



Tourist Guide

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Koszalin: bird's eye view

Koszalin as a tourist destination is charming with its historical atmosphere and the fascinating present day. This is a town both with many monuments and numerous modern architectural solutions.

Koszalin is also a place where significant cultural events of an international renown are held; at the same time, this is a centre of active tourism and diverse forms of recreation; for these, the local natural values and the popularity of ecology are especially favourable. Finally, this is a town where there is always something going on: where everybody can enjoy life to the full.



Outline of history

Cast of the oldest seal of Koszalin from 13th century: collections of the National Archive in Szczecin

Ancient history

Ca. 11,000 years ago after the retreat of the Scandinavian glacier, the first people: a nomadic group of reindeer hunters appeared near what is the today's Koszalin. The tracks of their stay were discovered in the area of the Lubiawskie Lake in the form of a camp near Kretomino and handle bow arrow heads in the area of Bonin and Lubiawo. Near Dzierżęcino village, archeologists found the tracks of a stay and flint tools of people from the Mesolithic culture (the middle stone age) that date back to the year 8000 BC. A thorough examination of

the archaeological sites in Dzierżęcino later brought further discoveries also to confirm settlement in this area between the year 6000 and the year 4000 BC. The finds of tools from this period come also from other areas of the present Town: from ul. Dworcowa, the Chełmska Mountain, Jamno and Lubiawo villages.

Early Middle Ages

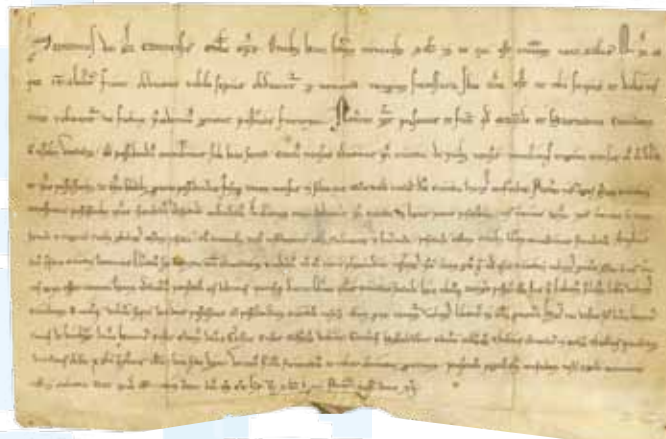
After the great migration of people, the Slavic tribes of Kashubians arrived to Pomerania at the end of the sixth century. They were called by Romans (and

later by Germans) as the Vistula Veneti. Pomeranians referred to them as Polans. The oldest tracks of the dominating Kashubian tribal town, which was found in this period, were discovered by archaeologists in the present town of Białogard; soon afterwards, the largest settlement in the region was established in Budzistowo (Stary Kołobrzeg). In the area of Koszalin the settlement in Kretomino dating back to 8-10th centuries performed this function. In this period, the pagan cult became active on the Chełmska Mountain, at that time known as the Holm (Cholm, Golm). It is this centre that the beginnings of Koszalin as an ancillary settlement for a pagan temple or a fair are to be connected with. The name was recorded for the first time in the year 1214 as "villam... Cossalitz... iuxta Cholin in Cholebergensi territorio" (the village of Koszalin near the Chełmska Mountain in the land of

Kołobrzeg) in the charter for the Norbertines from the Białoboki village near the town of Trzebiatów.

Establishment of the Town

No specific information about the pre-foundation settlement is preserved from the times of the Piast conquests of the West Pomeranian period of the creation of the Grifit state, it was situated on the east frontiers of the Kołobrzaska castellany in the Kashubian principality with the main centre of authority in the town of Szczecin. Upon the order by Prince Barnim I, the land of Kołobrzeg with Koszalin was included in the dominion of the bishops of Kamień. The establishment of the town 'in cruda radice' according to the Lubeck law was done by the bishop Herman von Gleichen with the Charter dated 23 May 1266. The German colonists Marquard and Hartmann



Foundation charter of Koszalin dated 23 May 1266: collections of the National Archive in Greifswald

were the first settlers and at the same time the aldermen of the town of Cussalin. From this moment on, the local Slavic people were downgraded to an ancillary role and in time they were completely germanized. A successful development of the Town, which had over 3,000 citizens in peak periods up to 19th century, was ensured by further endowments as well as trade and economic charters including the right



Emblem of Koszalin

The emblem of Koszalin presents a blue shield with a knight in a silver armour on a white horse who holds a red shield with the Piast white eagle in one hand and a pennant with a griffin in the other hand. The emblem of the Town, with the stamp of Prince Bogusław II as the model, was drawn up in the heraldic respect by Tadeusz Przykowski from Jędrzejów, and was approved on the grounds of a resolution by the Town Council dated 10 Feb. 1959.

In the Prussian times

The heirless death of Prince Bogusław XIV, the last Grifit ruler, in the year 1637, caused the conditions of the hereditary treaty concluded with Brandenburg to begin to be realized, as a result of which the Hohenzollerns became the sovereigns of West Pomerania. To their titles, they added: the "Prince (...) of Pomerania, Kashubians and Veneti". These decisions were recorded in the Westphalian treaty, which ended the thirty-year war that enfeebled Pomerania and Koszalin; yet, they were realized only in the year 1653 after the



*Model of the port of Koszalin 14th – 17th centuries:
Museum in Koszalin*

Swedish armies had retreated from Koszalin. After the year 1701, Koszalin was in the boundaries of the Kingdom of Prussia. With a support from King Frederick Wilhelm I, the Town was rebuilt after the great fire in the year 1718, when the castle was burnt down; it was only the church and a part of the houses that survived. During the Napoleon wars, the Little Corporal army including the first infantry regiment of Prince Antoni Paweł Sułkowski

marched two times through the Town. The reform of the Prussian state in 1816 turned out to be significant for the development of Koszalin. As a result of it, Regierungbezirk Köslin (the Koszalin Regency) was established in the borders which were similar to those of the Koszalińskie Province in the period of 1950-1977. At that time, there was a significant economic development. The population numbers, which exceeded 10 thousand in 1858, also



Fragment of the oldest map of the West Pomerania according to Artopeus from Koszalin from the year 1544: Museum in Koszalin

to organize fairs, minting the Town's own coin and even the right to sea trade. Koszalin, owing to its own port by the Jamno Lake, became a member of Hanza. After the reformation of the secularization of the bishop's dominion in Koszalin, a Renaissance prince's castle was built. The princes from the Grifit's dynasty resided there: the builder of the castle Jan Frederick, Kazimierz, Francis and his son Ulrick as the last prince.



*Koszalin after the great fire in 1718
Oil picture from 19th century: Museum in Koszalin*



Seal matrices of Koszalin with the emblem of St John the Baptist, 19 century: Museum in Koszalin

increased; in the year 1939, Koszalin had 33.5 thousand of residents. In 19th century, Koszalin became famous for its factory of smoked salmon and goose breasts. Before the First World War, it boasted of the production of LVG, aircraft parts in a branch of the air plants in Hamburg. A modern paper factory, with one thousand of employees, was the largest plant before the Second World War. It was burnt down after Russians took away the machines in the year 1945.

Within the Polish borders

Koszalin was captured on 4 March 1945 without any heavy combat (the Germans already issued the order of a total evacuation as soon as on 1 March) by the troops of the Third Armoured Corps of

the Guard of General Aleks Panfilow and by the sub-units of the 310th Infantry Division. At that time, plunders and arsons occurred, and the houses in the market were probably burnt down for the needs of those film makers who documented the "fierce combats for liberation". On the grounds of the provisions of the Yalta treaty, the West Pomerania with Koszalin returned to the borders of Poland. The first Polish teams in the Town were formed by postal workers from Bydgoszcz (24 March 1945) and policemen. The first group of civil settlers directed by the repatriation point in Gniezno arrived to the Town by train on 9 and 10 May. In the year 1950, the Koszalińskie Province was formed, which was liquidated in 1999.

The monument "To those who fought for the Polish identity and freedom of Pomerania", popularly known as the Birds of Koszalin, is the landmark of the Town. It is situated between the roundabout of Cardinal Ignacy Jeż and the building of the Koszalin University of Technology. Birds, spears and rifles, which symbolize the fight of Polish people, proudly drive on stylized platform trailers of cannons straight to the sky on an artificially built hill. Below, ploughs and other parts of agricultural machinery make a reference to the post-war settlement. Several sunflowers and suns are associated with the joy of life. The spatial sculpture by Władysław Hasior, one which is the most extensive, spans 80 m, was unveiled in 1982. The artist worked on

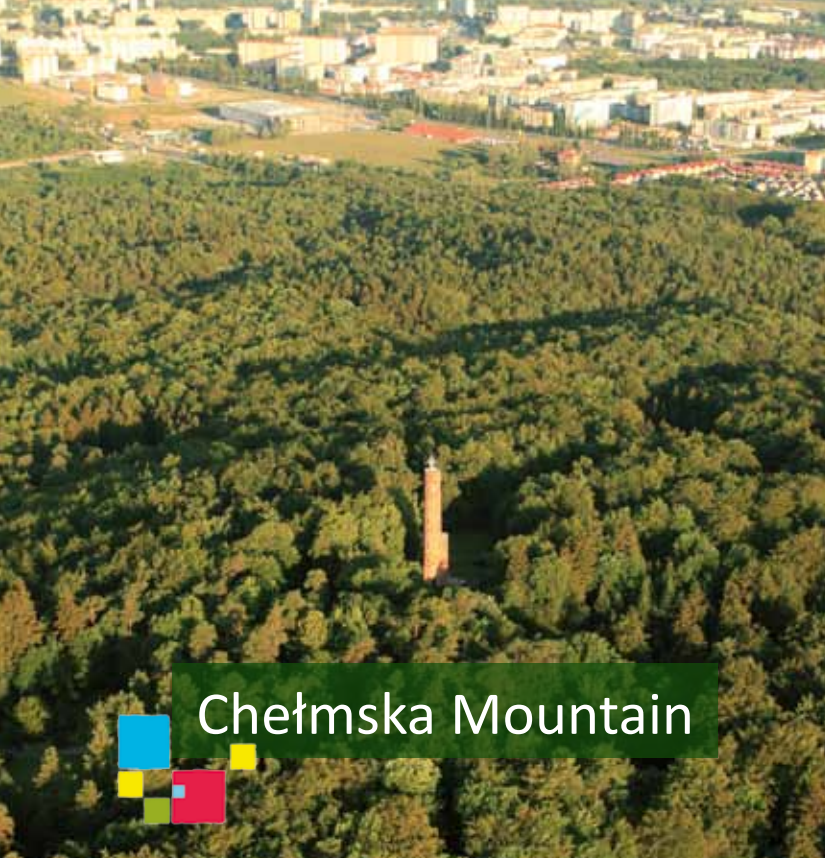


Memorial to the Martyrdom of the Polish Nation

it himself for two years; he found the elements in scrap yards, which he later welded together.

Monument "For those who fought for Polish identity and freedom of Pomerania": W. Hasior





Chełmska Mountain

Chełmska Mountain: bird's eye view

Ancient history

The oldest tracks of settlement on the Chełmska Mountain date back to ca. 2000 BC. The Hill gained its cultural significance in the early Middle Ages. At first, in pagan beliefs, it constituted the space of the sacred as a natural creation: the highest hill in the surroundings, where the sun and other forces of nature were worshipped. In 9th century, a pagan temple was built here, where saint fire burnt in honour of the Kashubian god of Belbuk (the White God). Around the temple, dead Slavs were buried, which is testified by graves and sacrificial piles

that were discovered by archaeologists. The pagan temple was liquidated with the coming of Christianity as early as in 12th century. In that period, the local residents called the hill as the Holm (from the Kashubian language: "helmet"). This is confirmed in source records.

Chapel of the Virgin Mary

Christianity did not reach Koszalin in the days of Reinbern, the bishop of Kołobrzeg. Bishop Otton from Bamberg, who was commissioned by the Prince Bolesław Krzywousty and worked in West Pomerania

in the years of 1124-1125, did not arrive here with the mission of conversion, either. It was only the

was erected on the site of the pagan temple. Originally, it fulfilled the function of a parish church for Koszalin



Pagan temple: reconstruction according to H. Janocha from the publication: "The Chełmska Mountain: the place of old cults and the Sanctuary of Our Lady", Koszalin 1991

decision of Prince Bogusław II on handing Koszalin and the Chełmska Mountain over to the Norbertines from Białoboki near Trzebiatowo that was effective for the final liquidation of the pagan centre. Between 1214 and 1217, a stone chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary

and also a cemetery chapel of the Christian necropolis in the area with over 3,000 burials.

"Nicolaus plebanus in Golme": Mikołaj, the Parish Priest in Chełm, appears among witnesses in the document of Bishop Herman issued on 23 Feb. 1263, which was before the location of the Town. After the establishment of the convent in Koszalin, the Cistercians took care of the chapel. In time, the Gollenberg sanctuary (the Germans called the hill Gogógora) became famous in Europe, and successive popes sent here the worst sinners of Rome to perform penance. After the Reformation, the chapel was devastated. The Gothic crucifix, which is currently placed on the rainbow arch of the Cathedral of Koszalin has survived from it.



Way to the sanctuary



*Foundations of the chapel
from 13th century*

Tracks of the past

In the present times, the stone foundations of the chapel from 13th century were reconstructed within the framework of the archaeological reserve that was established in 1986, and liquidated when the hill top was handed over to the church.

A fragment of the foundations of the church, whose construction started in 1431 but was never completed, has been preserved till this day. A fragment of the pedestal of the monument from the year 1829 that commemorated the victims of the Napoleon wars has survived, as well. This monument was designed in the form of a huge cross by the famous architect from Berlin, Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The cross was removed in the 1960s, but its mark remained in the form of the name of the top: Krzyżanka [the place of the cross]. A plaque with the words that were uttered by Pope John Paul II in Koszalin on 1 June 1991 is placed on the wall.

The cylindrical observation tower from the year 1888 is 31.5 metres high. It is worth climbing 140 metal stairs and wooden ladders for a wonderful panorama of this part of the Słowińskie Coast.

Apart from the Baltic Sea, which is 8 km away, the Jamno, Bukowo and Lubiatowskie Lakes can be seen and, obviously enough, you can see the towns of Koszalin and Sianów. The windmills of the wind farm in Cisowo, which shine white in the background, make it easy to find the town of Darłowo. In the half length of the driveway to the car park, there is a Neo-Gothic waterworks tower from the end of 19th century with balance tanks go.



Observation tower



*Sanctuary of the Covenant
on the Chełmska Mountain*

Sanctuary of the Covenant

Cardinal Ignacy Jeż entrusted the Szentszacki Institute of Mary's Sisters with the role of restoring the function of a holy mountain. Cardinal Ignacy Jeż met the founder of this Institute, i.e. Father Józef Kentenich, in the concentration camp in Dachau.

The construction works of the chapel proceeded very efficiently: in April 1991, the foundation stone was set in and, as soon as on 1 June, the temple was consecrated by John Paul II. It is one of the 170 chapels in the world that are modelled on the home chapel in Schönstatt, Germany; also, the neo-baroque image of the Thrice Extraordinary Mother of God: the Daughter of the

Eternal Father, the Bride of the Holy Spirit and the Mother of God's Son, looks similar everywhere. In 2000, there was a coronation of the image with an amber crown. In 2011, on the initiative of Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz, a relic: a drop of the blood of the blessed John Paul II, enclosed in the papal cross, was put in the altar of the chapel. Now, like in the past, crowds of pilgrims come to the sanctuary to attain the following graces through prayers: the grace of settling in, the grace of internal transformation and the grace of apostolic zeal, and also to thank for the graces they have already received. The two presidents of the Republic of Poland, who died in the catastrophe in Smoleńsk, have been the pilgrims to the sanctuary.



*Image of the Thrice
Extraordinary Mother of God*



Green Koszalin

Mouth of the Dzierżęcinka River by the Baltic Sea; the Jamno Lake is in the foreground

Geography

Koszalin is a town situated in West Pomerania Province; it has the status of a township district and is the seat of a country district. Its area is 98.3 km², and it borders on the following communes: Będzino, Biesiekierz, Manowo, Mielno, Sianów and Świeszyno.

The number of residents as of 31 Dec. 2010 was above 107 thousand.

The centre of Koszalin is ca. 8 km from the Baltic Sea in a straight line.

The highest top of the whole South Baltic Coast is



Lubiawskie Lake

the Chełmska Mountain with 136 metres above the sea level; for historical reasons, it also bears the name of Krzyżanka. The second massif culmination with respect to the height is known as Krzywogóra, and it is 133

of the sour Pomeranian beech alternating with the pine forest is of the greatest significance to tourism.

Those walkers who roam along the blue route of the Kidnapped Prince and the yellow Tatra Loop, can



Jamno Lake

metres above the sea level. It is situated near Road no. 206 that connects Koszalin with the town of Polanów.

Koszalin is situated between the inshore Jamno Lake (2.2 ha) and the Lubiawskie Lake (265.1 ha), which is a typical ground moraine lake, in the catchment area of a small river basin of the Baltic Sea: the Dzierżęcinka River which flows into the Jamno Lake, and the Unieść River that flows into the Czarna River, which in turn flows into the Radew River.

Forests

Almost 40% of the areas around Koszalin is forest terrains, out of which the Chełmska Mountain complex with the characteristic complex

see splendid pines by the routes. They have yellow stripes painted on their circumferences. Marsh forests over the mouth section of the Unieść River over the Lubiawskie Lake are inaccessible to tourists, yet they are valuable for the environment. This is where many species of plants, water and marsh as well as predatory birds live.

Parks

8 parks were established in the Town with the total area of over 39 ha. Created back in 19th century, the Park of the Pomeranian Princes is currently on the list of monuments. It is divided by Zwycięstwa street into parts A and B. Owing to its situation in the town centre, close



*Park of the Dukes
of Pomerania*

to monuments, it is well-attended by the residents and tourists. The beauty of the park is emphasized by 124 species and varieties of trees and bushes including as many as 16 of those which have been recognized as the monuments of nature, and also by the Dzierżęcinka River being framed with paths and a pond with the Island of Swans. The Dendrology Park with an area of 8.5 ha is the largest object in the Town. It stretches along the Dzierżęcinka River to the north of the town centre; the Park by the Amphitheatre and the Tadeusz Kościuszko Park almost equal it. Several monuments of nature can

be admired here. The Park of Władysław Turowski available at the foot of Chełmska Mountain was created on the initiative of the local community. The smallest park, i.e. the Rose Park, which was established 100 years ago in the form of a rose garden, and was revitalized in out times, is of a completely different nature.

Monuments of nature

The list of monumental trees and groups of trees that grow in the municipal area includes 59 items. The tree hundred-year-old sycamore maple known as the famous "Tree of witches" was regarded as the oldest tree until recently. The Caucasian Wingnut (by the playground at Moniuszki street) is worth noting. Its circumference is as much as 450 cm. Two sessile oaks: one growing on the bluff by the stairways at the amphitheatre crown, and the other one located in the corner of Zwycięstwa Square look most beautiful. They both have the circumferences of 470 cm and are over 40 meters tall. The ash tree that grows in Park A next to the monument of Norwid, the common oak in the park by the library and the common beech by the toboggan run next to

the amphitheatre equal with them in the height. However, it is the sycamore maple in Park A that has the largest circumference at the breast height of as much as 514 cm. Next comes the common beech (495 cm) in Rokosowo in the area of Wopistów street. Other monuments of nature include less huge yet age-old exotic trees, such as the magnolia acuminata, the Amur cork-tree, the catalpa and the maidenhair tree; all the trees are located in Part A of the Park of The Dukes of Pomerania.

Protected areas

The "Bielica" reserve of the inanimate nature of soil type with the area of merely 1.3 ha is situated at the foot of the north slopes of the Chełmska Mountain directly by National Road no. 6. Typically developed humus on postglacial sandy seams overgrown with a fresh forest is the subject of protection. The faunistic bird reserve: "The Lubiatońskie Lake of Professor Wojciech Górski", administratively divided between Koszalin and Manowo Communes, takes up a considerably larger area: 370 ha. The panorama of this basin can be admired from a beauty spot on the route of tourist trails between the villages of Lubiato, Manowo and Wyszebórz. The newest estate in Koszalin: Jamno-Łabusz is situated within the boundaries of the "Koszaliński Seaside Strip" protected landscape with landscapes that are typical for



*Copper beech: monument
of nature in the Park
of the Dukes of Pomerania*

coastal lowlands and inshore lakes. In the area of the Tadeusz Kotarbiński estate, a natural and landscape complex of "Hornbeam Ravines" was created, where among trees and blackthorn bushes, protected plants: common helleborine, sweet woodruff and May lily bloom specially beautifully in spring.

Natural and educational path

In the Chełmska Mountain forest complex, ca. 1 km behind the sanctuary, by the road to Kłos Village, the Forestry Commission of Karnieszewice has marked with visual boards an extremely attractive natural path. The plan of the whole route is similar to the figure of eight in its shape; the boards on the so-called small loop provide information also in Braille writing.



Old Town Tourist Route

Miller's Palace

1. Medieval defence walls

These walls, with a perimeter of 1,600 metres, strengthened with 46 look-outs and 3 gates, would form a closed ring. The thickness of the wall at the base was 1.30 metres and its height was up to 7 metres. The original fortification system of Koszalin, which was built after the location of the Town, consisted of a ring of earth embankments with a wooden palisade, surrounded by a moat and ponds. These fortifications survived till the year 1291.



Millstones in medieval defence walls

New fortifications were built in brick and stone. The walls had been preserved in their original form by early 18th century.

It was only after the great fire of the Town in 1718 that they had been gradually lowered (by 1731) to the height of 3 metres. The material from the walls was used in the rebuilding of the Town. In 19th century, the town gates were pulled down, and houses were built onto larger sections of the walls. Owing to this, parts of the walls have been preserved till this day, including the longest section of ca. 6 metres between the streets of Mickiewicza and Młyńska, and the tallest section of 6 metres at Marii Ludwiki street.

2. Miller's Palace and mill from 19th century

The Town Charter of Koszalin from the year 1266 includes a note on the permission to build the first water mill. This mill endured until the great fire in 1601. By the 19th century, this mill had been on many occasions extended and modernized. In the years 1838-1842, a new mill was built, which was fitted with American technical equipment and a water turbine (1878). In the years 1890-1897, the Miller's Palace was built onto the mill which, after the Second World War, performed administrative functions for grain companies. After

Moulding on the Miller's Palace



Wooden clogs from Jamno

a renovation and adaptation for exhibition purposes, the buildings have been the seat of the Museum in Koszalin since the year 1991 till this day.

3. Open-air museum of Jamneńska culture

In a historic fishing farmhouse from the year 1869 (which was moved from Dąbki village near the town of Darłowo), monuments are on display of Jamneńska culture and Pomeranian culture. They are connected with the



everyday life and work of the former residents of the suburban villages of Jamno and Łabusz. This is where you can see among other things the famous chairs, armchairs, wardrobes and beds from Jamno. Nearby, there is a barn with an exhibition of a Pomeranian blacksmith's shop.

4. Building from early 19th century

This building was erected on the site where there used to be a female Cistercian convent. In 1568, on the site of the convent that had been pulled down, the bishop of Kamień Prince Jan Frederick commenced a construction of a castle. The castle was burnt down in a great fire in 1718 and it was never rebuilt. The current building was erected in the years 1820-1825 as the seat of the regional court and the Prosecutor's Office.

5. Castle church from 13/14th centuries

Currently, it is in use by the Eastern Orthodox Church. This building was erected in ca. 1300 as the church of the Cistercian convent, which was present in Koszalin from 1278 to the 1550s. It was



Hangman's House

abandoned by the nuns, devastated and rebuilt by Prince Francesco I in the years 1602-1609 as a castle church. It was severely damaged during the fire of the Town in 1718. It underwent an extensive renovation in the years 1818-1819, and new furnishings were installed (the organ: 1863). In 1953, it was handed over to the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Currently, the building is used as a church.

6. Hangman's House

This 15th century Gothic tenement is at present used by "Dialog" Proposal Theatre

(starting from the year 1964). The hangman's position in medieval Koszalin had been functioning from the year 1464. Executions were carried out on the so-called Hanged Men's Hill (a continuation of Dąbrowskiego street) and on the town market. The executioner did his duty for the last time in 1893, yet executioners continued living in the tenement until 1930s.

7. Historic Park of the Dukes of Pomerania

The oldest part of the park, the so-called Old Promenade, was created in 1817 at the foot of the defence walls. The work connected with marking out of the paths, construction of the fountain, alteration of the pond and regulation of the river continued until the year 1838. In the year 1933-1934, the pond was renovated and an island for



Park of the Dukes of Pomerania. Photo from the archives of the Promotion and Information Bureau of the Municipal Council in Koszalin



Hangman's list of charges – collection of the State Archive in Koszalin

swans was built. The most interesting specimens in the park include the following: an over three hundred year old maple sycamore (the so-called Witches' Tree), magnolia acuminata (the only one tree of this kind in the Town), Amur cork-tree, baldcypress and maidenhair tree. It is also worth to take a stroll along an avenue of London planetrees.

8. Ignacy Jan Paderewski Amphitheatre

It was built in 1973 on the initiative of the provincial authorities and the participants of the



Castle church

World Festival of Polish Community Choirs. The roof, which was designed by Prof. J. Filipkowski from the Higher Engineering School (what is now the Koszalin University of Technology), was constructed in 1975, on the occasion of the Central Harvest Festival, which was held in Koszalin.

9. Building of Koszalin Public Library

This building was put to use in 1973.

10. Building erected in 1871

At present, this is where Centrum Kultury 105 Community Centre and the Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra are located with the hall of "Kryterium" Cinema, where concerts are performed.

11. Neo-Gothic Main Post Office building

It was erected in 1884 as the seat of the Management of the Post Office on the site of two buildings that had



Main Post Office

been rented since 1858. In the courtyard of the post office, a coach house was built at that time. In the years 1906-1908, the east wing was added. The extension

Regency Building



of the Post Office was the result of the communications development of the region. As early as in 1803, there was a horse post station, which functioned till the year 1911. The Telegraph Construction Office was also located in this building.

12. Regency Building

This was built in 1890s as the seat of the Prussian regency authorities (this was a Prussian administrative unit, a counterpart of the present province). The building was erected in the eclectic style with Art Nouveau elements. Successive presidents of the Koszalin Regency had worked here until 1939, when the seat of this office was moved to a new building. After the Second World War, this edifice and the adjacent administrative buildings became the provincial Police headquarters; now this is the Town Police Headquarters.

13. Neo-Gothic polyclinic building

Erected in the years 1895-1896 to house the town hospital, it was used in the period of 1914-1945 as the Urban House by various institutions in the Town, including the Urban Building and Housing Office, the Land Management Office, the Town's Museum (1914-1929), the Koszalin People's Athenaeum and the Town's Health Insurance Fund. After the Second World War, in the years 1945-1950, the building was managed by the municipal authorities.

Starting from 1950 till now, it has been used by the Ministry of Interior and Administration as the Healthcare Unit of this Ministry. In 1987, a new section of the hospital-polyclinic was added.

14. St. Gertrude's Chapel

Built in 1383 outside the Town's walls, it initially performed the function of a hospital chapel, and later a cemetery chapel. In 1735, it was converted to become



St. Gertrude's Chapel

an ammunition depot of the local garrison (the roof was exchanged, the window openings were bricked in, and the tower was pulled down). At the beginning of 20th century, the chapel was restored to its functions as a church and was renovated; its original appearance was restored. After the Second World War, it was used as



Low relief on the Regency Building

a storehouse; later on, this was the Small Stage of the Baltic Drama Theatre. In 1999, the chapel was handed over to the Lutheran Church of the Augsburg Confession parish; once again, it is used for sacral purposes.

15. Baltic Drama Theatre building

It was erected in 1906 as a parish building of an Evangelical community. It was converted in 1950s and handed over to the theatre.

Starting from the year 1925, it housed a tax office. In the years 1945-1957, this was a district and town hospital. In the period from 1958 to 1970, it housed a state nursing school. Later on, this building was jointly used by several institutions: the Public Housing Design Office, the Provincial Dental Clinic, the Neurological Clinic and the State Archive. Starting from the year 1988, this building has been the seat of the State Archive in Koszalin.



St. Joseph's Church

It has been the seat of the Baltic Drama Theatre since the year 1958.

16. Neo-Gothic building of the State Archive

This building, which was erected in the early 1880s as a garrison hospital, was under a military administration by the end of World War I.

17. Building of Stanisław Dubois 1st Grammar School

It was erected in the years 1910-1912 to House the Town's Female Grammar School of Bismarck Duchess. In 1944, a field hospital for German soldiers was functioning there, and starting from 1945, a hospital for

Soviet soldiers. In 1947, the building was handed over to the Gymnasium and Grammar School in Koszalin. From this time on, this building has been continuously performing educational functions; currently, it houses 1st Grammar School of Stanisław Dubois.

18. Building from late 19th century

Built in the 1870s by the Hildebrand family. In the years 1905-1919, Dr Friedrich Hildebrand lived here, who was born here. He was a well-known botanist, a university professor and the director of botanic gardens in Freiburg. In the period from 1921 to 1930, this building was the ownership of the Landowners' Savings and Loan Association. Further, by the year 1939, the building had housed the Bank of Ownership of Lands and Houses as well as the Association of Land and House Owners of the Koszalin Town and District. During the Second World War, this building was the property of the People's Bank. After the war, it continued the function of a bank: until the year 1949, the Farmers' Bank, in the years 1949-1968: Branch of the Provincial Investment Bank, and in the period from 1968 to 1988: 3rd Branch of the National Bank of Poland.



Building of 1st Grammar School



Tenement house from 14th century

After the year 1989, the Gdański Bank operated here. At present, it houses a bank.

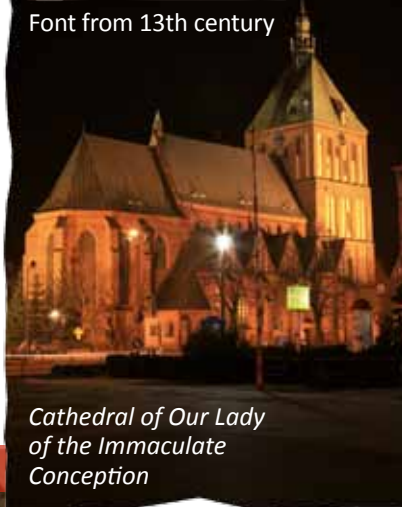
19. Neo-Gothic St. Joseph's Church

Constructed in the year 1869 for a Catholic parish that was established in 1857. By the year 1939, this is where Polish people who resided in Koszalin and who did seasonal jobs would congregate. The church was erected on a rectangular plan with a small three-sided presbytery. Inside, there are Neo-Gothic furnishings, including 14 images of the Stations of the Cross from the year 1886. In the presbytery, Neo-Gothic stained-glass windows have been preserved. Until the

Gothic pentaptych from 1512



Font from 13th century



Cathedral of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

end of the Second World War, this had been the only Roman Catholic church in Koszalin.

20. Gothic tenement house from 14th century

This tenement, which is located by the cathedral church, reminds of the Medieval nature of the housing in Koszalin. The preserved fragments of the front facade and the Gothic arch



Koszalin coat of arms placed on the town hall building

portal testify of the origins of this building. In 18th century, it was converted. In 1945, it was partly destroyed, and was reconstructed in the years 1958-1959. It is now a residential building.

21. 14th century Gothic cathedral of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

This is the Town's oldest monument. It was erected in

the period from 1300 to 1333. It represents the building type that is most frequent for Pomerania: a basilica with an elongated three-sided presbytery, a stellar vault and a rectangular massive tower. In the main altar, there are 16 figures of a Gothic pentaptych from the year 1512. On the screen facade, there is a crucifix from late 14th century. The stained-glass windows were created in the years 1914-1915. A 13th



Town Hall

century baptismal font in the porch under the tower is the oldest piece in the church. On the porch walls, there are gravestones from early 17th century.

22. Town Hall

This seat of the Municipality was built in the years 1960-1962. This is the sixth town hall in the Town's history.

23. 16th century tenement house

Its oldest elements are to be found in the side walls. These are arch blind arcades from 16th century. This tenement was destroyed during the great fire of the Town in the year 1718, yet it was later rebuilt. By the year 1945, it had been used as a residential building. After the destructions in 1945, it was once again rebuilt. An extensive renovation was conducted in the years 1969-1972, and the tenement was adapted to house the exhibitions of the District Museum. Starting from 1982, it has been functioning as the local Wedding Hall.

24. Fire Brigade Building

It was erected in the year 1928, with its characteristic high tower on the west side, which originally served as a wall for training exercises at heights. Formerly, the front facade and the training yard at the west side; after the Second World War, the main training yard was placed on the east side of the building



Fire Brigade Building

at Kazimierz Wielkiego street. The previous fire brigade building would exist right beside, and was built from the so-called half-timbered



Kozalin Brewery

wall. The location of the fire brigade building is where the great fire of the Town broke out in 1718, when most of the buildings were burnt down. At present, the building is continuing its original function.



Low relief on the building of Bank Ochrony Środowiska

25. Basements of the old brewery (Kazimierza Wielkiego street)

They constitute a part of the former brewery that was built by E. Ascher in 1846, which existed until the year 1910 and was situated on the square between Zwycięstwa street and the fire brigade building.

26. Neo-Gothic building from the end of 19th century

27. Building of the former branch of the National Bank of Poland

Built in the years 1936-1938 according to the design by Prof. Gregor Rosenbauer, this building is an example of modernist architecture.

28. Buildings of the brewery in Kozalin

This brewery was founded in 1873 as a land capital company, and its seat was converted on several occasions.

It is also worth to visit the Gothic church of Our Lady of the Rosary in Jamno. The present looks of this temple date back to the Baroque conversion in 1737; the church was rebuilt in this style in 1927 after a fire. The encircling walls, the block of the tower and corner buttresses were preserved from the Gothic period. The Baroque style is to be seen in the onion dome of the tower and 18th century interior furnishings: the main wooden altar with rich polychrome and with folk figures of two apostles: St. Peter and St. Paul, the pulpit (1750) and the baptismal font (1683).



Church in Jamno



Culture

Juliusz Słowacki Baltic Drama Theatre

1. Cultural events

International Festival of Documentaries on Włodzimierz Wysocki "Passions According to St. Włodzimierz"

This Festival was created on the initiative of Dr Marlena Zimna, an unusual enthusiast enamoured of the works by this Russian bard, poet and actor. The meetings of enthusiasts who come to "Wysocki's Planet in Koszalin" from the most remote corners of the world pass off in an unforgettable atmosphere. This Festival is also an opportunity to attend concerts with international performers.

Koszalin Days

This cycle of various events commences on an anniversary of the foundation of the Town (i.e. 23 May 1266) and finishes with a celebration for the youngest residents and an anniversary of the visit of Pope Paul II's to the Town (i.e. 1-2 June 1991).

International Organ Festival

This is the oldest local event, as it all began in the year 1966 with a concert in the cathedral in Koszalin that was performed on an antique organ from the year 1899. Starting from the year 1972, this event has been of

an international renown with performers from different parts of the world.

In summer, you can listen to music pieces that are interpreted by foremost Polish and European organists. The diversified programme also includes performances by choirs, symphonic orchestras and music ensembles that are frequently accompanied by soloists. The Stanisław Moniuszko Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra organizes this Festival.

countries. This outdoor event attracts numerous food lovers.



"Taste Street" Koszalin Culinary Festival

Stand-Up Comedy Festival

The most popular nationwide stand-up comedy marathon is held in the local amphitheatre on the last Saturday of July. Top comedians from all over Poland arrive on the invitation of the Koń Polski Cabaret. This is the motto of the Festival: "One minute of laughter makes your live one day longer", and the point is the final satiric song, one which is always very timely. The broadcasts of this unusual show always have record high numbers of TV viewers.



International Organ Festival

"Taste Street" Koszalin Culinary Festival

This event is a perfect opportunity to present delicacies not only from Koszalin but also from the Polish cuisine and cuisines from other European



17th Summer Stand-Up Comedy Festival

Jamneński Fair

The origins of this fair date back to the 1970s, when following the example of medieval merchants, market stalls were installed at what is the present Dworcowa street. In the year 2004, the Ethnographic Department

are held with the creators constitute an important element of the evaluation both of professionals' and amateurs' debuts. The mission of this June festival is to discover film arts presenting young people, addressed to young people and created by young people.



Koszalin Festival of Screen Debuts "The Young and Film"

of the Museum in Koszalin took over the organization of this fair.

Koszalin Festival of Screen Debuts "The Young and Film"

During the first international review of debuts "Youth on the Screen" in 1973, 14 Polish and 7 European films were presented to the public. The Grand Prix: "the Great Amber" was won by Krzysztof Zanussi, the author of *Iluminacja*. In the subsequent years, the winners were the following among others: Krzysztof Kieślowski, Agnieszka Holland, Filip Bajon and Barbara Sass. Frankness for frankness discussions that

"Integration You and Me" European Film Festival

Even though the central thought of the festival changes every year, the idea and the need remains relevant of an integration of the groups of disabled people with society through the presentation of films on the subject, problems and life of the disabled. There are a number of accompanying events: concerts, meets, exhibitions and publications.

No Barriers discussions constitute an important element of this event, when weighty and controversial topics are raised concerning disability.

Hanza Jazz Festival

The name of this event serves to emphasize the membership of Koszalin in the Middle Ages in an association of seaport towns. This October festival is above all addressed to young musicians and jazz fans from all over Poland. It does not merely include concerts but also music workshops hosted by jazz celebrities such as Krystyna Prońko, Jan Ptaszyn Wróblewski or Adam Wendt.



Hanza Jazz Festival

"m-teatr" Youth Confrontations in Koszalin

The idea of the Festival of "m-teatr" Youth Confrontations in Koszalin is to offer conditions for

"Generacja" Rock Festival

This provides good quality rock music; you can hear some hard-rock or a combination of rock and punk. Today, after thirty years in action, this is one of the most important rock festivals nationwide. For more information, please visit www.generacja.koszalin.pl.



"Integration You and Me" European Film Festival

the presentation of theatre performances produced by young directors. This gives rise to deeper discussions on the new theatre thought, one which will soon be setting directions for the functioning of Polish theatres

International Team Accordion Music Festival

This Festival has been run since the year 2001. The chief purpose of this event is to popularize the accordion as an instrument that you can play in a group. This is a perfect opportunity to exchange your experience and repertoire. During the festival, there are chamber concerts performed

by the participants and professional bands as well as the joint gala concert.

“Reflektor” All-Poland Stage Song Festival

The aim of this Festival is to popularize the stage song among young people with a drama tinge, enriched with props, emotional states, and which presents in acting one's own or somebody else's experiences. The concert incorporates a recital by a stage song star. In the year 2014, was Hanna Śleszyńska.



Museum in Koszalin

2. Museums and exhibitions

Museum in Koszalin

Here, you can see permanent exhibitions: “Koszalin from Middle Ages till the Present Day”, interior furnishings “Ancient arts and craft from Baroque to Secession”, a numismatic exhibition “Coins and medals” as well as a documentation of artistic plein-air workshops “Osieki 1963-1981”. A historic farmhouse from Dąbki village houses ethnographic exhibitions: “Culture Island. Jamno Village Near Koszalin” and “Shoemaker's Workshop”, and a barn that was brought from Paproty village houses the “Pomeranian Smithy” exhibition, which presents the blacksmith's workshop and products. In the year 2008, a half-timbered building was put to use to house an archaeological section.

(ul. Młyńska 37-39)

tel. 94 343 20 1

www.muzeum.koszalin.pl

Museum of Water

In summer, the Water Board organizes a cycle of cultural and promotional events with water as the central figure: “The Celebration of Water”. The Museum is situated in the building of the former filtering plant. The exposition is made available upon request by the local Water Board. You can see an exhibition of historic documents and installations that were once used to provide the Town with water; the oldest exhibit is from 18th century. Other facilities can be visited during ecological and educational classes

(Żwirowa street).

tel. 94 342 66 70

www.mwik.koszalin.pl

Włodzimierz Wysocki Museum

This small exhibition room houses the world's largest collections and mementos of an artist who died in 1980: a Russian bard, poet and actor. This Museum owes its renown to Mrs Marlena Zimna: the creator, custodian and owner of the exhibits.

(ul. Słowackiego 1A)

www.wysotsky.com/Koszalin

Museum of Book Arts

It has been operating since



Włodzimierz Wysocki Museum

the year 1997 in a historic building of Kurtiak i Ley Publishing House in Koszalin at ul. Szczecińska 1. This is where you can see contemporary artistic books as well as book-objects and many beautiful volumes, antique books and manuscripts that illustrate the history of books. You can also see what methods and what equipment was used in bookbinding starting from the Middle Ages till the present day. You can also learn about the materials and tools that were utilized. A visit includes a lecture on the book art in a historical approach



taking into consideration the evolution of the form of the book as an artistic object. This is a private museum, which is addressed primarily to enthusiasts and those with a professional interest in the book. Visiting is available to small groups upon previous arrangements.
tel. 94 347 49 74
www.kurtiak-ley.pl

State Archive in Koszalin

Currently, there are 859 sets from the years 1555-2003, with a total of over 162 thousand of archive units. These include various documents, seals, maps and photographs. The most

Great on 19 June 1778.
(ul. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 2)
www.koszalin.ap.gov.pl

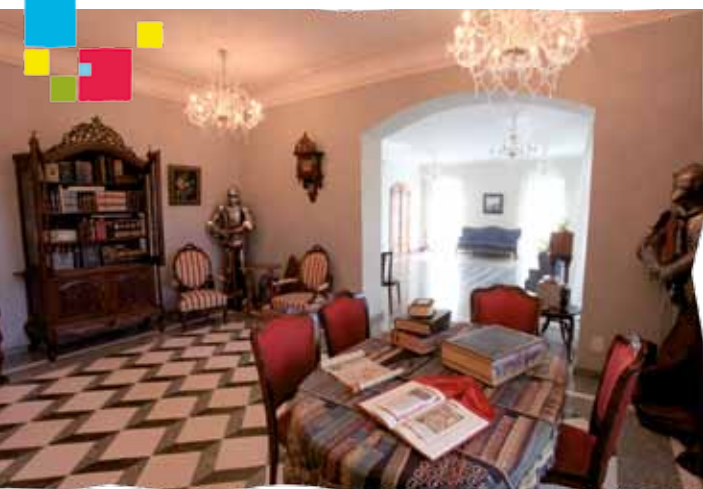
Museum of Antique Cars

(Mścice village, "Verde" Hotel). This collection includes vehicles from before World War II, such as Citroën ac4 frn 1929, Adler Primus Cabrio from 1932 and Lanchester or Opel Olympia from 1938.

tel. 94 317 08 00
www.muzeum.verde.pl

Exhibition of museum radio sets

The entire exhibition can be visited upon prior arrangements with the



Museum of Book Arts

precious ones include a list of fees that were charged by the town's hangman in Koszalin dated 26 February 1743, a prenuptial property bequest dated 18 February 1756, regulations related to the trade, transport and storage of coffee that were issued by Frederick II the

management board. Here you can see the first detector, lamp and transistor radios, studio equipment as well as components of radio broadcasting systems that were used in the early era of the People's Republic of Poland, record players and some other old sound



J.D. Wendland chronicle from 18th century, collections of the State Archive in Koszalin

reproduction equipment.
(lounge area in Koszalin Radio Station, ul. Piłsudskiego 41)
tel. 94 347 09 62
www.radio.koszalin.pl

Hall of the Tradition of Polish Border Guard Units

Visits are possible upon a previous arrangement with the command officer of the Central Border Guard Training Centre of Józef Piłsudski the Polish Marshal. This exhibition presents the history of Polish border guard units and the patron of the Centre. Pre-war border posts are on display in front of the building; they come from the region of Chojnicki Border Guards Inspectorate.
(ul. Piłsudskiego 92)
tel. 94 344 49 00
www.cos.strazgraniczna.pl

Anti-Aircraft Defence Museum

Visits must be arranged with the command of the Romuald Traugutt Airforces Training Centre. In the showrooms, documents are on display that are related to the creation and development of Polish anti-aircraft defence

units and the traditions of the Higher Anti-Aircraft Artillery from the years 1948-1997, commonly known by the local residents as "Zenitka". Outside of the building, you can see anti-aircraft cannons and rockets as well as some other equipment that dates back to the World War II.

(ul. Wojska Polskiego 66)
tel. 94 345 69 44
www.cssp.sp.mil.pl

3. Cultural activities

The Juliusz Słowacki Baltic Drama Theatre

This Theatre was established in autumn 1953, and the first premiere: the most outstanding Polish comedy *Śluby panieńskie*, directed by Irena Górska-Damięcka, was held on 16 January 1954 in a rented hall. This Theatre runs theatre workshops that are addressed to young people who spend their summer holidays in the Town.

(ul. Heleny Modrzejewskiej 12)
tel. 94 342 20 58
www.btd.koszalin.pl



*"Kartoteka" performance in the Baltic Drama Theatre.
Photo from the Theatre's archive*

Stanisław Moniuszko Koszalin Philharmonic Orchestra

The symphony orchestra, which was established in the year 1956, gives ca. 120 concerts annually, also on international stages. Most of acknowledged conductors have performed with this orchestra. In 2013 was opened the new seat of the Philharmonic, with a capacity of up to 500 music lover. The following works have been staged in the recent years: Tosca by Puccini, Carmen by Bizet and Troubadour by Verdi.
(ul. Zwycięstwa 105)
tel. 94 342 20 22
www.filharmoniakoszalinska.pl

Centrum Kultury 105 Community Centre

This is the largest local organizer of cultural events, including those created jointly with the residents of all

ages: from children to senior citizens. At the Centre, there are amateur choirs, theatres, music, vocal and dancing groups that achieve successes on the national scale. This is where state-of-the-art "Kryterium" Art House as well as the Baltic Art Gallery and Stage Gallery are located. The Centre is also in charge of the local amphitheatre.
(ul. Zwycięstwa 105)
tel. 94 347 57 01
www.ck105.koszalin.pl

"Dialog" Proposal Theatre Association

This last rhapsodic stage in Poland offers in its repertoire presentations of poetry, stage song recitals and sung poetry concerts. This is where various meetings with authors and discussions with the leading artists of the Polish culture are held.
(ul. Grodzka 3)
tel. 94 342 52 96
www.teatrdialog.koszalin.pl

"Muza" Variété Theatre

This Theatre has an occasional musical and entertainment repertoire on offer. Among the various shows, the most popular ones included Cabaret musical and Fiesta Latina Latino variety show and concerts by a guitar duo from Chicago, Japanese singer Naomi

(ul. Morska 9)
tel. 607 900 117
www.teatr-muza.pl

Joachim Lewel Koszalin Public Library

Apart from a book collection that is made available in the traditional form, a sound library and a video library, this Library offers a reading room as well as a conference and cinema hall. The regional section is to be especially recommended to sightseers. There is a display case on composer Władysław Turowski, the author of The Song on Koszalin Land, and a display case that



"Muza" Variété Theatre

Utamakura or Francesco Malapena, a worldwide renown tenor. Polish stage artists, too, received standing ovations: Halina Kunicka, Krzysztof Daukszewicz and Krzysztof Piasecki.

presents the literary output of Gracjan Bojar-Fijałkowski.
(pl. Polonii 1)
tel. 94 348 15 40
www.biblioteka.koszalin.pl

New opened seat of Filharmonia Koszalińska





Active leisure pursuits in Koszalin

The natural conditions of Koszalin: including, above all, the vicinity of the Baltic Sea and the forested areas of the Chełmska Mountain, as well as well-developed sporting and recreational facilities, are all favourable to active leisure pursuits. Owing to the fact that there is no heavy industry, which is in line with the environment-friendly strategy of the development of the Town and its surroundings, an impeccable purity of their natural environment is guaranteed. It is even the centre of the Town which offers respite from the

hubbub of the streets: in the shadow of the park greenery.

Most people like to enjoy longer hours of relaxation while strolling along the wood paths in the **Chełmska Mountain massif**. It is here where you can go in for Nordic walking, foot orienteering, mountain cycling and cyclo-cross.

A part of the forest at the foot of the Chełmska Mountain by Rolna street, near the vehicle exchange, is occupied by the "Avana" Ropes Park. The trees which are twisted with galleries are connected with ropes bridges,

gangways and swinging logs. However, it is the tirol, that is a slip on a rope from the height of 16 metres that provides the greatest attraction and unforgettable thrills. The park can also be used by young children aged 4 to 7 as a special route has been prepared for them.

Several hotels offer **rest in combination with biological regeneration and recreation**. There are facilities in the town that offer aqua aerobics classes and exercise bikes as well as hydro-massage, sauna and Turkish bath, Jacuzzi and tennis courts.

One of the ten **Polish go-cart tracks** has significantly extended its offer for drivers, competitors and spectators. In the "Motopark" Motor Sports Centre, you can improve your driving skills or order a drive with a performance driver. Apart from this, very spectacular shows of extreme sports are held here: drift, supermoto or stunt.

In the year 1953, in the fields by the locality of Zegrze Pomorskie, which is 23 km

away from Koszalin, a military airfield was constructed. In the years from 1965 to 1991, it was used by "LOT" Polish Airlines, which operated domestic flights from Koszalin to Warsaw. When the fighter aviation regiment was dissolved in 1999, the Town authorities took effective measures as a result of which **the Koszalin Airfield** is still an active airfield. This airfield possesses two runways: a concrete one of 2,500 m in length and a grass one. It is true that this airfield does not operate any regular flights in airtransport, yet it can be used by private planes, paragliders and balloons. In summers, it functions as a landing pad for the emergency service helicopter. The Koszalin Flying Club is the administrator of the airfield. This Club also offers airplane, glider and parachute trainings.

Sailing traditions

Koszalin can boast of 50 years of sailing traditions. For many years, "Tramp" Club has been training sea dogs (at

Go-cart competitions



present, located in Mielno). It used the Jamno Lake marina. Yet, as this Club did not possess its own seaport, flagship yachts would set off on voyages from the home port in Kołobrzeg town. The "Koszalin Governor" has been the largest yacht until this day. It made its maiden voyage to New York in the year 1976; in 1982, it reached the Cape Horn.

Pure water from the river Dzierżęcinka, floating fountain, sandy beach, rental office of the water equipment, wakepark, playground and many other attractions make the reservoir called "Water Valley" an ideal place for leisure, recreation

and outdoor events for inhabitants as well as tourists visiting Koszalin.

The Sports and Entertainment in Koszalin is the biggest and most modern object of this type in Centre



Pomerania. It is designed for all kinds of sporting events, concerts, conferences or exhibitions. The hall is a place of playing matches of Koszalin teams of Ekstra League: AZS

Photo from the archives of the Municipal Council in Koszalin



Koszalin basketball team and female handball players AZS Koszalin.

The enthusiast of sophisticated acrobatics on rollerblades and skateboards may use free of charge the skating park at Fałata 34 next to the "Gwardia" Sports Hall. Apart from this, one of the most modern combat sports halls has recently been put to use in the local sporting complex. This is where you can watch judo competitors who are continuing the traditions of the Olympians from Koszalin, including the bronze medal winner from Montreal: Marian Tałaj.

It is not only in bad weather that you can visit the [Adria Squash Koszalin Club](#) at Grundwaldzka 8-10. After a conversion of the former cinema, four high-quality indoor squash courts were constructed. The Club offers lessons and classes for all age groups starting from young children, who are invited to come with their parents.

Winter skating is possible on the "Alaska" Ice Ring under a roof at ul. Fałata 34. The ice sheet sized 20 x 30 m can also be used for hockey games.

The Town has two sports stadiums: the Stanisław Figas Football Stadium (Gwardia Koszalin Sports Club) at ul. Fałata 34 and the Athletics Stadium (the Bałtyk Koszalin Sports Facilities Management) at ul. Andersa 16. The Bałtyk Koszalin Sports Facilities Management also possesses a Tartan track; this is where football matches can be played. They can also be played on numerous modern sports fields.



Wakeboarding

„Water Valley” - „Wodna Dolina”





On the tourist route

Hiking on the Chełmska Mountain

Marked walking trails on the Chełmska Mountain area can be divided into two types: strolling trails, of the length of ca. 12 km, which take several hours to walk, and regional trails, with the lengths of ca. 40 to 50 km, which require two stages a day to cover.

Strolling trails

1. **The Blue Kidnapped Duke Trail:** Koszalin, the street of Gdańska – the Covenant Sanctuary on the Chełmska Mountain – Sianów (the former factory of matches): 12.6 km. The name of this

trail refers to the legendary kidnapping of Great Duke Bogusław X by Koszalin burghers in the year 1475.

2. **The Yellow Tatra Loop Trail:** Koszalin, the street of Gdańska – the Covenant Sanctuary on the Chełmska Mountain: 11.8 km. This route leads through the steepest slopes of the Chełmska Mountain massif and other hills: the Piaskowa Hill, the Kamienna Hill and the Gołębek Hill. This trail is deceptively similar to the Trail Over the Forests in the Tatra Mountains.

3. **The Green Border Stones Trail:** Koszalin – Dzierżęcino –

Bonin: 12 km. Three stones that are to be found on the route set the medieval border of the urban estates and the property of the Cistercian convent; the first two of them have crosses and the sign of Koszalin (the upside-down Z letter) carved on them.

Regional trails

1. **The Black Trail of Pope John II:** the Covenant Sanctuary on the Chełmska Mountain in Koszalin (which was consecrated by the Holy Father on 1 June 1991) – the Sanctuary of the Mother of God the Gate to Heaven on the Holy Polanowska Hill (the foundation stone was set in the Franciscan hermitage that was consecrated by the Holy Father on his visit to Pelplino). This trail is 47.1 km long and it coincides with the foreseen

pilgrimage route of the Holy Hills of Pomerania

2. **The Red Józef Chrząszczyński Trail:** Koszalin, the Covenant Sanctuary on the Chełmska Mountain – Tychowo. It is 50.2 km in length. On this route, you can find among others the “Trygław” erratic boulder, the “Czapla Góra” Educational Trail and nature monuments: the “Bogusław” and “Józef” oak trees. This trail commemorates the first tourist guide in Koszalin and the president of the local Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society branch.

The “Koszałek” Boat on the Jamno Lake

In the summer season, there is an alternative way to get from Koszalin to Baltic Beaches located on the Jamno Sandbar: the “Koszałek” river passenger boat. This is connected with bus service no. 1J, which runs from the train station in Koszalin to the marina in Jamno. The boat shuttles on the route



“Koszałek”





Narrow-gauge railway in Koszalin

of Jamno – the Jamneński Canal – Unieście village. This flatboat, which was built in the river shipyard in the town of Płock, has a seating capacity of 67, and it can take bikes and wheelchairs. It takes as little as 20 minutes to cross the lake; this is the same as the time needed to reach this destination by car when there is little traffic.

On the narrow-gauge track

The Association of the Koszalin Narrow-Gauge Enthusiasts organizes rides for groups of tourists on a vintage train on the route from the Narrow-Gauge Koszalin Station to Manowo village, which can be combined with exploring the “Czapla Góra” Educational Trail in Manowo.

Bike trails in Koszalin

The seaside beach in Mielno

can be accessed on the bike via a 12 km long asphalt bicycle trail that runs along Roads Nos. 11 and 165 and along the former tramway line. (The first rail link: “the Small Train” was started as early as in 1905, and in 1913 it was replaced with a tram known as “the Beach Train”, which would run to Unieście village).

New bike trails are to be successively put to use as repair works of the streets in Koszalin move forward. There will be separate crossings for cyclists with light signals. The oldest bike trail, now historical, was built along the street of Jana Pawła II.

Bike trails in the Koszalin area

In the recent years,

a dense network of marked bike trails was created around Koszalin. This is to facilitate sightseeing in the immediate surroundings on cycling jaunts. These trails include the following:

1. **The Green Goths Trail:** Koszalin – Lubiawo – “Stone Circles” Archeological Reserve in Grzybnica, which is 20.6 km long. This is one of the oldest bike trails, which was created in the late 1980s. This can also be used to access megalithic tombs near Mostowo village.

2. **The Yellow Rybogryf Trail:** Koszalin, the street of Słupska – Koszalin – Dzierżęcino, Lubiawowska street, is 23.7 km long.

3. **The Black Tychowski Trail:** Koszalin, Lechicka



Beach in Mielno

street – Tychowo, is 41 km long. This trail offers the shortest route via asphalt roads to the “Wiciokrzew” Botanic Garden in Włoki village.

“Bike the Baltic” Trail

This is the name of an international bike trail which, also via ferry connections, crosses Skania, Bornholm and the Koszalin Coast.





The route from the marina in Kołobrzeg to Mielno coincides with the R-10 route; from there, a bicycle trail runs to Koszalin (this also includes the variant with the Jamno Lake crossing). From the crossroads of Piłsudskiego

and Traugutta streets, the trail form an access loop to the "Stone Circles" Archeological Reserve in Grzybnica. This trail was prepared under the EU Project of "Unified in Diversity".

Photo from the archives of the Municipal Council in Koszalin

