

## History and Monuments



**1 Miller's Palace and the mill from the 19th century**  
 Currently, it is the seat of the Museum in Koszalin. The earliest information about the right to build the first mill can be found in Koszalin city incorporation charter of 1266. The mill existed until year 1601, when it was seriously damaged during the fire. Later, it was rebuilt and redeveloped many times. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Miller's Palace was added to the mill, which after World War II was the administrative building of Grain Plant.  
[www.muzeum.koszalin.pl](http://www.muzeum.koszalin.pl)



**2 Jamno Culture Open-air Museum**  
 Next to the Miller's Palace there is a historic fishing pen from 1869, moved from Dąbki near Darłowo. Monuments of Jamno and Pomeranian culture, related to everyday life and work of former inhabitants of suburban villages of Jamno and Łabusz are displayed there. In the open-air museum there is a barn from 1882 with an exhibition devoted to the Pomeranian forge and a shoemaker's workshop.



**3 The Jamno Farmstead**  
 The reconstructed 19th-century Jamno Farmstead, located on the Jamno-Łabusz estate. The farmstead enables you to travel through time and get to know the unique Jamno culture. The open-air museum consists of a complex of buildings: a cottage built on the basis of preserved original plans and using authentic materials and a modern barn in which a ceramic workshop is located. In the Farmstead thematic workshops are conducted, addressed to different age groups.  
[www.zagrodajamno.pl](http://www.zagrodajamno.pl)



**4 Medieval Fortified Walls**  
 Built at the end of the 13th century, they formed a closed ring with a circumference of 1600 m around Koszalin. The thickness of the wall at the base was 1.30 m, and the height was up to 7 m. After the great fire of the city in 1718, the walls were gradually lowered to a height of 3 m. The obtained material was used to reconstruct the city. Currently, the longest section can be seen between Mickiewicza and Młyńska St., and the highest point, reaching 6 m, is located at Marii Ludwiki Street.



**5 Main Post Office**  
 The neo-Gothic building was erected in 1884 as the seat of the General Directorate of Post and Post Office. There was also a coach house in the courtyard of the post office. From 1803, there was a horse post station in Koszalin, which operated until 1911. In the years 1906-1908, the eastern wing was built, which was associated with the transport development of the region. The building of the Post Office also housed the Telegraph Construction Office.



**6 City Hall**  
 The present-day building of the city hall was erected in 1962. It is the sixth seat of municipal authorities in the history of Koszalin. The Old Town Square is a central square marked out during the medieval foundation of the town. In the middle of the Old Town Square from the 13th to the 18th century, subsequent town halls were erected, until the great fire of the city in 1718. From 1720 to 1945, the next seats of the city authorities were built in the southern frontage of the market, near the cathedral. The Old Town Square is currently a place of recreation for residents and tourists.  
[www.koszalin.pl](http://www.koszalin.pl)



**7 Museum of Anti-Aircraft Defence named after Col. Stanisław Paszkiewicz**  
 The museum is a branch of the Air Force Museum in Dęblin. The facility presents the development of air defence forces from the beginning of their formation to modern times. In front of the museum there is an exhibition of artillery, missile and radar equipment. The museum collection includes many unique exhibits of firearms, as well as archives on the activities of air defence forces.  
[www.muzeumsp.pl/muzeum-obrony-przeciwlotniczej](http://www.muzeumsp.pl/muzeum-obrony-przeciwlotniczej)

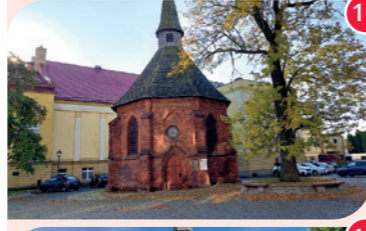
## Sacral Architecture



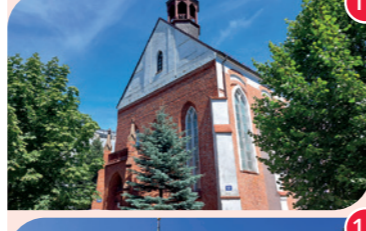
**8 The Cathedral of Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary**  
 One of the oldest monuments of the city, built in the years 1300-1333. It represents the most common type of building in Pomerania – a basilica with an elongated, closed three-sided presbytery, with a star-shaped vaulted interior and a square, massive tower. In the main altar there are 16 figures of a Gothic pentaptych from 1512, in addition, in the presbytery on a rainbow beam – there's a crucifix from the end of the 14th century and stained glass windows created in the years 1914-1915. The church is equipped with baroque sound organs from 1899. The oldest exhibit in the Cathedral is a baptismal font from the 13th century, placed in a porch under the tower.  
[www.katedrakoszalin.pl](http://www.katedrakoszalin.pl)



**9 The Church of St. Joseph**  
 Built in the neo-Gothic style in 1869 for the faithful of the Catholic parish. Until the end of World War II, it was the only Catholic church in Koszalin. Historic neo-Gothic furnishings, including stained glass windows in the presbytery and fourteen paintings of the Way of the Cross from 1886, have been preserved in the interior.  
[www.katedrakoszalin.pl/historia-kosciol-jozefa](http://www.katedrakoszalin.pl/historia-kosciol-jozefa)



**10 The Chapel of St. Gertrude**  
 Erected in 1383 outside the city walls, it initially served as a hospital chapel and then a cemetery chapel. In 1735, it was changed into the ammunition depot of the local garrison. Religious functions of the chapel were restored at the beginning of the twentieth century, it was renovated and its original appearance was recreated. After World War II, the building functioned as a warehouse, later as a Small Stage of the Baltic Drama Theatre. In 1999, the chapel was donated to the Evangelical-Augsburg parish and it performs sacred functions to this day.



**11 The Orthodox Church of Dormition of the Blessed Mother of God**  
 The church was founded in the 13th century as a Cistercian monastery. In the years 1602-1609 it was rebuilt by Prince Francis I as a castle church. Destroyed during the Great Fire in 1718, it was not until 100 years later that it underwent a major renovation and acquired its present form. In 1953, it was handed over to the Orthodox inhabitants of Koszalin and it still performs sacred functions.  
[www.cerkiewkoszalin.pl](http://www.cerkiewkoszalin.pl)



**12 The Church of Our Lady of the Rosary**  
 The Gothic church on the Jamno estate is one of the oldest and most valuable monuments in Koszalin. In 1278 there was a church in Jamno, which was donated in a foundational document to the Cistercian Monastery in Koszalin. It was extended and rebuilt in 1377 and in the 19th century. It has numerous fragments of Baroque historic furnishings from the 18th century (a pulpit, a baptismal font). Inside the church there is a ceiling with polychromy with Jamno motives. In 2018 a full renewal of the church was carried out with the unveiling of Gothic structures.  
[www.parafiamatkirozyszkalkuty.pl](http://www.parafiamatkirozyszkalkuty.pl)

## Sport and Recreation



**18 Water Park**  
 Water Park is one of the most modern and largest water parks in the region. The facility is located at the foot of Mount Chełmska, surrounded by forest and green areas. In the recreation zone of the Water Park there are six swimming pools, two of which are located outside. The recreation zone offers a lot of attractions, including the 176 m long Anaconda slide. Within the Park you can use the richly equipped sauna area. The complex also includes a gym, spa treatment area and a restaurant.  
[www.aquapark.koszalin.pl](http://www.aquapark.koszalin.pl)



**19 Mt. Chełmska, Observation Tower on Krzyżanka**  
 The Chełmska Mountain massif was shaped by the glacier about 120,000 years ago. The highest peak is Krzyżanka with a height of 136.2 meters above sea level. On the top there is the Shrine of Our Lady Three Times Strange and an observation tower with a height of 31.5 m. Upon reaching the top of the tower, you can see a panorama of the city and its surroundings, stretching to the Baltic Sea. Trails run through Mount Chełmska, including the Blue Trail of the Abducted Prince, the Yellow Trail of the Tatra Loop or the Pomeranian Way of St. James. Numerous walking and cycling trails, educational paths have been marked out here, and recreational glades provide moments of rest. At the foot of the Mountain there is a Rope Park.  
[www.sanktuarium-koszalin.pl](http://www.sanktuarium-koszalin.pl)



**20 Koszalin Narrow-gauge railway**  
 Launched on 1 November 1898 the railway is one of the oldest attractions of Koszalin, which is currently managed by the Koszalin Narrow-gauge Railway Society. It serves the route Koszalin-Manowo and Koszalin-Rosnowo. In Rosnowo you can enjoy the beach, use outdoor gym, a fireplace and a playground for children. The historic Px48-3910 steam locomotive, the so-called Zośka was repaired and started in 2021.  
[www.waskatorowka.koszalin.pl](http://www.waskatorowka.koszalin.pl)

## Culture and Entertainment



**13 Amphitheatre**  
 It was built in 1973. The roof was designed by engineering professor Jan Filipkowski from the Higher School of Engineering in Koszalin (currently Koszalin University of Technology), and it was made in 1975 on the occasion of the Central Harvest Festival in Koszalin. The facility was modernized in years 2019-2021 among others thanks to the cooperation with Neubrandenburg – the partner city of Koszalin. Every year, the amphitheatre invites to the cabaret festival „Kabareton”, rock festival „Generation”, culinary festival „Street of Flavours” as well as concerts, stand-ups, food trucks rallies or cinema on deckchairs.  
[www.ck105.koszalin.pl/amfiteatr](http://www.ck105.koszalin.pl/amfiteatr)



**14 Executioner's House**  
 Gothic tenement house from the 15th century. The position of the executioner in the medieval Koszalin functioned since 1464. Executions were carried out on the so-called Hanged men's Mountain (today Dąbrowskiego Street) and on the city market. The last execution took place in 1893. By the 1930s, the tenement house served as a residential building for the executioner's family. Since 1964, it has been the seat of the Theatre of Proposals „Dialogue”. The theatre has in its repertoire, among others, presentations of poetry, recitals of stage songs and sung poetry.  
[www.teatrdialog.pl](http://www.teatrdialog.pl)



**15 The Juliusz Słowacki Baltic Drama Theatre**  
 The building was built in 1906 as a parish building of the Evangelical religious community. In 1945, it served as a transit camp for refugees from East Prussia, and for the next two years there was an infectious hospital for displaced Germans. In the years 1953-1958 it functioned as a sports and entertainment house. Since 1958, it has been the seat of the Baltic Drama Theatre. Between 2007 and 2008, the theatre was thoroughly renovated. BDT is the organizer of one of the most important Polish theatre festivals – Koszalin Confrontations of the Young „m-theatre”.  
[www.btd.koszalin.pl](http://www.btd.koszalin.pl)



**16 The Stanisław Moniuszko Koszalin Philharmonic Hall**  
 The building was erected in 2013. The Philharmonic is the seat of the Symphony Orchestra of the Stanisław Moniuszko Koszalin Philharmonic, which is the oldest cultural institution in Central Pomerania, established in 1956. Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra organizes about 140 concerts a year, half of which are symphonic concerts. It is also the organizer of the International Organ Festival, the largest event of this kind in Poland. The festival has been held continuously since 1967 and is one of the three oldest in the country.  
[www.filharmoniakoszalinska.pl](http://www.filharmoniakoszalinska.pl)



**17 Astronomical Observatory**  
 The observatory in Koszalin started its activities on 1 September 2016. Here you can observe the sky both during a day and at night. The observatory is equipped with, among others, a 5.5-metre astronomical dome, a computerized telescope, and a telescope for observing the Sun. It also has four computerized stations, allowing for the organization of workshops on astronomical observation research, astrophotography and advanced processing of astro-photographs.  
[www.pm.koszalin.pl/obserwatorium](http://www.pm.koszalin.pl/obserwatorium)  
[www.facebook.com/ObserwatoriumAstronomiczne](https://www.facebook.com/ObserwatoriumAstronomiczne)

## Sport and Recreation



**21 The ship „Julek”**  
 The ship „Julek” sails from the marina on the Jamno estate to Mielno and Unieście. The cruise takes place through Lake Jamno, which is the ninth lake in Poland in terms of lake surface. During a single course, the ship can take 110 passengers on board, as well as wheelchairs and bicycles. „Julek” has a hybrid drive and is very quiet. Information on the courses is available on the website of the Municipal Transport Company in Koszalin.  
[www.mzk.koszalin.pl/julek](http://www.mzk.koszalin.pl/julek)



**22 City Parks**  
 In Koszalin, green areas occupy about 40% of the area. The city has nine city parks and 34 green areas. In the centre there is a historic Park named after Dukes of Pomerania, where the oldest Koszalin trees grow and many of them are nature monuments. The park has a pond with the Swan Island, numerous alleys and fountains. In Koszalin, we will also find protected areas and reserves: the Professor Wojciech Górski's Lubiatowskie Lake Reserve, the Bielica Reserve and the Nature and Landscape Complex „Grabowe Gorges”.



**23 Water Valley**  
 The reservoir on the Dzierżęcinka river is an attraction for people who like to spend time actively. There is a city beach – with a guarded summer bathing beach, a volleyball court, an outdoor gym, a miniature golf course and a playground. In the summer season you can use a trampoline and an inflatable castle. Wakepark Koszalin (Wakeboarding), with equipment rental and instructor service, provides a sporty experience thanks to a two-post lift. Here there are also catering facilities, sanitary facilities and free car park.



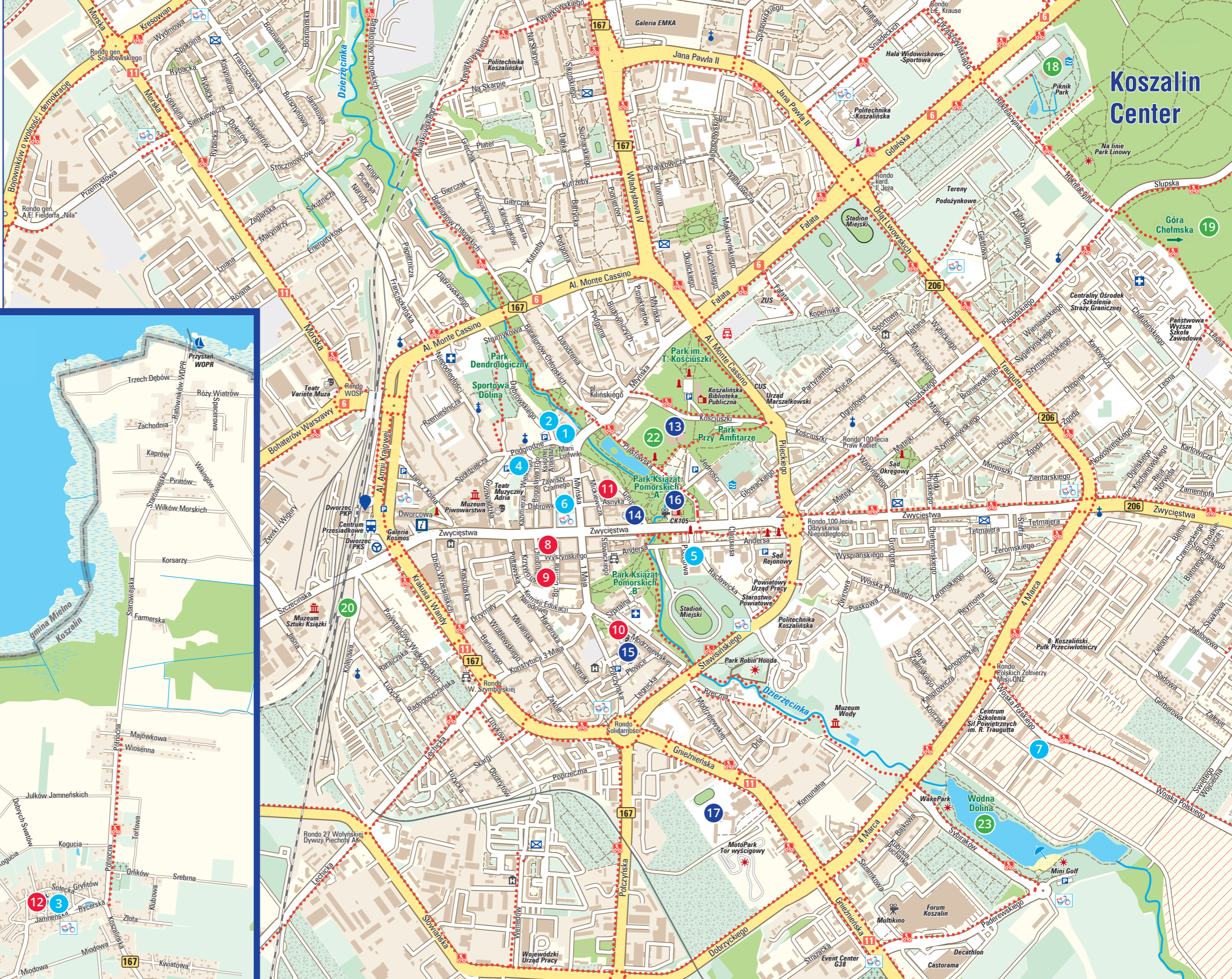
MAP LEGEND

0 200 400 m

- Theatres, Cinemas, hotels
- Beaches, swimming pools, marinas
- Police station, Fire station
- Hospitals, Tourist information
- Churches,
- Museums others monuments
- Tourist attractions
- Post offices, car parks
- Railway station, bus station
- Cycle paths
- Bicycle rental KRM

Housing estate Jamno – Łabusz

Jezioro Jamno



Koszalin Center

Góra Chełmska 19

Centralny Ośrodek Szkolenia Strazy Granicznej

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Zawodowa

Stadion Miejski

Stadion Miejski

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