Koźuchów (German: Freystadt) is one of the oldest cities of the Middle Odra River. In the early Middle Ages there was a castle here, which was part of the state of tribal Dziadoszan.

Important trade routes crossed near the castle leading from Wroclaw to Krosno, and from Poznan to Glogau. This favorable location meant trade development. Already in 1125, the town had its own church. For the first time the name Koźuchów (Diegotrych castelanus in Cosuchov) appeared in the papers of Głogów Duke Konrad I (1273). By then Koźuchów was fully formed and the town was within the limits of the Duchy of Głogów.

In the second half of the thirteenth century, there was a considerable influx of German settlers to the city, encouraged by privileges granted by Henry III. Since then, the German influence was growing. Confirmation of this favorable legal situation in Koźuchów was the emergence of the German name for the city - Freystadt (German Frey - free), which gradually displaced the Polish name.

The economy in the Middle Ages for Koźuchów was crafts and trade. The city had strong guild organizations. Among those leading the way led clothiers, weavers, furriers, butchers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and brewers. Agriculture also played an important role including corn and grapes. Koźuchów merchants maintained regular contacts with cities all over Silesia and Wielkopolska ... they had their permanent stalls at fairs in several cities including Poznan. In the mid-fifteenth century, Koźuchów received minted coins, which confirmed the economic position of the city.

Then urban change occurred. In the years 1340 - 1369 Prince Henry V built a new parish church (former parish church burned down in 1339). Several years earlier, outside the city walls, a hospital was founded by Henry IV for the poor and sick, and next to it he built the Church of St Spirit. A third church, St Lawrence was erected in 1403. A new city hall was built in 1489. The suburbs grew. The dynamic development of the town was inhibited in the XIV - XVII century by a number of natural disasters: epidemics of the "black death", a natural crop failure, and numerous fires which destroyed the city in the eighteenth century.

In the Middle Ages an important political event happened in Koźuchów. In the second half of the fifteenth century, the city was the habitual residence of the princes Głogów. Here resided the last princes of Głogów - Henry VIII, Henry IX, and XI of his son Henry. The last of the princes Głogów (Henry XI) died in the castle in 1476 during the wars of succession of the Duchy of Głogów (1476 to 1489.) At the turn of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, the Duchy of Głogów Koźuchów experienced its rebirth. Duke Sigismund Jagiello, who served as governor of Silesia (and future Polish king,) seated at the castle in Koźuchów, combated rampant banditry in the region. In 1516, the castle came into possession Hans von Rechenberg. Under his rule, Lutheranism was introduced.

Particularly acute for the city were the events of the Thirty Years War (1618 - 48). The presence of the troops led to rape, looting, and numerous fires that ruined the city and suburbs. Religious persecution followed. After the war, Koźuchów lost many of its rights and privileges. The population fell sharply. Slowly, however, the city raised itself. A number of buildings were rebuilt including the parish church and town hall. In 1678, water supply inlet was devised from the nearby hills. A Protestant Cemetery (today Lapidarium) was consecrated. During the Northern War (1700 - 1721), the Swedish army of Charles XII entered Koźuchów. Swedish presence significantly influenced the
location of the Protestant population. In 1709, the city walls built by the Protestant church, a few years later the school.

In 1740, Prussian king Frederick II entered the city. Kożuchów transition to Prussia was not conducive to its development. Taxes and general fiscal pressure characterized by the Prussian state system, resulted in clear regression. There were charges related to the Silesian wars and, above all, a seven-year war. In 1759, Kożuchów and the surrounding city were completely sacked by the Russian army. A year later, fire destroyed the city, which claimed more than 200 homes, along with the town hall. During the following reconstruction the demolition of external walls began, whose timber was used to putting up new homes. Several decades later, Kożuchów suffered further humiliation. In the years, 1806-1807 Kożuchówscy burgers "hosted" Napoleon's troops. Again, the French arrived in 1813, this time in addition to support; the city had to deal with wounded soldiers. After the departure of the French came the Russians, who also demanded a huge indemnity.

The result of going from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, war was the economic decline of the city. In addition, emerging capitalism in Silesia in the mid-nineteenth century meant that, based on the principles of the medieval guild, the city economy withstood heavy competition with other centers in the region. Although the first textile factory in the city appeared as early as the late eighteenth century, the development of industry in Kożuchów was very slow. The reason for this state of affairs was both a lack of water in the city, and the negative attitude of the people. The main highway passed through Kożuchów ... Berlin - Wrocław. Eventually that road, whose construction began in 1817, bypassed the city and Kożuchów remained on the sidelines of important transport routes. In 1849, the town hall was expanded; in 1869, a new hospital. Authorities received a new county seat. In 1909, electric lighting was introduced and municipal water supply, eliminating kerosene lamps and wooden pipes and water tanks.

At the turn of the century, the city expanded to the suburbs, particularly land lying on the east side of town. There a railway station was built. In the years 1889 - 90 Kożuchów has a rail link with New Salt and Zagari. In the western part of town in the 1930s, a large military compound was built. At the beginning of the twentieth century, several industrial plants were built in Kożuchów. The largest of these were tanning factory, a radiator factory, and a motorcycle and automotive engine factory.

Hostilities of World War II spared Kożuchów. In November 1939, the city established a hospital for Polish prisoners of war. More than a dozen soldiers who died here were buried in the cemetery (after the war a military cemetery was located here). At the end of 1943 a branch of the concentration camp Gross - Rosen was nearby. The prisoners were employed in local factories. The camp was liquidated on the eve of the seizure of the city by Soviet troops. In the city and the surrounding areas there were also hundreds of Polish forced laborers employed in agriculture and handicraft workshops. On February 14, 1945, the town was occupied by the Soviet Union, and that summer a Polish administration was organized. After the war Kożuchów was still the seat of the county, which included organized Polish settlements, education, and led to the eviction campaign of the German population.

In 1953, the district eliminated KOŹUCHÓWSKI and county authorities moved to New Salt.