

The Castle in Pińczów: Research, Protection and Exposition of Relics

Aleksander Andrzejewski – Jan Salm

Abstrakt: Hrad ve městě Pińczów, jehož vznik je možné datovat na konec 13. století, byl formován složitým stavebním vývojem. Jednotlivé stavební fáze objektu i jeho stavební podobu je možné rekonstruovat na základě informací získanými archeologickým a stavebně-historickým průzkumem. Klíčovou otázkou však zůstává koncept památkové prezentace této lokality.

Klíčová slova: Pińczów – hrad – archeologie – středověká architektura – památková péče

Tomáš Durdík has consulted research programs and projects concerning the protection of the ruins of many castles in the Czech Republic as well as in other European countries. The issues he has dealt with include maintenance and proper exposition of ruined castle buildings, which are often incredibly complex. This also applies to the castle in Pińczów. Most historians, architects and archaeologists perceive the phrase ‘castle in Pińczów’ to be full of versatile content; this is hardly surprising given the fact that it was one of the greatest late medieval fortresses built on Polish territory. Unfortunately, the years have weighed heavily on it. The relics of the castle are almost unnoticeable on the ground. Only written sources and iconography have remained, though enriched by the recent field work results, which objectify the opinion of a 15th century chronicler Jan Długosz, notably the person personally involved in the construction of the castle, the grandeur of the fortified residence of Cracow Bishop and Cardinal Zbigniew Oleśnicki.

The following article is based on the experience of a project that still awaits its implementation and is related to the remains of the Pińczów Castle. Commissioned by the local authorities and prepared in 2008, it concerned the revitalisation of the Castle Hill, and was limited to the case study designed to demonstrate various possibilities of the development of the castle’s area. However, the analysed solutions seen through the conservation and research need perspective for further discussion about the future of the area of the former castle (Andrzejewski et al. 2008).

Located in the northern part of the historical Lesser Poland, the medieval castle with small fragments of walls preserved to this day was built on the headland of a plateau rising above the left bank of the Nida valley (Guerquin 1984, 255–256; Kajzer – Kołodziejski – Salm 2001, 383–384). The first mention of Pińczów dates back to 1400 when the castle, and villages belonging thereto, were noted. According to Jan Długosz, the bishop of Cracow, Zbigniew Oleśnicki bought Pińczów and the castle for his brother, Jan Głowacz. The analysis of written sources indicates that the transaction took place between 1424 and 1428. The Oleśnicki family dismantled the existing object, and proceeded to build a new defensive residence. Długosz reported that the overall construction had

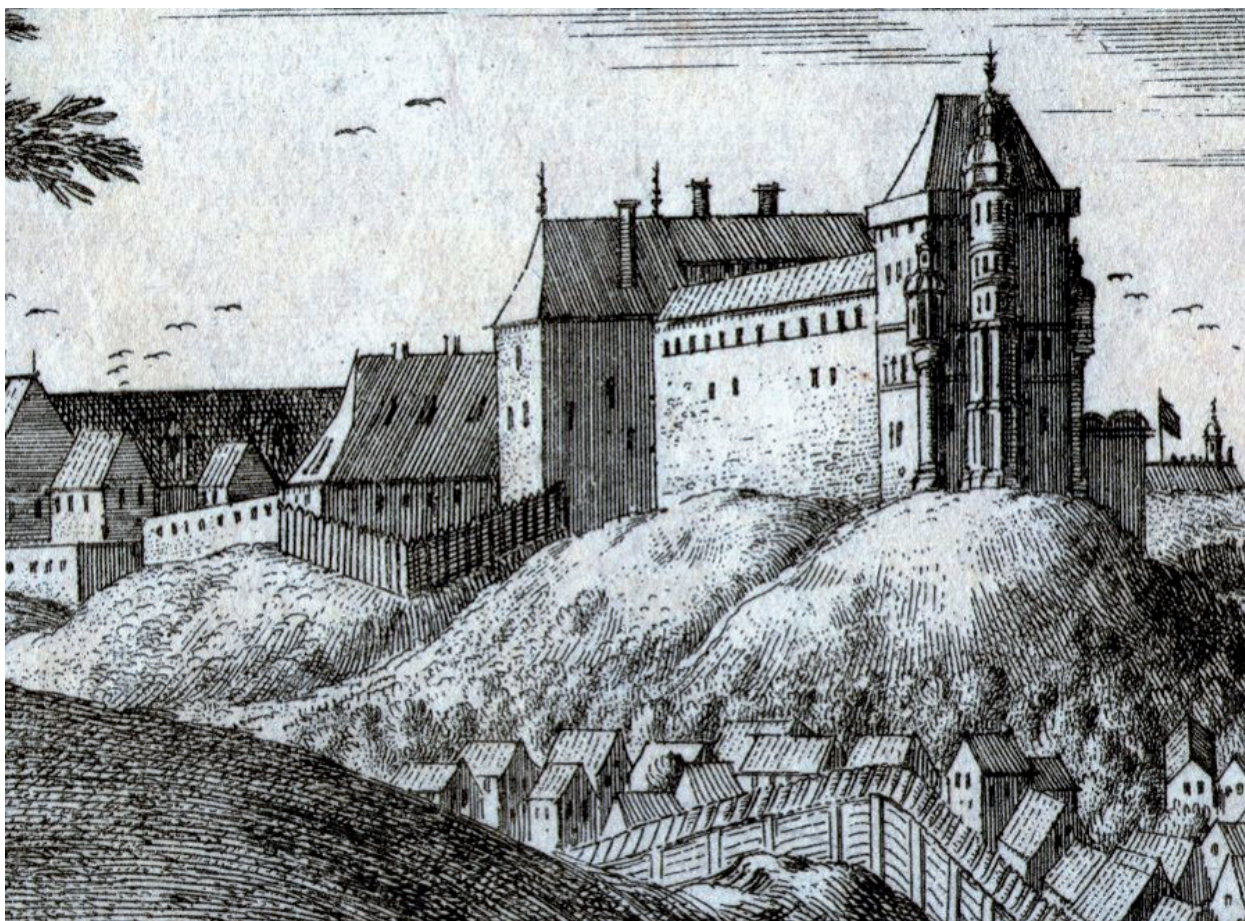


Fig. 1. Pińczów, a drawing by E. J. Dahlberg in 1657.

lasted 30 years, and had cost a considerable amount of money. Pińczów belonged to the family until 1586. Later, the castle and the town became property of the Myszkowski family, and since 1727, the Wielkopolski family. The impressive residence deteriorated until 1799, when demolition of its walls began at the request of Franciszek Wielopolski (KZS 1961, 68–69).

The 17th century appearance of the castle, together with its surroundings, is depicted by E. J. Dahlberg's two valuable drawings. They present the building at the height of its prosperity after renaissance and baroque reconstructions. This great residential complex began to decline about 100 years later, with only some remnants of the episcopal residence remaining (which are not evident), together with the entire southern front, a part of which collapsed because of the erosion of the hill. Today, only the name of the hill reminds us of the existence of the magnificent erst-while residence of the Oleśnicki family there.

The research results have confirmed that the Castle Hill was already settled in the Early Middle Ages as evidenced by the remains of the castle fortifications. The first stone castle, built probably at the end of the 13th century, survived until the construction of the Oleśnicki's residence. Yet, its spatial layout remains unknown, as the building was destroyed by later groundworks.

The Oleśnicki Castle, however, is much better known. Archaeological and architectural research was carried out in two main stages: the first one was conducted in 1960–1962 by A. Miłobędzki (1963a, 65–69; 1963b, 37–44; 1967, 70; 1968, 55–77; 1997, 93–104) and J. Kuczyński (1968a, 207–219; 1963b, 221–239), and the second one conducted between 2003 and 2006 by Z. J. Białkiewicz (2003),

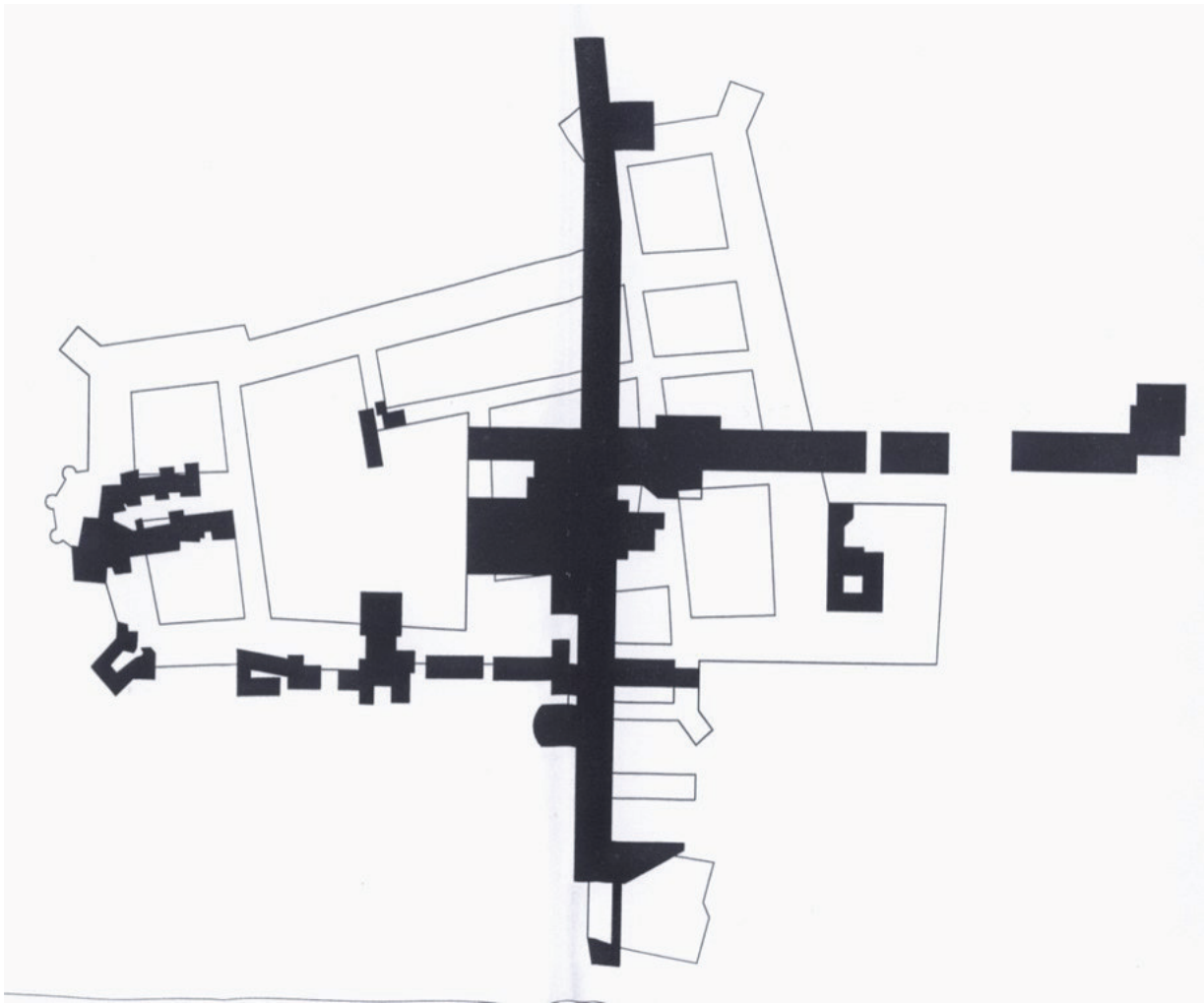


Fig. 2. Pińczów, a plan with excavations by A. Miłobędzki's research in 1962 (Miłobędzki 1963b).

B. Kwiatkowska-Kopka and C. Hadamik (2004) as well as A. Andrzejewski, L. Kaizer and J. Sikora (2005) and A. Andrzejewski, L. Kaizer and T. Olszacki, (2006) showed that the bishop's investment led to the creation of a defensive residence which exceeded all the contemporary Polish castles in terms of the distinctive representative forms and modern architectural solutions that were applied. Harmoniously combining military, residential and representative qualities, the Pińczów fortress set a new development path for the residential and defence architecture of Lesser Poland. Furthermore, it illustrates the direction of a traditional tower-palace transformation model. The castle walls were built of enormous, carefully processed sandstone blocks with bricks used in their upper parts. Moreover, the building had an extended quadrilateral layout. Rectangular in layout, a huge two-storey keep constituted the main part of the castle (13 x 23 m) and covered the south-western edge of the headland of the plateau. Its shape was enriched by corner bay windows as well as a larger bay window on the elevation axis with the basis reinforced by four banks. Two rectangular towers were erected on the opposite side of the quadrangle. The larger one built in the moat in front of the perimeter of the castle walls fulfilled the most important military function, and could be found in the south-eastern part of the quadrangle, whereas the second one was built in the northern corner. Another tower together with the entrance gate and the chapel on the first floor were located near the larger tower. The castle could be accessed from the south-east through the bridge, which was

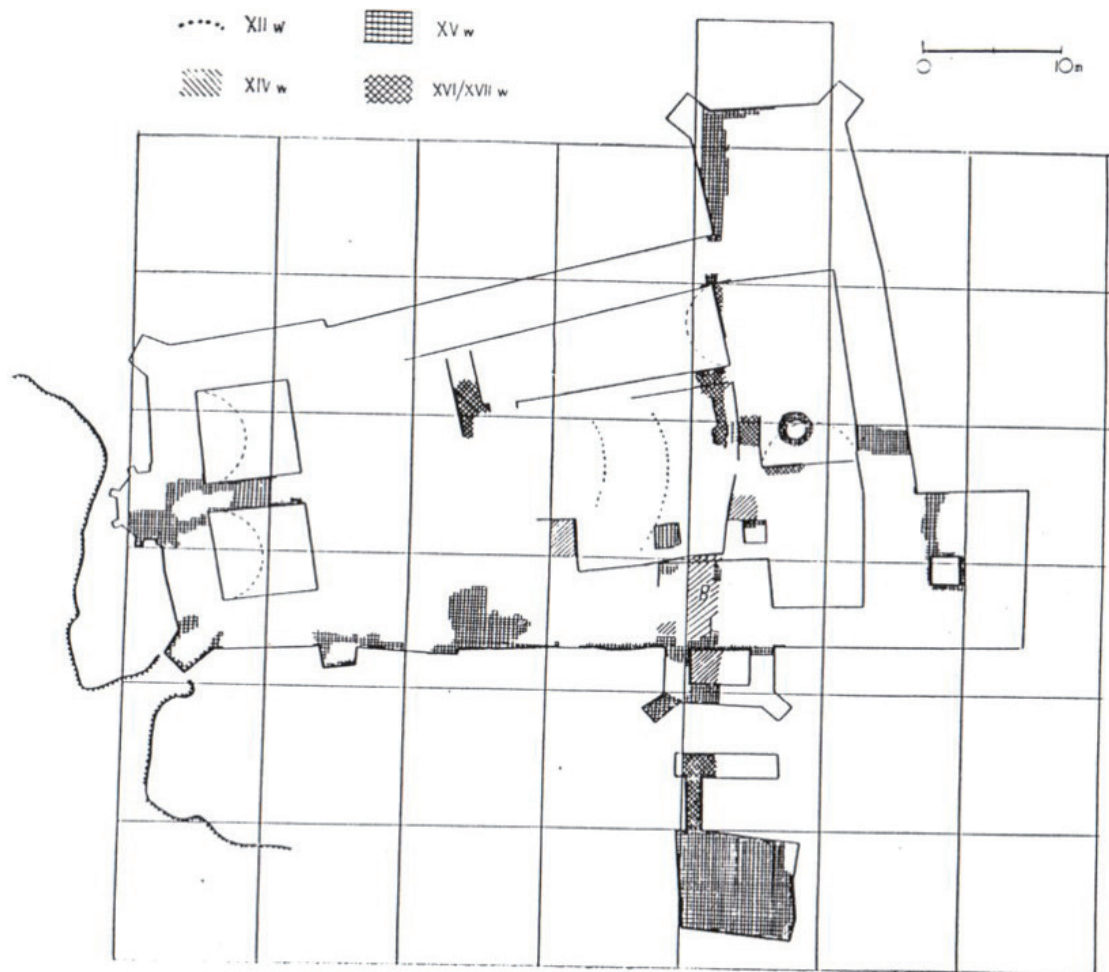


Fig. 3. Pińczów, chronological stratification of A. Miłobędzki (1963b).

based upon a huge quadrangular stone pillar set on the hillside and bended at a right angle so that it ran north-east towards the gate. It was a genuinely spectacular solution in terms of construction techniques.

During the ownership of the Myszkowski family, the castle underwent two conversions. Yet, neither the scheme nor the silhouette of the castle changed – only the late Renaissance décor was introduced. At that time, large stone slabs were used to create the courtyard surface, and a large garden complex and vineyard were built near the castle. Thereafter, the fortified castle equipped with north-facing bastion fortifications was erected at the turn of the 16th and 17th century. The overall repairs carried out by the Wielkopolski family were of a rather conservative nature. After moving to their palace in the town at the end of the 18th century, the new owners allowed the castle to be demolished, building a palace at the foot of the hill instead.

As a result of the aforementioned research, the layout and the body of the castle underwent reconstruction. The above noted iconography played a major role in this respect. Unfortunately, little is known about the architectural detail and the interior design of both medieval and modern interiors. The preliminary recognition of waste layers by the wall is also worth noting. They contain a huge wealth of modern artefacts, including an extremely large number of stove slab tiles with interesting ornaments as well as marble architectural details (lintel, cornice and slabs decorated with a complicated late-Renaissance relief) made of cherry-spotted and dirty-cherry Chęciny marble

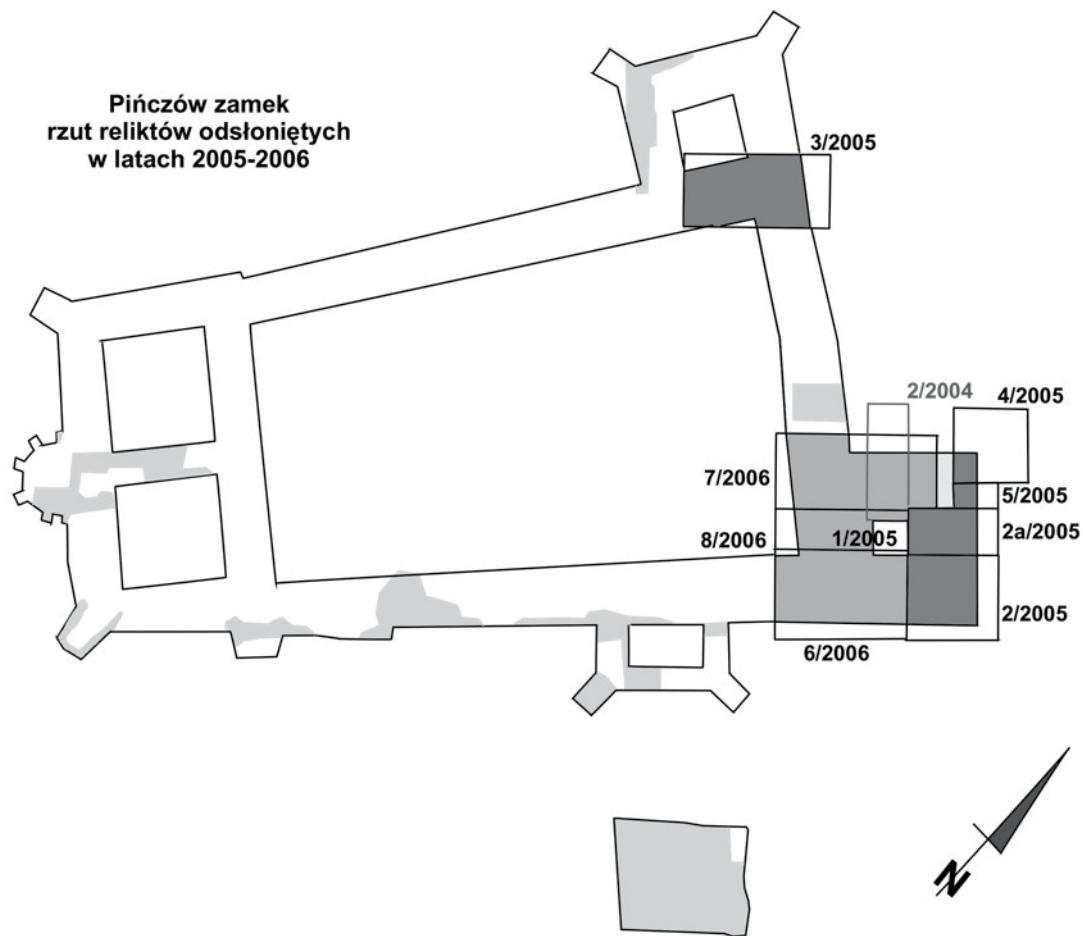


Fig. 4. Pińczów plan relics exposed in 2005–2006. Drawing J. Sikora.

limestone (from Bolechowice and Okrąglica mountain), marble limestones from the southern slope of Zelejowa mountain and Devonian pink Hungarian marble. The specific details probably have their origins in the first phase of the castle reconstruction carried out after 1586 by Santi Gucci for Bishop Piotr Myszkowski.

To summarize the research so far, it should be stated that the condition of the coping is consistent with the current terrain level. The bricklaying technique of the preserved sections is known to the researchers, notable for its meticulous quality and perfection of the craft. Monumentality of the construction is also worth noticing since the thickness of the south-eastern tower walls is 4,6 m (north-west tower: ‘only’ 3,5–3,6) which has no equivalent among the Polish castle buildings of the 15th century. High quality or even perfection in the field of building mentioned above is visible not only in the careful levelling of the blocks in the subsequent construction layers (grouts were sometimes supplemented with limestone particles), but also in their design and large sizes; 0,4 x 0,4 x 1,2–1,3 m in average, but up to 1,5 m in some places. The finding in excavation III should also be emphasised as the highest observed layer of the face of the wall, which was tilted, creating a type of wall socle, and at the same time suggesting that it was the boundary between the part’s lower (foundation, overhanging approximately 0,15 m) and upper face constituting the right-handed tower face from the moat side (similar observations have been made by A. Miłobędzki – in the northern and western part of the castle).



Fig. 5. Pińczów, SE tower – view after the excavation. Photo A. Andrzejewski.

As mentioned, only the name of the hill towering above the town reminds us of the existence of the Pińczów castle. Was it not for E. J. Dahlberg's illustrations of the place from the times of the Deluge, the probable appearance of the building could hardly be imagined. Today it is even more difficult to perceive the importance of the no-longer-existing building in the town panorama as the element dominating the river valley landscape both in a literal and symbolic sense – the dominant stressing the power of the feudal lords over Pińczów. The power and complexity of the former castle can hardly be envisaged, not to mention the stages of its development, and the functional specificity of the individual elements of the residential complex. For an ordinary observer, a tourist sightseeing the town or a local passer-by, none of these elements exist since they are neither visible nor marked in any way, no less exposed or honoured. All that remains is a hill covered with wild vegetation appropriating the surrounding of the river valley, sparse remains of stone walls and embankments subjected to erosion. Moreover, looking at the modern panorama of Pińczów from the Nida side, a clear gap or a loss in the silhouette of the town may be felt subconsciously. The hill in the background of a cluster of urban roofs, the bell tower, and the former Pauline Fathers church seem empty. The delicate but expressive silhouette of St. Anne's Chapel on the top of the neighbouring hill lacks a counterweight. The clusters of trees growing in a rather chaotic way, the castle plateau or even the slopes of the mountain cannot balance this void. Furthermore, they appeared relatively recently – drawings and photographs from the late 19th and early 20th century show a bare peak with some visible castle ruins.



Fig. 6. Pińczów, SE walls inside tower. A. Andrzejewski.

Simultaneously, everyone who crosses the line of the former ramparts from the northern side, and finds oneself on the point towering over the surrounding area feels that this place is far from ordinary; it has been deprived of its history. Stone wall relics, a clear trace of the moat, the natural defensive quality of the hill unambiguously indicate its significant strategic and refugial role and function. Moreover, it is also a beautifully landscaped place which not only stirs visitors' imagination but also represents a great vantage point for observing the charming valley of the Nida River as well as Pińczów's old buildings.

Therefore, the development and presentation of several concepts regarding the revitalisation of the Castle Hill in Pińczów is desirable. Any specific investment activities regarding the Castle Hill, however, require proper preparation and preliminary work such as performing analyses which will respond to the questions connected with activities which are to be undertaken and envisaging costs both financial and social. A hasty decision may lead to much waste. For this reason, appropriate preliminary studies and preparatory work are necessary to establish a precise schedule, and then, with caution, they should be implemented in subsequent phases.

In this respect, archaeologists and surveyors will be the most important at the first stage. Their discoveries and measurements will answer the question of what remains of the castle, and how Castle Hill has transformed as compared to the times when the fortress stood on it. This is a key issue. Without these distinctive and documentary works, all the ideas regarding the future of the castle will only be of an interesting nature but in fact they will represent nothing more than theoretical speculations.



Fig. 7. Pińczów, SE tower wall face made of sandstone blocks. A. Andrzejewski.

In order to reveal the relics of the castle, the following measures requiring the presence of an archaeologist are requested:

I. inside the castle premises:

1. removal of debris layer, the thickness of which may be up to 2 m;
2. greater relic coping readability;
3. confirmation of the rampart line;
4. determination of the performance levels:
 - burgh;
 - original castle;
 - Zbigniew Oleśnicki castle;
5. greater moat readability;
6. determination of the utilitarian levels for the revitalisation needs;

II. inside castle boroughs – Myszkowski's residence:

1. finding the building relics;
2. greater relic wall expressiveness;
3. determination of the utilitarian levels;

III. inside fortifications:

1. attempt to recreate their full outline;
2. determination of the utilitarian levels.

IV. Study of the collected movable cultural property and determination of its proper exposition.

The elaboration of the research results would enable a precise drafting of conservation guidelines specifying what activities are acceptable to the monument, as well as which elements require special protection. The uncovered walls will need to be secured quickly until they are adapted as part of a comprehensive hill development project. Otherwise, the remains of the castle exposed to the precipitation may soon cease to exist and that would mean the loss of the last original relics of the magnificent building. For this reason, geological expertise and investigations of the technological condition of the preserved walls will be equally important. Only after the field research and the aforementioned analyses have been carried out, the proper time for a precise answer to the question regarding possible course of action intended to revive Pińczów as a town identified with a readable symbol of the fortress will come; naturally, without the need to rebuild the entire castle. Alternative proposals regarding both architectural designs and utility functions should be developed in advance, for they would facilitate a meaningful discussion and make it possible to face future tasks based on previous thoughts. Several possible ways in which Castle Hill could function must first be considered.

Several activities have been proposed:

An educational park including the remains of the ruins with special visitor route systems – theme paths. Architectural relics will maintain the existing connection with the surrounding natural environment;

Development and partial reclamation of hill slopes with the reconstruction of vineyard terraces;

A place for cultural events and town celebrations with a stage and auditorium integrated into the remains of the castle courtyard walls;

An open-air museum with presented remains of the residence's subsequent development phases from the medieval castle to the baroque residence, lapidarium of the discovered details and stonework from the Pińczów workshops, but also a typical open-air museum exhibition containing a wooden building located in the outer castle;

Open-air events such as knight's tournaments and battle scenes taking place at an extensive area of the outer castle as well as the reconstructed earth fortifications with bastions;

Recreation area and a walking park with a permanent open-air exhibition, a terrace and a look-out tower on the socle of the medieval tower.

As mentioned before, the presented ideas serve only as starting points for the discussion about the future of the Castle Hill. Individual concepts can be combined, and other variants may be considered including the possibility of introducing small buildings which would serve exhibition purposes and tourists simultaneously (a kiosk, a summer café, toilets, etc.).

One hypothesis regarding relics may already be formulated today – the castle's perimeter walls failed to survive as a whole. It may be assumed with high probability that the relics of the most important part of the castle – a magnificent residential tower – have ceased to exist as a result of the ruins' demolition as well as the erosion of the hill slopes. Only a small section of the wall from the courtyard side may have remained. Perhaps other parts of the walls have met a similar fate, though this can only be confirmed by a comprehensive field survey. Thanks to the excavations already carried out, the foundations and socles of both eastern towers are known to have survived, as did the socle piece of the entrance gate tower and the bridge pillar relics. Other possibly considerable

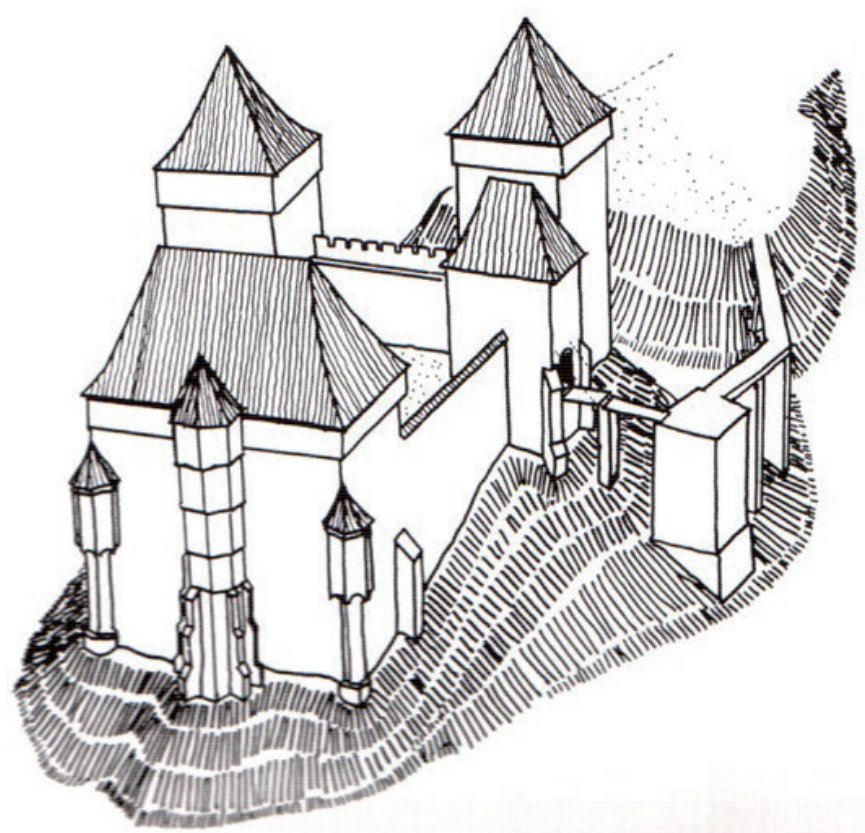
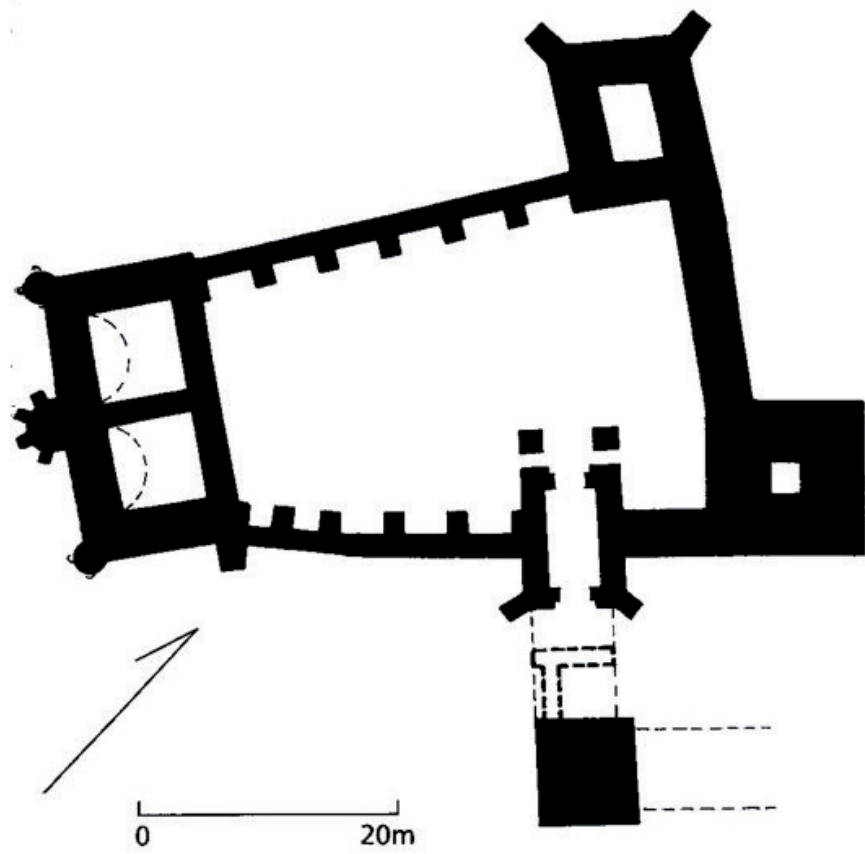


Fig. 8. Pińczów, a medieval castle, plan and an attempt at reconstruction. J. Salm.



Fig. 9. Panorama of contemporary Pińczów. Photo A. Andrzejewski.

remains are hidden in the ground: banks and heaps resulting from the works undertaken in the 19th and 20th centuries still protect the traces of the castle. It is necessary to assume that the intention to fully display the perimeter walls and significant groundworks will have to be carried out to restore order at the top of the Castle Hill.

Another significant point considers the communication system and the accessibility of the hill from the outside. The number of 'entrances' to the castle plateau is low and has been practically reduced to the old entrance located from the Kielce route side – the remaining paths are steeply traversed, and accessible only to pedestrians. This problem will need to be addressed especially if a multi-functional option is chosen. The solution will have to include the requirements of a permanent and occasional service, safety, accessibility for the disabled, evacuation or other prosaic but extremely important matters such as supply lines and waste disposal.

The issues of relics of the Pińczów Castle may be resolved in at least three ways. The first one is the reconstruction of the entire foundation, or at least the castle itself, of the late-gothic residence of the Oleśnicki family. Such a concept, however, must be assessed negatively, and considered a very misleading idea. Initially, one may assume the full reconstruction of the castle walls plausible, and for this purpose, Dahlberg's engravings could be analysed and transformed into a project and then, consequently, one may think that a reconstruction of the Pińczów fortress could take place. Then, consequently is far from being true. In fact, there are no legitimate arguments for implementing such a concept. The explanation is obvious – apart from the doctrinal and iconographic premises, no adequate materials exist; there are two of Dahlberg's pictures but they differ from each other in the way the castle is presented; moreover, they cannot be perceived as fully credible. Furthermore, they complete the list of iconographic representations of the fortress at the peak of its glory. The appearance of the courtyard façade and the shape of the courtyard itself – not to mention the details of the building, or even the stonework of the windows and portals – remain unknown. How could the beautiful bay window, the adornment of the tower façade, be reproduced in the light of the lack of knowledge of how it was decorated and what it was made of? The colour of the façade as well as many other details, such as roofing technique applied, remain unknown. Excavations would surely deliver much data, but it is difficult to assume that their results would significantly help in recreating the appearance of the 16th and 17th century castle, especially with regard to the parts once dismantled.

The second option is a clear opposite of the first one – the ‘minimum option.’ It assumes the rejection of any unreal reconstruction. The rules are simple: the outline of walls needs to be revealed through research accompanied by groundworks. The scope of interference in the exposed parts of the castle should only include reinforcement activities without significant additions and superstructures. This would entail the development of efficient plateau drainage. Furthermore, geological expertise is essential here. As a consequence, a ‘permanent ruin’ would be formed. Tourist routes running through the hill and encompassing the relics of the castle and their surroundings could be created. The exuberant greenery on the hill should then be maintained or organised: at most the trees violating the relics’ walls and obscuring the view of the town should be cut down. This is the most conservative, cautious and restrained option – the most appropriate one, from the point of view of conservation theory and the rules thereof. The question is whether such a choice would enable the creation of the Castle Hill as a truly alluring place, more inspiring for the residents of Pińczów, and attractive for tourists. Will this qualify as a transformation from modest ruins into an area actively used by locals and visitors? Surely it depends on the presentation of the castle walls and the envisaged function of the entire hill: nonetheless, this may be difficult to achieve. Despite the aforementioned doubts, such a minimalistic option which assumes a very limited interference with the castle relics is worth giving preliminary consideration.

The third option involves the complete unveiling of the walls’ contour and then their completion, reinforcement and partial superstructure. This would create an ‘artificial ruin,’ but with the preservation of certain original parts of the wall, and allowing the exposition of the main components of the castle layout. Much will depend on the technical condition assessment of the relics of structures uncovered from the rubble, and the possibilities of adding a superstructure. Innovative and unconventional elements would be introduced into the Castle Hill. The destroyed parts of the castle would not be reconstructed here. Instead, the scheme proposes implementation of their symbolic representation, for example, a lookout tower in the place of the angle tower or screen ‘walls’ marking the former existence of the residential tower’s courtyard façade. Introducing buildings into the hill area involves a thorough analysis of the landscape conditions necessary for such concepts (e.g. through appropriate computer simulations), and examination of their impact on the environment, including the impact on the town skyline from the characteristic viewpoints and openings. Functionality increasing the attractiveness of the Castle Hill may be located in a new building located on the old socle walls, for instance a small museum with exhibits obtained during excavations. This idea also refers to the way of improving the general external reception of the Castle Hill, e.g. restoring some height properties (tower – castle symbol – vertically massive), as well as creating a new function such as a summer open-air stage, an observatory – a vantage point, located in the wooden ‘wall’ embracing the castle courtyard from the south-west. However, it should be noted here that none of the proposed new elements should be designed in a historical style and ‘pretend’ to be either Gothic or Renaissance. It may refer to them, but bear the hallmarks of a modern building; hence the need to abandon excessive stylisation in favour of simplification. The choice of the finishing materials as well as the use of a limited group of materials (wood, stone from local deposits only, steel elements such as stairs and ramps) will be crucial in this situation.

The multi-stage character of the entire undertaking constitutes one of the compulsory conditions for the success of the Castle Hill development concept. It seems most logical to begin with the clean-up (greenery), groundwork and target investments (construction and conservation activities) within the castle itself. Ensuring efficient and safe access from the inner side of the outer castle during levelling works as well as the removal of debris and dirt, and then deliveries of building materials during the project implementation will be crucial here. In the future, it must be assumed that the access to the castle may lead either through the reconstructed bridge on the pillar, or by the path through the moat (without having to rebuild the bridge construction). The next stage is then

GÓRA ZAMKOWA W PIŃCZOWIE

KONCEPCJA ZAGOSPODAROWANIA TERENU - SCHEMAT



Fig. 10. Pińczów, the concept of development of the castle area. J. Salm

the arrangement of the castle area combined with the possible introduction of new objects and the exhibition of buildings' relics.

The third stage concerns increasing the external fortifications' visibility and arrangement of the foreground castle area together with the hill slopes.

The proposal offered represents a voice in the discussion about the possibility of reviving the memory of the vanished historical dominants in the landscape without resorting to the literal and risky reconstruction of the buildings into their presumed historical form. Considering its historical values, Pińczów is a town with a great potential; however, its image has been strongly reduced compared to its 16th or 17th century prosperity. For various reasons, no projects allowing for the practical use of research discoveries or even in its most modest version – increasing the perceptibility of the wall remains, not to mention the development of the solutions for the entire undertaking, have been implemented. What is more, no attempt to discuss the restoration of the Castle Hill in Pińczów 's panorama has been made in recent years. It can be argued that the former castle grounds are no longer part of the town and bear no relation to it. There is a lack of the 'memory of the place.' Our study-oriented project envisages the erection of the spectacular wooden wall with an internal steel structure together with an observation storey in the place

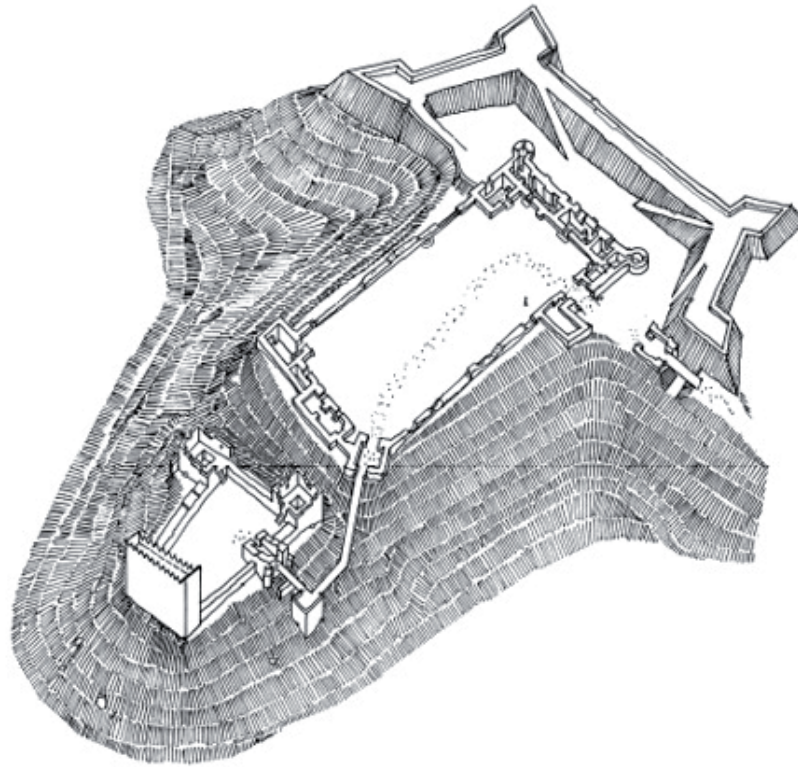


Fig. 11. Góra Zamkowa in Pińczów, variant: a place of cultural events and an open-air museum. J. Salm.

of the alleged back courtyard wall of the castle. This is the way this proposal intends to restore the symbolic influence of the former dominant of the castle's front wall. The aforementioned construction – visible in the silhouette of the town, especially in the panorama of the Nida valley – was meant to replace it. This would enable the restoration of the compositional symbol of the town without resorting to a very risky reconstruction.

However, several years ago, a housing estate was built at a questionable location in terms of both landscape and conservation issues as it was placed on the immediate foreground of the outer castle and ground bastions between the Castle Hill and St. Anne's Hill with the Chapel overlooking the town. This has disastrous effects on the southern silhouette of Pińczów when viewed from the Nida River water meadow.

Put succinctly, we are only dealing with visions, or rather theoretical considerations, instead of substantive material facts here. They can be evaluated and analysed only based on descriptions and projections of ideas that have not disturbed the aforementioned places and the associated landscape. This is simultaneously an advantage and an unquestionable flaw in the discussion about the approach to castle ruins. It is an advantage because nothing has yet been irreversibly transformed, and it is still possible to improve the final version of projects, or to abandon them in behalf of better solutions. It is a flaw as it is not yet possible to check whether suggested ideas would lead to the desired effects. It must also be stated that we are dealing with the activities planned to be implemented over a longer period of time in stages requiring appropriate preparations as well as versatile studies, which represent a necessary condition to preserve the credibility of the designed solutions. All the more, it should be acknowledged that studies which precede final decisions ought to be executed mandatorily, especially with regard to the monument complex in terms of conservation issues.

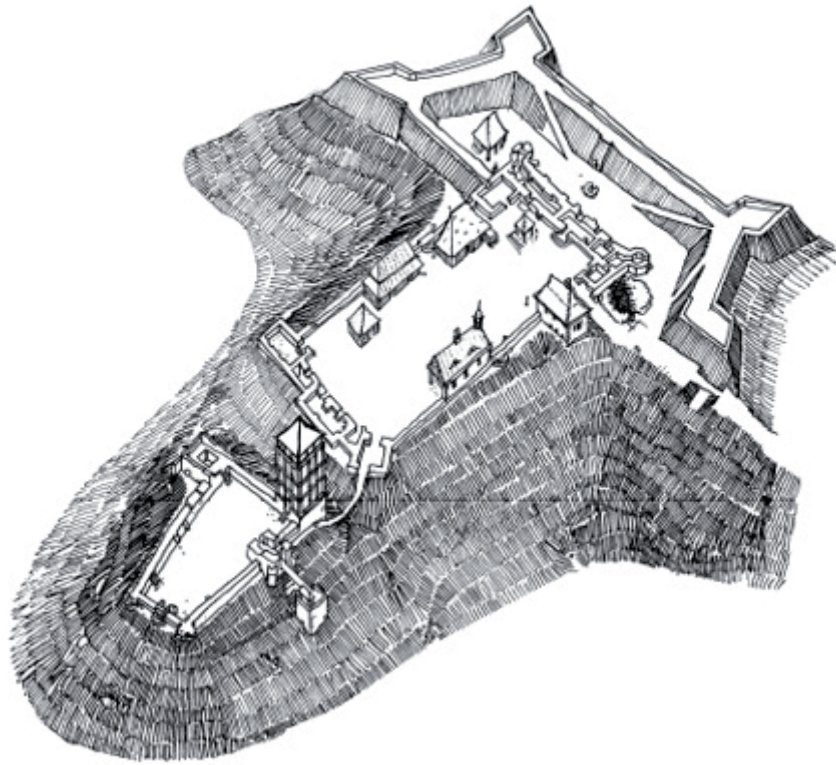


Fig. 12. Góra Zamkowa in Pińczów, open-air stage. J. Salm.

Polish castles raise serious professional doubts regarding project work undertaken in their area. A distant example of a project by Portuguese architect Gonzalo Byrne involving the castle in Trancoso indicates solutions which may be applied in the case of both Polish castle ruins and well-preserved objects in Poland, notwithstanding the obvious differences as far as the climate and monuments' conditions are concerned (Salm 2016). Castles can be completed and complemented, provided that professional research, high design culture and conservation discipline support it. It has been years since successful Andrzej Gruszecki's team ideas (Ogrodzieniec, for instance) were implemented, and similar solutions are now scarce (e.g. Smoleń, Czorsztyn). Meanwhile, these extremely concise Portuguese ideas are worth copying and imitating. The simultaneous conservative and modern Byrne project has had no counterpart in Poland so far. Moreover, it was implemented almost at the same time as new and "pseudo-castles" were created in Poland (Bobolice, Tropsztyn, or Tykocin). Despite the conservative circles' opposition and criticism, this bad trend not only continues but also finds supporters. The bizarre castle in Poznań as well as other new ideas for the reconstruction of medieval fortresses may function as an example here.

We do hope, however, that the correlated plan of multi-seasonal archaeological research and subsequent reconstruction-conservation activities will definitely result in the future restoration of Pińczów, and bring back this piece of work, unique in Poland's *architectura militaris*, currently missing in the picturesque landscape of the town. It is truly regrettable that Tomáš Durdík and his Polish friend Leszek Kajzer can no longer participate in the discussion on this wonderful, yet vanished, castle.

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Aleksander Andrzejewski – Jan Salm: Die Burg in Pińczów: Erforschung, Denkmalschutz und Präsentation der Relikte

Die Burg in Pińczów, die am Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts entstand, hatte eine sehr komplizierte Bauentwicklung, die mit dem Ausbau der neuzeitlichen Festung gekrönt wurde. Das Burgareal diente im Laufe seiner Existenz verschiedenen Zwecken, die die Spuren in der Burgbebauung und ihrer unmittelbaren Umgebung hinterließen. Die erhaltenen Terrainrelikte und Ruinenarchitektur, die von der Burg und Festung bis heutigen Tagen erhalten blieben, sind durch die Methoden der archäologischen und bauhistorischen Untersuchung erforscht und dokumentiert. Durch das Studium dieses Objekts wird nicht nur die Dokumentierung der Entwicklung von der Fortifikationsarchitektur in Kleinpolen ermöglicht, sondern es

bringt vor allem wichtige Erkenntnisse zur Umwandlung der mittelalterlichen Burg in eine frühneuzeitliche Residenz und folgend in eine neuzeitliche Festung.

Die Eingriffe in das Denkmal führen oft zur Umgestaltung des Objekts – gegensätzliche Interessen vertreten dann die Denkmalpflege und die auf die Lokalität gelegenen Anforderungen hinsichtlich der Wiedernutzung und Präsentation für die Öffentlichkeit. Ein ganz spezifisches Problem stellt die Landschaftsumgebung der Lokalität dar. Die Lösungen von diesen Fragen spiegeln sich in verschiedenen Projekten der Denkmalpflege und Präsentation dieser Lokalität wider.