

Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary

This Gothic church was built between 1300 and 1333. In the Middle Ages, it served as the town's primary place of worship, functioning as a parish church. The three-aisled cathedral was a Catholic building until the mid-16th century, then served Protestants for over 400 years. It represents the most common building type in Pomerania - a basilica with an elongated, presbytery closed on three sides, a stellar vaulted interior, and a massive square tower. Of the original furnishings, surviving pieces include a 14th-century Gothic crucifix, late-Gothic figures of saints dating back to 1512, and an early-Gothic baptismal font. The cathedral's extremely important, unique and interesting feature is the beam structure inside the tower, which provides a scaffolding for its four bells.



Koszalin Narrow Gauge Railway

Koszalin's most valuable technical monument. Since its establishment at the end of the 19th century, with a short interlude in the early 20th century, the Koszalin Narrow Gauge Railway has continued to run on the Koszalin-Rosnowo line, offering numerous attractions to its passengers. Currently, the largest jewel in the rolling stock is the Px48-3901 steam locomotive, refurbished in 2021.



Orthodox Church of Dormition of the Holy Mother of God

It is the building with the richest history in Koszalin. Built in the 13th century, it was initially part of the convent of the Cistercian nuns of Koszalin. The building fell into disrepair after the Cistercian Order departed Koszalin. It was rebuilt as a castle church in the 17th century. The church was destroyed in the great fire of 1718. It obtained its current form in the 19th century. Now, it now also serves a religious function. The building was handed over to the Orthodox parish in 1953.



Medieval ramparts

Koszalin's defensive walls were built at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries. The length of the brick walls spanned approx. 1600 metres. Permanent elements of the ramparts included three gates and 46 look-outs. 1.3 metres thick and 7 metres high, the fortifications survived until the early 18th century. After the city-wide fire in 1718, the height of the walls was mostly lowered to 3 metres and the bricks obtained were used in rebuilding the town.



Historic Koszalin





Executioner's House

The oldest tenement house in Koszalin dating back to the 15th century. The Executioner's House was built on a trapezoidal plan, as dictated by the curved course of the city wall line at this location. It is likely that fragments of the former tower were used in the building's construction. The building was constructed to house the local executioner and his family. The institution of the executioner functioned in Koszalin for over 400 years, until 1893, when the last execution was carried out. It is currently the seat of Teatr Propozycji "Dialog" ("Dialog" Theatre).



Our Lady of the Rosary Church at the Jamno - Łabusz housing estate

This Gothic temple is one of the most valuable and oldest monuments in Koszalin. The existence of a religious building at the site was first referenced in 1278. It was extended and rebuilt in the following centuries. Inside, visitors can admire the Baroque pulpit and baptismal font, as well as polychrome paintings with Jamno cultural themes. A restoration of the temple was carried out in 2018, exposing its Gothic motifs.

Head Post Office

One of the most impressive postal buildings in Western Pomerania, it was built in the year 1884 as the Head Post Directorate and Post Office headquarters. The building impresses with its architecturally interesting structure and rich, well-preserved ceramic façade detail. This neo-Gothic building has served as a post office from the very beginning and continues to do so today.



Chapel of St. Gertrude

The chapel was built in 1383 as a hospital chapel, outside Koszalin's city walls. Afterwards, it served various functions over the centuries: from a cemetery chapel through an ammunition depot, warehouse, and even theatre stage at the Baltic Drama Theatre. Since 1999, the building has been handed over to the Evangelical Augsburg Parish and once again serves its intended religious function.



OTTR - Old Town Tourist Route (STT)

The most convenient way to see the sights of Koszalin is the Old Town Tourist Route (Pl- Staromiejska Trasa Turystyczna). Along the route there are currently 28 historic sites which feature plaques with more information about the building in question. This route is marked by metal plaques embedded in the pavements, indicating the direction of the tour.

www.koszalin.pl/pl/page/staromiejska-trasa-turystyczna-0



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