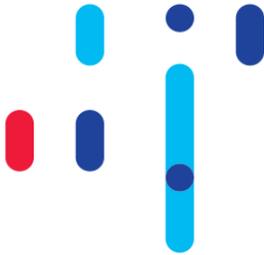
Koszalin was conquered on 4 March 1945 without any heavy fights (Germans gave an order of a total evacuation as early as on 1 March) by the units of 3rd Armoured Corps of the Guardia of General Aleksiej Panfilow and the subdivisions of 310th Infantry Division. This was when lootings and arsons occurred and houses in the town square were probably burnt for the

needs of filmmakers documenting “the fierce fights for liberation”. The West Pomerania with Koszalin returned to Poland on the grounds of the Yalta Treaty provisions. Postal workers from Bydgoszcz (24 March 1945) and militiamen formed the first Polish teams in the town, and the first group of civil settlers directed by the repatriation centre in Gniezno reached the town by train on 9-10 May. In 1950, Koszalińskie Province was formed; this was liquidated in 1999.

The monument: “To all who fought for Polishness and freedom of Pomerania”, which is situated between the roundabout of Cardinal Kardynał Ignacy Jeż and the build-



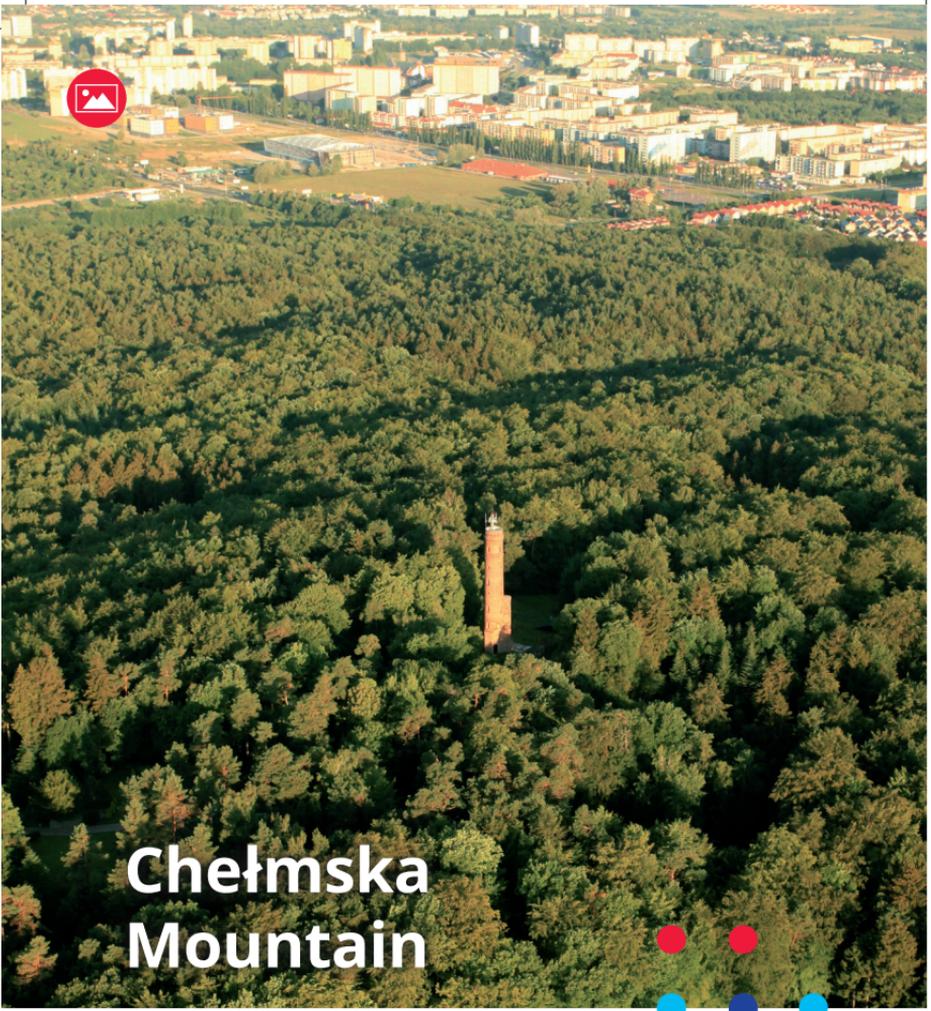
ing of the Koszalin University of Technology, popularly called as the Birds of Koszalin, is the showcase of the town. The most extensive spatial sculpture by Władysław Hasiór (unveiled in 1982) of 80m in length, spreads on an artificial hill. The artist personally created the work for a period of two years; most frequently, he found the elements at junkyards and later he welded these.



*Monument of the Martyrdom of the Polish Nation*

*Monument "To all who fought for the Polishness and freedom of Pomerania" - W. Hasiór*





# Chełmska Mountain

*Chełmska Mountain - bird-eye view*

## Prehistory

The oldest traces of settlement on the Chełmska Mountain come from ca. 2000 year BC. The Mountain gained cultural significance in the early Middle Ages. In pagan beliefs, it initially constituted a sacred place as a natural formation with a distinguishing height: the highest elevation in the area, where the sun and other forces of nature were worshipped. In 9<sup>th</sup>, a pagan temple was built here, where holy fire was burnt in honour of a Cashubian god of Belbuk (White God). Around the temple, dead Slavs were buried.

Crematory graves and piles discovered by archaeologists prove this fact. The pagan temple was liquidated with the coming of Christianity as early as in 12<sup>th</sup>. In that period, the local population would refer to this elevation as Holm (from Kashubian: "Chełm": helmet). This is confirmed by source documentation.

## Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Christianity did not arrive to Koszalin at the time of Reinbern bishop of Kołobrzeg; bishop Otton from Bamberg



did not come here with the mission of the conversion of pagans, either. He acted in the

pagan centre. A stone chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary was built in the place



*Pagan temple - reconstruction according to H. Janocha from the publication "Chełmska Mountain: the place of former cults and a Marian shrine", Koszalin 1991*

West Pomerania in the years of 1124-1125 at the request of Prince Bolesław Krzywousty. It was only the decision issued by Prince Bolesław II concerning handing over of Koszalin and the Chełmska Mountain to Premonstratensians from Białoboki near Trzebiatów that proved to be effective for the final liquidation of the

of the pagan temple between 1214 and 1217. Initially, it performed the function of a parish church for Koszalin as well as the first cemetery chapel for the first Christian necropolis in the area, with over 3000 burials.

"Nicolaus plebanus in Golme" – Mikołaj, a parish priest in Chełm appears among witnesses in the document issued by Bishop Herman dated 23 February 1263; this was before the town was established. After the foundation of a convent in Koszalin, Cistercian sisters took care over the chapel. In time, the Gollenberg shrine (Germans called the hill Gologóra) gained European fame, and subsequent popes sent there the worst sinners of Rome for penance. After the Reformation, the chapel was destroyed. A Gothic crucifix



*Road to the shrine*



*Chapel foundations from 13<sup>th</sup>*

that is currently placed in the rainbow arch of the cathedral of Koszalin was preserved.

### Traces of the past

The stone foundations of the 13<sup>th</sup> chapel were restored nowadays within the framework of an archaeological reservation established in 1986, which was liquidated after the hill peak had been transferred to the Church.

A fragment has been preserved of the foundations of the church whose construction started in 1431 yet has never been completed. A fragment has also been preserved of the base of a monument from 1829 dedicated to the victims of wars against Napoleon. This monument was designed in the form of a huge cross by a famous Berlin architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The cross was removed in 1960s, but its traces remained in the form of the name of the peak: Krzyżanka. A plaque with the words spoken by John Paul II in Koszalin on 1 June 1991 was placed on a low wall. A cylindrical observation tower dated from 1888 with 31.5 m in height. It is worth climb-

ing the 140 metal stairs and wooden levels of ladders to admire a wonderful panorama of this part of the Słowińskie Coast.

Apart from the Baltic Sea, which 8km away, the Jamno, Bukowo and Lubiатовskie Lakes as well as the surrounding towns can be seen. The windmills of the power station in Cisowo that shine in the background make it easy to find the town of Darłowo. In the middle of the driveway to the car park, there is a neo-Gothic water supply tower from the late 19<sup>th</sup> with expansion tanks.

### Covenant Shrine

Cardinal Ignacy Jeż entrusted the task of the recovery of the



*Observation tower*





*Covenant Shrine  
on the Chelmska Mountain*

function of a holy mountain to the Institute of the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary, whose founder: father Joseph Kentenich he met in the concentration camp in Dachau.

The construction of the chapel went smoothly: the cornerstone was embedded in April 1991, and the shrine was consecrated by John Paul II as soon as on 1 June that year. This is one of the 170 chapels in the world modelled on the initial chapel in Schönstatt, Germany; also, the neo-Baroque image of the Mother Thrice Admirable: the Daughter of the Eternal Father, the Bride of the Holy Spirit and the Mother of the Son of God is similar everywhere. The coronation of the image with an amber crown took place in 2000. In 2011, owing to Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz, a relic: a drop of the blood of blessed John Paul II closed in the Papal Cross was placed in the altar of the chapel. Nowadays, large numbers of pilgrims vis-

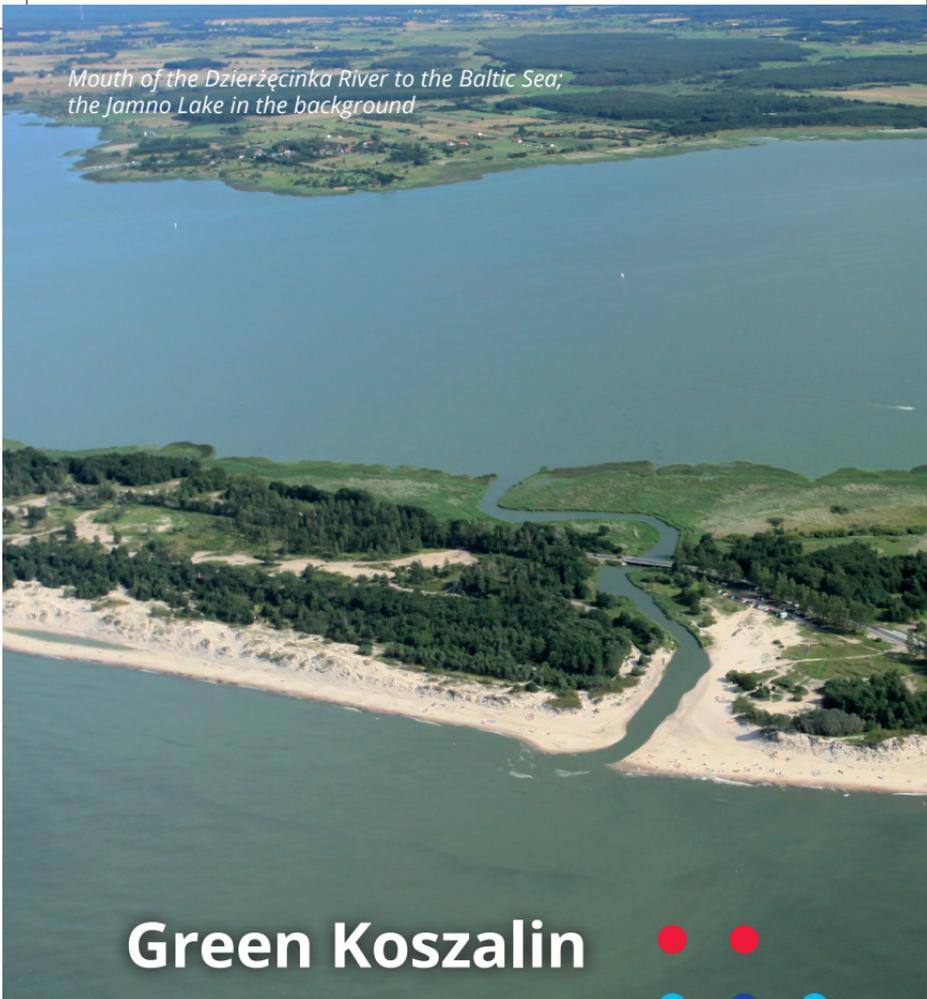
it the shrine, just as they did in the past, to pray for the graces of domestication, internal conversion and apostolic zeal, and also to thank for the graces already received. Both presidents of the Republic of Poland who died in the plane crash of Smoleńsk have been among the pilgrims to the shrine. At present, the Pilgrimage and Tourist Centre is under construction; among other things, it will house a museum of John Paul II.



*Image of Mother  
Thrice Admirable*

## Chelmska Mountain •• as a place for recreation

The forest complex of the Chelmska Mountain is a perfect place to pursue various activities. In the forest, there are marked leisure routes with different degrees of difficulty, recreation glades, educational paths, a ropes course and, in the future, there will also be a bicycle route of the Single Track type.



*Mouth of the Dzierżęcinka River to the Baltic Sea;  
the Jamno Lake in the background*

# Green Koszalin

## Geography

Koszalin is a town situated in the West Pomeranian Province; it has the status of a township district and the seat of a country district. The municipal area is 98.3km<sup>2</sup> bordering with the following communes: Będzino, Biesiekierz, Manowo, Mielno, Sianów and Świeżyno.

The number of the population at the end of 2016 was over 107 thousand. The Centre of Koszalin is ca. 8km in a straight line from the Baltic Sea.

The highest peak in the whole Southern Baltic Coast, i.e. the Chełmska Mountain, is 136 m above the sea level and, for historical reasons, it also known under the name of



*Lubiatowkie Lake*



Krzyżanka. The second highest massif culmination, known as Krzywogóra, reaches 133 m above the sea level near Road No. 206 between Koszalin and Polanów.

Koszalin is situated between the coastal Jamno Lake (2.2 ha) and the Lubiatowsk-

mire shapely pines with yellow strips on their perimeters by the tracks. The marsh forests by the outlet stretch of the Unieść River and by the Lubiatowskie Lake constitute places that are unavailable to tourists, yet these are valuable habitats of many species



*Jamno Lake*

ie Lake (265.1 ha), which is typical for bottom moraine, in the basin of small rivers of the Baltic Sea sub-basin, Dzierżęcinka and Unieść that flow into the Jamno Lake, and the Czarna River that flows into the Radew River.

### Forests

Forest areas, out of which the Chełmska Mountain complex is of the greatest significance for tourism with a characteristic complex of mesotrophic Pomeranian beech interlaced with pine forest, constitute almost 40% of the area of Koszalin.

Those walkers who wander along the blue route of the Kidnapped Prince and the yellow Tatra Loop can ad-

of plants and aquatic-swamp and predatory birds.

### Parks

7 parks with the total area of over 39 ha were established in the town. They were established as early as in 19<sup>th</sup>, and the Park of Pomeranian Princes is currently entered in the register of monuments; it is divided by the street Zwycięstwa into parts A and B. Owing to its situation in the town centre and close to the local monuments, it is visited by residents and tourists in large numbers. The beauty of the park is emphasized by 124 species and varieties of trees and shrubs, including as many as 16 items recognized as nature monuments, and also the Dzi-



*Park of Pomeranian Princes*

erzęcinka River framed with paths and a pond with the Island of Swans. The Dendrologic Park with an area of 8.5 ha, which extends along the Dzierżęcinka River north of the town centre, is the largest facility in the town; the Park by the Amphitheatre and the Park of Tadeusz Kościuszko are almost as grand; several nature monuments can also be admired here. The Accessible Park of Władysław Turowski was formed at the foot of the Chełmska Mountain upon an initiative of the local communities. The currently revitalized smallest Rose Park, which was established 100 years ago in the form of a rosarium, pos-

sesses a completely different character. Two new parks are to be established in the European Union and Rokosowo housing estates.

## Nature monuments

The register of monumental trees and tree groups that grow in the urban area includes 59 items. The three hundred year old sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) known as the famous "Tree of Witches" was considered to be the oldest tree until recently. The Caucasian Walnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) (the playground at the street of Moniuszki,) with a perimeter of as many as 450 cm, merits special attention. Two pedunculate oaks that grow on the slope by the stairs leading to the Amphitheatre crown and on in the corner of Plac Zwycięstwa look the most beautiful. Both of them have the perimeters of 470 cm and the height exceeding 40 m. The common ash growing by the monument of Norwid, the pedunculate oak in the park by the Library and the common beach match them in height. However, it is the sycamore maple that has the largest pe-





rimeter of as many as 514cm in the diameter at breast height; the next is the common beech (495 cm) growing in Rokosowo by the street of Wopistów. Ancient exotic trees such as cucumber tree, trioecious phellodendron, catalpa bignoides and maidenhair tree are also nature monuments; all of these are to be found in the Park of Pomeranian Princes.

### Protected areas

At the foot of the north slopes of the Chełmska Mountain, right by National Road No. 6, the "Bielica" inanimate soil type nature reserve of almost 1.3 ha is situated. Typically formed humus on glacial sandy deposits overgrown with fresh forest is the subject of protection there. The fauna birds reserve: "The Lubiatowskie Lake of Professor Wojciech Górski" administratively divided between the Kosza-

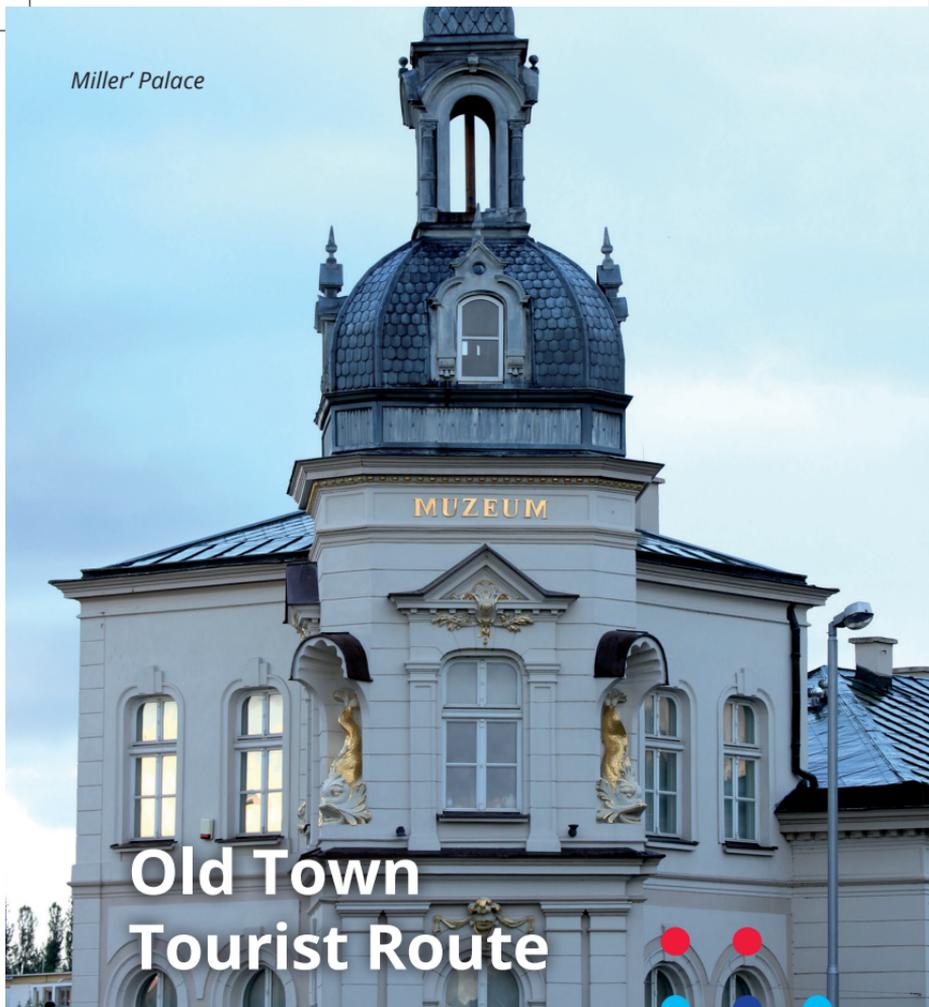


*European beech - nature monument in the Park of Pomeranian Princes*

lin and Manowo Communes takes up a significantly larger area: 370 ha. The panorama of this water body can be admired from the vantage point on the route of tourist trails between the localities of Lubiatowo, Manowo and Wyszehórz. The newest housing estate in Koszalin: Jamno-Łabusz is situated within the area of "The Koszaliński Coastal Belt" protected landscape with the offshore landscapes that are typical for coastal lowlands and lakes. "The Hornbeam Ravines" natural and landscape complex, where among the trees and bushes of blackthorn, the following protected plants: epipactis helleborine, sweet woodruff and lily of the valley flower especially beautifully in spring, was formed in the Tadeusz Kotarbiński housing estate.



*Marina by the Jamno Lake*



# Old Town Tourist Route

## 1. Medieval defensive walls

With a perimeter of 1600 m, strengthened with 46 look-outs and 3 gates, they formed a closed ring.

The thickness of the wall at the base was 1.30 m and its height reached 7 m. The primary fortification system of Koźmin built after the foundation of the town consisted of a ring of earth walls with

a wooden palisade surrounded by a moat and ponds. This system of reinforcements re-



Mill stones in medieval defensive walls



mained until the year 1291. The new fortifications were built from bricks and stones. Until the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup>, the walls were preserved in their original condition.

It was only after the great fire of the town in 1718 that they were gradually reduced (until the year 1731) to the height of 3 m. The material obtained was used in the reconstruction of town. In 19<sup>th</sup>, the town gates were demolished and houses were built onto the larger fragments of the walls. Owing to this, parts of the walls have been preserved until this day, including the longest section of ca. 60 m between the streets of Mickiewiczza and Młyńska and the highest piece reaching 6 m by the street of Marii Ludwiki.

## 2. Miller's Palace and Mill from 19<sup>th</sup>

The foundation charter of Koszalin from the year 1266 includes a reference to the right to build the first water mill. This mill remained there until the great fire in 1601. This facility had been extended and modernized on numerous occasions until 19<sup>th</sup>. In the years of 1838-1842, a new mill was built. This was equipped with American technical devices and a water turbine (1878). In the years of 1890-1897, the Miller's Palace, which served for administrative purposes for cereal plants after the Second World War, was built onto



*Wooden Jamno clogs*

the mill. After renovation and adaptation to exhibition purposes, the buildings have been housing the Museum in Koszalin since 1991.

## 3. Jamno Huts

On the premises of the Museum, we can also see the Jamno Huts exhibition that consists of a fisherman's farmstead dated from 1869 (transferred from Dąbki near Darłowo), a barn with an exhibition showing a Pomeranian forge and a shoemaker's workshop.

A reconstructed Jamno Farmstead consisting of a peasant hut, a barn and a gate building and presenting the unique Jamno culture will be made



*Open-air museum of Jamno culture*



available to visitors in the Jamno housing estate starting from 2019.

### 4. Building from early 19<sup>th</sup>

The building was erected on the grounds occupied by the convent of Cistercian sisters in the Middle Ages. In 1568, Prince Jan Fryderyk, the bishop of Kamień Pomorski, started building a castle in the place of the demolished convent. The castle was burnt down in the great fire in 1718, and it was never rebuilt. The present building was erected in the years of 1820-1825, and now it houses the regional court and the public prosecutor's office.

### 5. Castle church from 13/14<sup>th</sup>

At present, it houses the Orthodox Church. The building was erected ca. in the year 1300 as a church of the convent of Cistercian sisters, which func-



Castle church

tioned from 1278 to 1550s. It was left by the nuns, destroyed, and it was rebuilt by Prince Franciszek I in the years of 1602-1609 as a castle church. Considerably damaged during the fire of the town in 1718, it underwent a major overhaul in the years of 1818-1819 and it received new furnishings (organs: 1863). In 1953, the building was handed over to the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox



Executioner's House

Church and it now serves religious purposes.

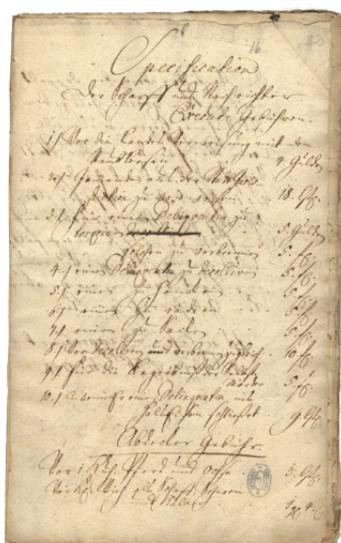
### 6. Executioner's House

This Gothic house from 15<sup>th</sup> currently houses the "Dialog" Association of Proposition Theatre (since 1964). In the mediaeval Koszalin, the executioner's position functioned starting from 1464. Executions were performed on the so-called Mountain of Hangmen (an extension of the street Dąbrowskiego) and in the town square. The last time that the executioner fulfilled his duty towards the town was





*Fountain in the park of Pomeranian Princes: a photo from the archive of the Municipality Office in Koszalin*



*Executioner's price list: collections of the National Archives in Koszalin*

in 1893, but he lived in the house until 1930s.

## 7. Historic Park of Pomeranian Princes

The oldest part of the park: the so-called Old Promenade came into being in 1817 at the foot of the defensive walls. The works connected with marking out of alleys, a construction of the fountain, rebuilding of the pond and a regulation

of the river continued until 1838. In the years of 1933-1934, the pond was renewed and an island for swans was established. The most interesting specimens in the park include the following: a sycamore maple (the so-called Tree of Witches), that is 300 years old, a cucumber tree (one and only one in Koszalin), a phellodendron, a swamp cypress and a maidenhair tree. It is worth taking a walk in the alley of London planes.

## 8. Amphitheatre of Ignacy Jan Paderewski

It was built in 1973 upon an initiative of the provincial authorities and the participants of the World Festival of Polonia Choirs. The roofing, according to the design by Professor Engineer J. Filipkowski from the Higher Engineering School (now: the Koszalin University of Technology), was built in 1975 on the occasion of the Central Harvest Ceremony which took place in Koszalin.



## 9. Building of the Koszalin Public Library

The facility was put into service in 1973. Right next to the building, there is the Alley of Oaks which was established on the occasion of the celebrations of 740th anniversary of Koszalin to honour the post-war residents and those awarded for merits for the Town of Koszalin.

## 10. Building erected in 1871

At present, it houses the Centre of Culture 105. In this building, there used to be a concert and theatre hall up to the end of the Second World War. In the years of 1947-1949, it was the seat of the Touring Theatre and then the Municipal Theatre, and the Provincial Culture Centre.

## 11. Neo-Gothic building of the Main Post Office

It was erected in 1884 as the seat of the Central Directorate



Main Post Office

of the Postal Service and a Post Office in the place of two buildings that had been hired since 1858. During this time, a carriage house was built in the post courtyard. In the years



Reliefs on the building of Administrative District





1906-1908, the eastern wing was built on. The extension of the post office was connected with the transport development of the region. In Koszalin, as early as in 1803, there was a station of post riders; it functioned until 1911. The Telegraph Construction Office was also located in the building.

## 12. Regency Building

The facility was built in 1890s to house the authorities of the Prussian administrative district (this was a Prussian administration unit, an equivalent of the present province). The building was erected in an eclectic style with Secession elements. The subsequent presidents of the Koszalin administrative district worked here until the year 1939, when the seat of this office was moved to a newly erected building. After the Second World War, the facility, including the complex of the adjacent administrative buildings, was handed over to become the provincial militia headquarters; it currently houses the Municipal Police Headquarters.

## 13. Neo-Gothic building of a clinic

It was erected in the years of 1895-1896 for the needs of the municipal hospital, and in the period of 1914-1945 it was used as the Municipal House by various municipal institutions, including the Municipal Construction and Housing

Office, the Board of Lands, the Municipal Museum (1914-1929), the Koszalin Public Library and the Municipal Sick Fund. After the Second World War, in the years of 1945-1950, the building was managed by the municipal authorities and, starting from 1950, it has been used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration as the Health Care Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs



*Saint Gertrude Chapel*

and Administration. A new building of the hospital-clinic was built on in 1987.

## 14. Saint Gertrude Chapel

Erected in 1383 outside of the city walls, it initially performed the function of a hospital chapel and then a cemetery chapel. In 1735, it was converted to become a warehouse of ammunition for the local garrison (the roof was changed, the window openings were walled up,



the tower was pulled down). At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup>, religious functions were restored to the chapel and it was restored to its original appearance. After the Second World War, it performed warehouse functions; the Small Stage of the Baltic Dramatic Theatre was also located here. In 1999, the chapel was handed over to an Evan-

### 16. Neo-Gothic building of the National Archives

It was erected in the early 1880s as a garrison hospital, and it remained under a military administration up to the end of the First World War. It housed the Tax Office starting from 1925. In the years of 1945-



*Saint Joseph Church*

gelical-Augsburg Parish and, it again serves religious purposes.

### 15. Edifice of the Baltic Dramatic Theatre

It was erected in 1906 as a parish building of a Lutheran religious community and, in 1950s, it was rebuilt and handed over to the theatre. It has been housing the Baltic Dramatic Theatre since 1958.

1957, the District and Municipal Hospital was situated here, while in the years of 1958-1970, a State Nursing School functioned here. In the subsequent years, the facility was jointly used by several institutions including the Communal Construction Design Office, the Provincial Dental Clinic, the Neurological Clinic and the National Archives. The building has been housing the National Archives in Koszalin since 1988.





## 17. Edifice of the First Secondary School of Stanisław Dubois

It was built in the years of 1910-1912 for the needs of the Municipal Female Secondary School of Princess Bismarck. In 1944, a hospital for German soldiers functioned in the building and, starting from 1945, a hospital for Soviet soldiers. In 1947, the building was handed over to the Junior High School and the Secondary School in Koszalin. From this time on, it has incessantly performed educational functions – it currently houses the First Secondary School of Stanisław Dubois.

## 18. Building from late 19<sup>th</sup>

It was built in 1870s by the Hilderbrant family. In the years of 1905-1919, Doctor Frederick Hildebrand, a Koszalin resident and a well-known botanist, a university

professor and the director of botanical gardens in Freiburg, lived here. In the period of 1921-1930, the building was the property of the Landowning Savings and Loan Association and then, until 1939, it housed the Bank of the Property of Lands and Houses and the Association of the Owners of Lands and Houses in the Town and the District of Koszalin. During the Second World War, the building was the property of the People's Bank. After the War, it continued to be the seat of different banks for many years.

## 19. Neo-Gothic Church of Saint Joseph

It was built in 1869 for the members of the Catholic parish established in 1857. Polish people who lived there on permanent basis and those seasonally working in the vicinity of Koszalin gathered here until the year 1939. The church was erected on a rectangular plan



*Building of the First Secondary School*



with a small presbytery closed on three sides. Inside, there are antique neo-Gothic furnishings including 14 images of the Way of the Cross dated from 1886. Neo-Gothic stained glass has been preserved in the presbytery. Up to the end of the Second World War, this was the only one Catholic church in Koszalin.

### 20. Gothic tenement house from 14<sup>th</sup>

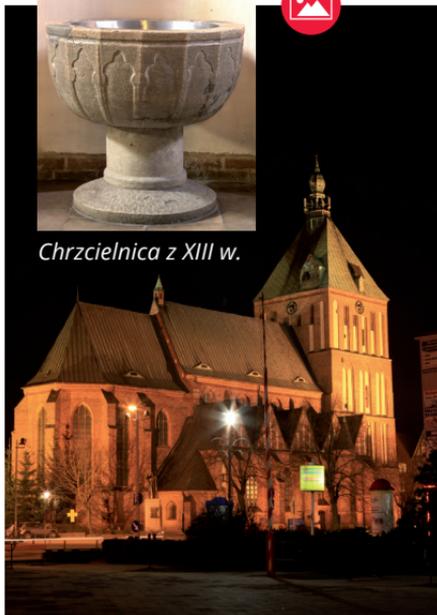
This tenement house situated by the cathedral is linked with the medieval nature of the building development in Koszalin. The preserved fragments of the front elevation and the Gothic lancet portal testify of the origins of the building. In 18<sup>th</sup>, it was rebuilt. In 1945, it was partly devastated. In the years of 1958-1959,



Tenement house from 14<sup>th</sup>



Chrzcielnica z XIII w.



Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of BVM

it was rebuilt. It is currently a residential building.

### 21. Gothic cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the BVM from 14<sup>th</sup>

It is the oldest monument of the town erected in the years of 1300-1333. It represents the type of the most common building structure in Pomerania: a basilica with an elongated presbytery closed on three sides and with the interior radially vaulted and a square massive tower. In the main altar, there are 16 statues of a Gothic pentaptych dated from 1512. Apart from this, a crucifix from the late 14<sup>th</sup> can be seen in the presbytery on a rood beam. The stained glass was installed in the years of 1914-1915. The church pos-





*Emblem of Koszalin  
placed on the Town  
Hall building*

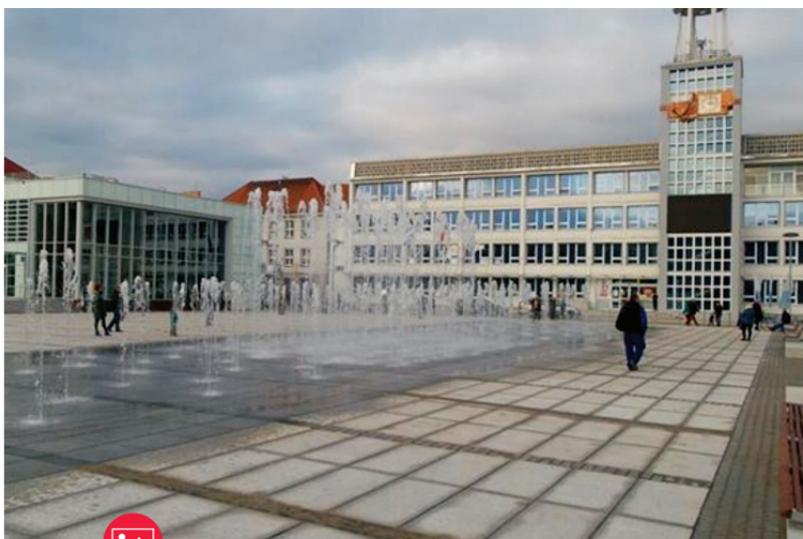
sesses organs with Baroque sounding dated from 1899. The baptistery placed in the church-porch under the tower dated from 13<sup>th</sup> is the oldest monument. The gravestones from the early 17<sup>th</sup> hang on the walls of the church-porch.

## 22. Town Hall

This seat of municipal authorities was erected in the years of 1960-1962. It is the sixth town hall in the history of the town.

## 23. Tenement house from 16<sup>th</sup>

Its oldest elements are found in the side walls and these are lancet blends from 16<sup>th</sup>. The house was destroyed during the great fire of the town in 1718, but later it was rebuilt. It was used as a residential building until 1945. After its destruction in 1945, it was rebuilt. In the years of 1969-1972, a renovation of the house was carried out includ-



*Town Hall*



ing an adaptation of the interior to the exhibitions of the Regional Museum. It has been functioning as the Weddings Palace since 1982.

### 24. Fire Service Building

It was erected in 1928 with its characteristic high tower situated from the west side, which originally served as a wall for high-altitude drills. Formerly, the front elevation and the drill ground were situated on the western side: after the Second World War, the main square was placed on the eastern side of the building by the street of Kazimierza Wielkiego. The previous fire service building existed immediately next to it, and it was built from so-called timber framing. The location of the fire service is related to the place of the explosion of the town's great fire in 1718,



*House from 16th: Weddings Palace*

when the majority of the building development was burnt down. At present, the building continues to perform its primary function.

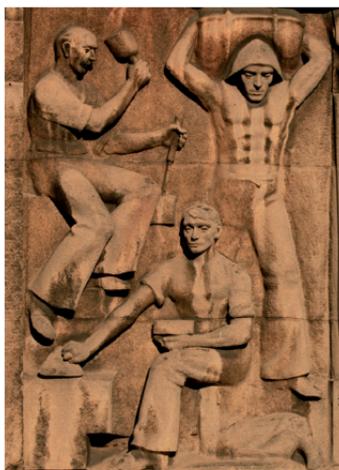
### 25. Undergrounds of the old brewery (the street of Kazimierza Wielkiego)

They constitute a part of the former E. Ascher's brewery dated from 1846 that functioned until 1910. It was situated on the square between the street of Zwycięstwa and the fire service building.



*Fire Service building*





*Relief on the building of the former branch of the National Bank of Poland*

## 26. Building of the former department of the National Bank of Poland

It was built in the years of 1936-1938 according to the design by Professor Gregor Rosenbauer; it is an example of modernistic architecture.

## 27. Buildings of the Koszalin brewery

This brewery was established in 1873 as a partnership of land-owning capital and its seat was rebuilt on several occasions.

## 28. Gothic church in the Jamno housing estate

It also is worth visiting the Gothic church of Our Lady of the Rosary in the Jamno housing estate. The temple obtained its present appearance during the Baroque reconstruction in



*Koszalin Brewery*

1737 and, in this style, it was rebuilt in 1927 after a fire. The peripheral walls, the tower structure and the corner two-faulted recessed buttresses have been preserved from the Gothic times. The onion-shaped helmet of the tower and the furnishings of the interior date from 18<sup>th</sup>: the wooden main altar with a rich polychrome and the folk figures of the apostles: Saint Peter and Paul, the pulpit (1750) and the baptistery (1683) are in the Baroque style. i chrzcielnica (1683).



*Church in the Jamno housing estate*

The Baltic Drama Theatre  
of Juliusz Słowacki

# TEATR

## Culture

### 1. Cultural events

#### Street of Tastes

This event is a perfect occasion to present gastronomic delicacies not only from Koszalin but also from the Polish cuisine and from other European countries. The event takes place in the open air, and it attracts many enthusiasts of food. The "Street of Tastes" is an event that is held every two years, with the next event is scheduled to take place in 2019.



"Street of Tastes"

#### Jamno Fair

Its beginnings date back to 1970s, when stalls were installed in the present street of Dworcowa to follow medi-

eval buyers. In 2004, the Ethnographic Department of the Museum in Koszalin took over the organization of the fair. The performances of folkloristic bands accompany the presentation of the creations of culture, folk art and handicraft, and the delicacies of the Old Polish cuisine are served in the Jamno Inn.

## Days of Koszalin

The cycle of events which refer to the anniversary of Koszalin obtaining town rights: 23 May, and they are celebrated at the weekend that follows this date. The town festivity that takes several days is organized in such a way so that diversified forms of entertainment including con-



*International Organ Festival*

## International Organ Festival

This is the oldest local event as it was initiated in 1966 with a concert in the Koszalin Cathedral which was performed on antique organs from 1899. This has been an international event with performers from many states since 1972. Music pieces interpreted by top Polish and European organists can be heard in the summer season. The varied programme also includes performances by choirs, symphonic orchestras and musical ensembles frequently with accompanying soloists. The Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra of Stanisław Moniuszko is the organizer of the Festival.



*Days of Koszalin*

certs, competitions, exhibitions or outdoor events are provided to the residents. Three years ago, the Town of Koszalin celebrated the 750<sup>th</sup> anniversary of having been awarded the town privileges.

## Cabaret Festival

This cabaret event always takes place on the Amphitheatre stage on the last Saturday



*Cabaret Festival*

top cabaret artists from all over Poland arrive to Koszalin to perform. The following slogan: “A minute of laughter adds one day to your life” is the motto, while the final satirical song, always keeping up with the times, is the punch line. Broadcasts of this unusual show have record viewing figures.

## “The Young and Film” Koszalin Festival of Film Debuts

During the first international festival of debuts of “Young People on the Screen” in 1973, 14 Polish films and 7 Eu-



*“The Young and Film” Festival*

in July. Upon the invitation of the local Koń Polski cabaret,



*European “Integration You and Me” Festival*

ropean films were presented to the audience. Krzysztof Zanussi, the creator of the illumination, gained “Wielki Jantar” Grand Prix. In the subsequent years, it is among others Krzysztof Kieślowski, Agnieszka Holland, Filip Bajon and Barbara Sass who were the laureates. Discussions with the creators constitute an important part of the assessment of debuts both by

professionals and amateurs. Honesty for honesty. Discovery of film arts about youths, for youths and by youth is the mission of this June festival.

## **“Integration You and Me” European Film Festival**

Even though the fundamental idea changes every year, the need of an integration of disabled people with society through the presentation of films on the problems and lives of disabled people always remains an up-to-date and novel issue. A number of accompanying initiatives, such as concerts, meetings, exhibitions or publications are connected with the Festival. “Without Barriers” discussions, during which serious and controversial topics related to disability are raised, constitute an important element of the event.

## **Hanza Jazz Festival**

The name of this event emphasizes the membership of Koszalin in an association of port towns in the Middle Ages. The October Festival is addressed first of all to young musicians and jazz fans from over Poland. It covers not only concerts but also music workshops to which such jazz fames as Krystyna Prońko, Jan Ptaszyn Wróblewski or Adam Wendt are invited as lecturers.



*Hanza Jazz Festival*

## **“m-teatr” Koszalin Confrontations**

The creation of conditions to present theatre performances by young generation producers is the idea of the “m-teatr” Koszalin Confrontations of Youths Festival. The Baltic Dramatic Theatre makes attempts to address the requirements of a regular spectator while not being indifferent to the creativity of young generation directors.

## **International Festival of Ensemble Accordion Music**

The Festival has been organized since 2001. The main goal of the event is popularize the accordion as an ensemble instrument, and it is a perfect place to exchange experiences and the repertoire. The programme of the Festival covers chamber concerts by the participants, concerts by professional bands and the joint gala concert.



*International Festival of Ensemble  
Accordion Music*

## “Reflektor” National Festival of Stage Song

The Festival aims at the popularization of the stage song with theatrical tint among young people. It is enriched by using props, gestures, emotional states to present one's own or somebody else's

experiences by acting. The concert is connected with a recital by a stage song star.

## 2. Museums<sup>••</sup> and exhibitions Museum<sup>••</sup> in Koszalin

This is where permanent exhibitions can be seen: a historical exhibition of “Koszalin from the Middle Ages to Contemporary Times”, an interior design exhibition of “Old Art and Craft from Baroque to Secession”, a numismatic exhibition “Coins and Medals” and a documentation of “Osieki 1963-1981” Painting Workshops. The antique farmstead from Dąbki contains ethnographical exhibitions entitled “Culture Island. Jamno Village Near Koszalin” and “Shoemaker's Workshop”, and a barn brought from the village of Paproty houses the “Pomer-

*Museum in Koszalin*





*Museum of Book Arts*

anian Forge” exhibition that presents the blacksmith’s workshop and products. In 2008, a half-timbered building was put into use to house an archaeological section.  
(street of Młyńska 37-39)  
tel. 94 343 20 11  
[www.muzeum.koszalin.pl](http://www.muzeum.koszalin.pl)

## Museum of Water

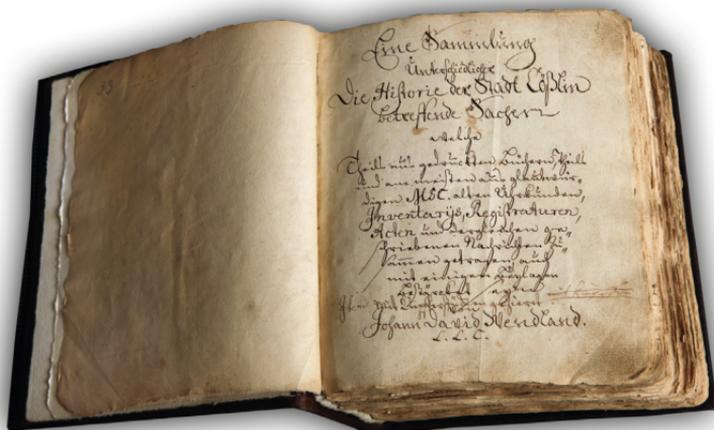
The museum is located in the building of the former filtering installation. The Municipal Water Pipelines and Sewage Company makes the exposition available after a previous notification. In this way, an exhibition of historical documents and devices that would provide the town with water can be seen; the oldest exhibit comes from 18<sup>th</sup>.  
(street of Żwirowa)  
tel. 94 342 66 70  
[www.mwik.koszalin.pl](http://www.mwik.koszalin.pl)

## Museum of Book Arts

It has been functioning since

1997 in the monumental building of the Kurtiak and Ley Publishing House in Koszalin at Szczecińska 1. Present-day artistic books and books-objects as well as many beautiful volumes, old prints and manuscripts that illustrate the history of the book can be viewed there. One may also see by using what methods and what appliance bookbinding covers were made from the Middle Ages to the present days; also, one may find out what materials and tools served this purpose. Visits include a lecture on book arts in a historical perspective specially taking into consideration the evolution of the book form as an artistic object. This is a private museum that is addressed especially to enthusiasts and those who are professionally interested in the book. Visits take place in small groups and they need to be arranged beforehand.

tel. 94 347 49 74  
[www.kurtiak-ley.pl](http://www.kurtiak-ley.pl)



*J. D. Wendland's Chronicle from 18<sup>th</sup>, collections of the National Archives in Koszalin*

## National Archives in Koszalin

The collections consist of 859 sets from the years 1555-2003 with a total number of archival items being over 162 thousand. These include various types of documents, seals, maps and photographs. The most valuable items include the list of fees of the Town Executioner in Koszalin dated 26 February 1743, a prenuptial agreement dated 18 February 1756 and regulations concerning coffee trade, transport and storage issued by Frederick II the Great on 19 June 1778.

(the street of Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 2)

[www.koszalin.ap.gov.pl](http://www.koszalin.ap.gov.pl)

## Museum of Vintage Cars (Mścice, "Verde" Hotel)

Its collection includes among others vehicles from before the Second World War, such

as: Citroën ac4 from 1929, Adler Primus Cabrio from 1932 and Lanchester or Opel Olympia from 1938.

tel. 94 317 08 00

[www.cars.verde.pl](http://www.cars.verde.pl)

## Exhibition of antique radio sets

Visits need to be arranged beforehand with the management. This is where you may see the first detector, lamp and transistor radios, studio equipment and the so-called kolkhoz radios (wireless broadcasting receivers from the early period of the Polish People's Republic), record players and Radiola receivers. (foyer in Radio Koszalin, the street of Piłsudskiego 41)

tel. 94 347 09 62

[www.radio.koszalin.pl](http://www.radio.koszalin.pl)

## Hall of the Traditions of Polish Border Guard Units

You need to arrange your visit with the command of the



Central Border Guard Training Centre of Marshal Józef Piłsudski. This exhibition is related to Polish border guards units and the patron of the Centre. In front of the building, pre-war border poles are exhibited from the Chojnicki Border Guard Inspectorate.

(the street of Piłsudskiego 92)

tel. 94 344 49 00

[www.cos.strazgraniczna.pl](http://www.cos.strazgraniczna.pl)

## Air Defence Museum

The Air Defence Museum in Koszalin is a branch of the Museum of Air Forces in Dęb-

## Astronomical Observatory

As part of community-led participatory budgeting, the Astronomical Observatory in Koszalin was created on 1 September 2016. This is where you may conduct both day and night observations of the sky. As a tourist attraction, the Observatory performs educational and recreational functions.

(the street of Gnieźnieńska 8A),  
tel 570 770 869,

[www.pm.koszalin.pl/  
obserwatorium](http://www.pm.koszalin.pl/obserwatorium)



*Museum of Air Defence*

blin. This institution presents the development of air defence troops from their beginnings to the present times. In front of the museum building, there is an exhibition of artillery, missile and radiolocation equipment. There are many unique exhibits in the collections of the Museum.

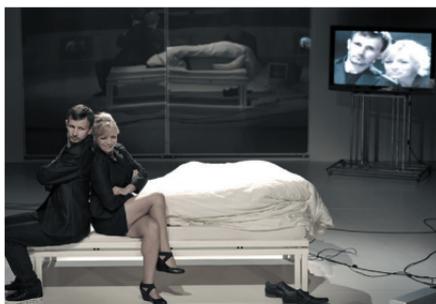
(the street of Wojska  
Polskiego 66)

tel. 732 885 102

<https://opl.muzeumsp.pl/>



*Observatory*



*„Kartoteka” Performance in the Baltic Drama Theatre. A photograph from the archives of the Baltic Drama Theatre*

### 3. Cultural activities

#### Baltic Drama Theatre of Juliusz Słowacki

This was established in 1953, and the first premiere: “Maidens’ Vows” directed by Irena Górńska-Damięcka was held as early as on 16 January 1954 in a hired hall. This Theatre organizes the “m-theatre” Koszalin Youth Confrontations.  
(Plac Teatralny 1)  
tel. 94 342 20 58  
[www.btd.koszalin.pl](http://www.btd.koszalin.pl)

#### Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra of Stanisław Moniuszko

This philharmonic orchestra, which was established in 1956, gives ca. 120 concerts annually, also on international stages. Most of Polish renown conductors have performed with this orchestra. In 2013, the new Philharmonic

Hall was opened with a seating capacity of up to 500 persons. The important events over the recent years include the following works: Tosca by Puccini, Carmen by Bizet and Trubadur by Verdi.

The Philharmonic Orchestra is in charge of the “Family Park of Arts” project with the aim of teaching music to children and the young people.  
(the street of Piastowska 2)  
tel. 94 342 20 22  
[www.filharmoniakoszalinska.pl](http://www.filharmoniakoszalinska.pl)

#### Culture Centre 105

This is the largest initiator of cultural events including those that are jointly created by the town’s residents in all age groups: from chil-



*Concert to celebrate 40 years of the Culture Centre 105*

dren to seniors. In the Centre, there are amateur choirs, theatres, music ensembles, vocal groups and dance groups, all of which are successful in various national competitions. This is where the state-of-the-art “Kryterium” arthouse cinema, the Baltic Arts Gallery and

the Stage Gallery are located. The Centre is also in charge of the local Amphitheatre. (the street of Zwycięstwa 105) tel. 94 347 57 01 [www.ck105.koszalin.pl](http://www.ck105.koszalin.pl)

**“Dialogue”<sup>••</sup>  
Theatre  
of Propositions  
Association**

This is the last rhapsodic stage in Poland. It has a repertoire of poetry presentations, stage song recitals and sung poetry recitals. This Associations organizes the National Koszalin Monodrama Days – “North Arrow” Debuts. (the street of Grodzka 3) tel. 94 342 52 96 [www.teatrdialog.koszalin.pl](http://www.teatrdialog.koszalin.pl)

**“Muza”<sup>••</sup>  
Variété Theatre**

Variete „Muza” is a music theatre. This is where variety shows and colourful musical performances with the participation of musicians, vocalists and dancers are held. “Muza” Variété Theatre also offers popular music, thematic performances, jazz and even classical music. (the street of Morska 9) tel. 607 900 117 [www.teatr-muza.pl](http://www.teatr-muza.pl)



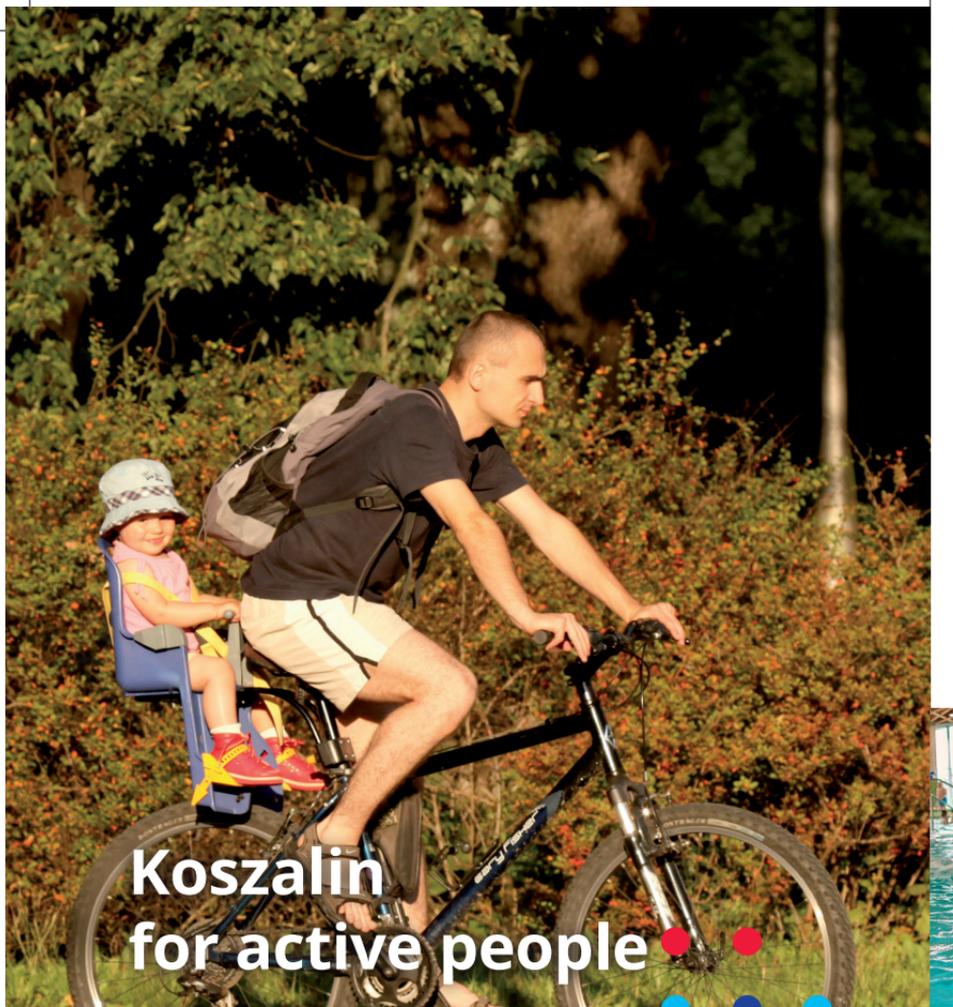
“Muza” Variété Theatre

**Koszalin<sup>••</sup>  
Public Library  
of Joachim Lelewel**

Apart from the book collection in the traditional form, a record library and a video library, you may use the reading room and the conference hall; the regional section can be particularly recommended to sightseers. In the building, there is a cabinet devoted to Władysław Turowski, a composer and the author of the Song of the Koszalin Land, as well as a cabinet devoted to the works of the writer Gracjan Bojar-Fijałkowski. (pl. Polonii 1) tel. 94 348 15 40 [www.biblioteka.koszalin.pl](http://www.biblioteka.koszalin.pl)



Koszalin  
Philharmonic Hall



## Koszalin for active people

The natural values of Koszalin: including the proximity of the Baltic Sea and the forest grounds around the Chełmska Mountain as well as well-developed sports and recreation facilities all offer favourable conditions for active leisure pursuits. Non-presence of large industries coupled with the eco-friendly development strategy of the town and its surroundings guarantees impeccable purity of the local natural environment. It is even in the centre of Koszalin where we may live through

unforgettable moments of repose from city rush: in the shade of park greenery.

The largest numbers of people use longer relaxation walking along the forest paths in the massif of the Chełmska Mountain. This is where you may practice Nordic walking, participate in orienteering races or take up mountain biking or cyclo-cross.

The Ropes Course occupies a part of the Chełmska Mountain forest by the street of Rolna. Trees with galleries installed on them are connected



by rope bridges, footbridges and swinging logs. However, the greatest attraction that offers unforgettable sensations is a zip-line, where you descend from the height of 16m. Young children aged from 4 to 7 may also use the course on a route that has been prepared especially for them. The "Water Park Koszalin" is situated at the foot of the Chełmska Mountain, one of the largest and most modern ones in Pomerania. This Park

tracks has substantially extended its offer both for drivers and competitors and for viewers. The "Motopark" Motor Sports Centre offers driving technique improvement courses or drives with a stunt driver. Apart from it, this is where unusually spectacular shows of extreme sports are organized: drift, supermoto or stunt.

In 1953, in the fields near the locality of Zegrze Pomorskie, 23km from Koszalin, a military airport was built, which was made available in the years of 1965-1991 to "LOT" Polish Airlines that operated a connection from Koszalin to Warsaw. The Koszalin Flying Club is in charge of this airport; it also offers flying courses, gliding courses and parachuting courses.



*Water Park Koszalin*

has a lot on offer: a complex of recreational swimming pools, a sports pool, a SPA area and many other water attractions. One of the ten Polish go-kart

Koszalin has had its sailing traditions for over 50 years now. However, due to the fact that it does not possess its own seaport, the subsequent

*Water Park Koszalin*





flagship yachts started their voyages from the home port in Kołobrzeg. Until this day, "Wojewoda Koszaliński" ["Koszaliński Governor] has been the largest yacht ever, which made its maiden voyage to New York in 1976, and it sailed by the Cape Horn in 1982.

Owing to clean water in the Dzierżęcinka River, a floating fountain, a sandy beach, a water sports equipment rental, a wake-park, a playground and many other attractions, the "Water Valley" reservoir is a perfect place for leisure pursuits and recreations as well as plein air events both for the residents and tourists who come to visit Koszalin. A mini golf course was opened by the "Water Valley" in 2018.

The Sports and Entertainment Arena in Koszalin is the largest and the most modern facility of this type in Middle Pomerania. This is where various sporting events, concerts, conferences, trade fairs or exhibitions are held. This is where the local top-league

*"Water Valley"*



teams play: basketball players from AZS Koszalin [Koszalin Academic Sports Association] or women's handball players from AZS Politechnika Koszalińska [the Koszalin University of Technology's Academic Sports Association].

Those who love sophisticated acrobatics on roller skates and skateboards may use free of charge the skatepark situ-





ated at Fałata 34, just next to the "Gwardia" Hall. Apart from this, there is a hall for combat sports in the sports facilities complex, where you may watch judo competitors who continue the traditions of the local Olympians, including the bronze medallist from Montreal: Marian Tałaj. It is not only in inclement

and the athletics stadium ZOS [the Bałtyk Sports Facilities Board] in Koszalin at Andersa 16. ZOS Bałtyk Koszalin also possesses a tartan running track; football matches can be played there.

In 2018, the Robin Hood Park was created (the street of Raclawicka 17). This is a newly arranged recreational

park, which was inspired by the current interest in the Middle Ages and the shows of knightly arts. Archery competitions and open air presentations of the Koszalin Knightly Company are organized here. There is



*Photograph from the archives of the Koszalin Municipality Office in Koszalin*

weather that it is worth to visit the Adria Squash Koszalin Club at Grunwaldzka 8-10. In what used to be a cinema, three perfect quality indoor squash courts were created. The Club may teach you how to play the game, and it offers activities that are adapted to all age groups: starting from the youngest ones, who are invited to come with their parents.

You may skate in winter in the roofed "Alaska" ice rink at Fałata 34. This rink sized 20 x 30m may also be used for hockey.

The town has two sports stadiums: the football stadium of Stanisław Figas (Gwardia Koszalin Sports Club) at Fałata 34

a playground in the park.



"Water Valley" - Wakeboarding





## On the tourist route

### Hikes in the Chełmska Mountain forest

The marked hiking trails in the Chełmska Mountain area can be divided into two categories: walking trails: up to ca. 12 km, which can be covered in several hours, and regional trails: from 40 to 50 km. In 2018, four recreational routes were formed and marked (blue, light green, orange and pink) with varying degrees of difficulty.

### Walking trails

#### 1. The Blue Abducted Prince

**Trail:** Koszalin, the street of Gdańska – the Covenant Shrine on the Chełmska Mountain – Sianów (the former match factory) of 12.6 km. The name of the trail commemorates the legendary abduction of Prince Bogusław X the Great by Koszalin townspeople in 1475.

#### 2. The Yellow Tatra Loop

**Trail:** Koszalin, the street of Gdańska – the Covenant Shrine on the Chełmska Mountain of 11.8 km. This route goes through the steepest



forested slopes of the Chełmska Mountain massif and hills: Góra Piaskowa [the Sand Hill], Góra Kamienna [the Stony Hill] and Góra Gołąbek [the Dove Hill]. This trail bears a striking resemblance to the Over the Forested Hills Path in the Tatra Mountains.

### 3. The Green Boundary

**Stones Trail:** Koszalin - Dzierżęcino – Bonin of 12 km. Three stones found on the trail mark the medieval boundary between urban estates and the property of the Cistercian Sisters Monastery; two of these come with crosses forged in them and the sign of Koszalin (the reversed Z letter).

## Regional trails

### 1. Black Trail of Pope John

**Paul II:** the Covenant Shrine on the Chełmska Mountain in Koszalin (which was consecrated by the Holy Father on

1 June 1991) – the Shrine of the Mother of God the Heavenly Gate on the Holy Polanowska Mountain (in the cornerstone laying ceremony in this Franciscan hermitage a cornerstone was used consecrated by the Holy Father during the Pope's visit to Pelplin). This trail of 47.1 km in length coincides with the planned pilgrimage route of the Holy Pomeranian Mountains.

### 2. Red Trail of Józef Chrzęszczyński:

Koszalin, The Covenant Shrine – Tychowo; 50.2km long. On the route, you will find the largest glacial erratic rock known as "Tryglaw", the "Heron's Mountain" educational path as well as "Bogusław" and "Józef" monumental oaks. This trail commemorates the first tourist guide in Koszalin and a president of the local branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society.

## Cross the Jamno Lake with the "Koszałek" boat

In the summer season, the



"Koszałek"



Koszalin Narrow Gauge Railway



“Koszałek” boat offers a very attractive form of accessing the Baltic beaches situated on the Jamneńska Spit from Koszalin. This is connected with bus service no. 6, which may be used to reach the harbour in the Jamno Housing Estate from the railway station in Koszalin. The boat covers the route of the Jamno Housing Estate – the Jamneński Canal – Mielno. This flat bottomed vessel was built in the river shipyard in Płock, Poland. It has a seating capacity of 67 passengers, and it accepts bikes and wheelchairs. The trip takes 20 minutes; this is exactly the same as the time required for you to reach the destination by car in the conditions of the low levels of congestion on the road.

## Narrow Gauge Trail

The Association of the Koszalin Narrow Gauge Railway organizes trips with an antique train on the following route: Koszalin Narrow Gauge Railway Station – Manowo, which can be connected with sight-seeing trips on the “Heron’s Mountain” educational path in Manowo.

## Cycle routes in Koszalin

In Koszalin, there are ca. 80km of cycle paths. The town authorities are still planning to extend the cycling infrastructure by developing the network of cycle paths and limiting barriers encountered by cyclists.

You may access the beach in Mielno through an as-





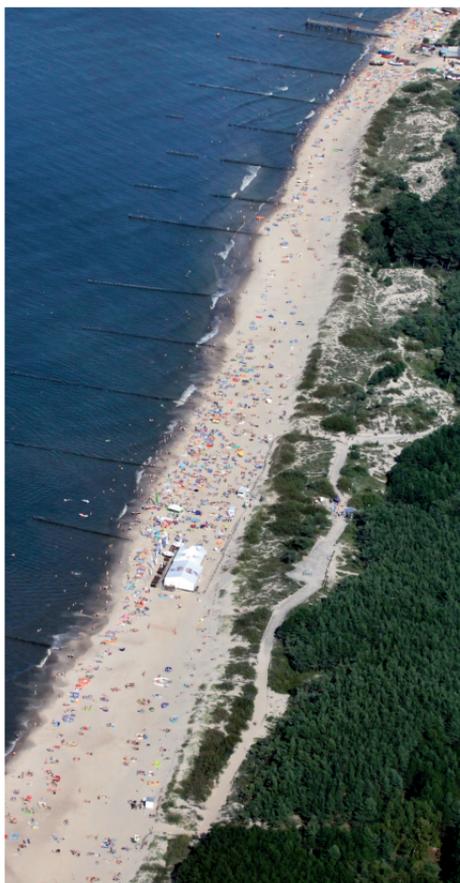
phalt cycle path of 12km that runs along Road No. 11 and Road No. 165 along what used to be tramway tracks in the past. (The first rail service known as “the Little Train” was opened as early as in 1905, and it was replaced in 1913 with a tram known as “the Beach Train”, which would run as far as to Unieście).

## Cycle routes round Koszalin

Over the past years, a dense network has been created around Koszalin of marked cycle trails, intended to facilitate access to the local sightseeing values during cycling escapades. These trails include the following among others:

### 1. Green Trail of Goths.

**Route:** Lubiатовo – Wyszebórz – Wyszewo – Mostowo – “Stone Circles” Reserve – 18 km. This is one of the oldest cycle routes, which was formed as early as during late 1980 s. You may also use it to reach megalithic tombs near Mostowo.



*Beach in Mielno*

### 2. Yellow Trail of Fish Griffin.

**Route:** Koszalin (at the foot of the Chełmska Mountain) – Kłos – Węgorzewo – Policko – Dzierżęcino – 23.7 km. It is suitable for trips east of Koszalin, including Sianów, Węgorzewo Koszalińskie and Policko.

### 3. Black Tychowski Trail.

**Route:** Koszalin – Niekłonicze – Jarzyce – Świeszyno – Rosnowo – Tyczewo – Tychowo – 41 km. This trail offers the shortest way along





asphalt roads to "Wiciokrzew" ["Honeysuckle"] Botanic Garden in Włoki.

## "Bike the Baltic" Cycle Route

This is the name of an international cycle route which, also through ferry crossings, goes through Scania, Bornholm and the Koszalińskie Coast. The route from the marina in Kołobrzeg to Mielno coincides with the "Velo Baltica" route; from here, it reaches Koszalin via a cycle path (this includes the variant of crossing the Jamno Lake on the boat). The route forms an access loop to the "Stone Circles" Archaeological Reserve in Grzybnica (it is also possible to cycle along the southern bank of the Jamno Lake: an alternative course of the "Velo Baltica" route).

## Tours round Koszalin

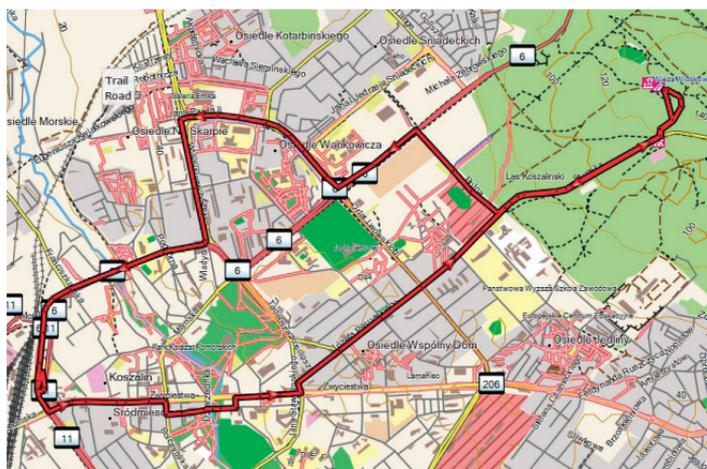
**Route I.** Old Town Tourist Route: see p. 18

**Route II.** Koszalin – Jamno Housing Estate – Koszalin

**Points of interest:** Jamno Huts, Gothic church of Our Lady of the Rosary in Jamno, ferry crossing through the Jamno lake with the "Koszałek" boat, stroll by the shore of the Baltic Sea.

**Route III.** Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of BVM – Town Hall – 1st Secondary School of Dubois – Edifice of former Regency – Main Post Office Building – Monument of Bishop Ignacy Jeż – the street of Piłsudskiego – Chełmska Mountain – Koszalin Water Park – Sports and Entertainment Arena – the street of Władysława IV – Railway Station.

**Points of interest:** Monuments that are situated on the Old Town Tourist Route, the Chełmska Mountain, Koszalin Water Park, Ropes Course, Sports and Entertainment Arena.



Course of Route III in Koszalin