

The Keep of Wareham Castle

By D. F. RENN

Assistant Actuary, Government Actuary's Department

IN June, 1950, Mr. H. J. S. Clark began excavating beside his home, Castle Close, at Wareham, Dorset (FIG. 16) to rediscover the foundations revealed in 1910.¹ As it turned out, the southern half of the keep was covered by the house, and the eastern side by boundary walls and well-established trees; the remainder lay principally under the entrance drive, so that it was impracticable to clear a large area. However, by sinking trial shafts, enough of the plan (shown in solid black on FIG. 17) was recovered to indicate the general design of the keep, although some problems remain unsolved.

The keep was built on gravel, covered in places by a layer of oyster shells. The foundations were of chalk, limestone, ironstone and seaworn Purbeck marble, with a fairly even face; the masonry may have been free-built and the ground level raised later. Four feet up, an offset, 3 ft. 1 in. wide, was covered with flat slabs sloping slightly outward to assist drainage. Inside the keep there was an offset 9-12 in. wide at the same level; a ½-in. layer of clay covered by 3 in. of fine sand formed the earliest floor. The south-east corner-buttresses were set back from the angle, and there were buttresses in the centre of the north and west walls, all quoins being of diagonally-tooled ashlar. A polychrome effect was produced by alternate courses of brown heathstone and white limestone. The rubble of the main walls was roughly coursed, levelled up with thin slabs and covered with a sandy lime mortar.² Besides local stone, the rubble included granite, quartz and a greenish slate. The north wall showed signs of rebuilding, and the floor was littered with charred oak timbers. The keep had been buried 5 ft. deep in a gravel mound, above which level the masonry consisted of re-used mortar-covered rubble; a spread of similar rubble covered the site (PLATE X).

The history of Wareham castle is bedevilled by its short life and its proximity to Corfe (see pp. 29 ff. above). Over half the houses in Wareham were derelict or destroyed in 1086 (a common situation when land was taken for a castle) but the specific statement³ 'de manerio CHINGESTONE habet Rex unam hidam in qua fecit Castellum Warham' is confronted by a later reference to the same exchange,⁴ ending '... pro terra ubi castellum de Corf' positum est'.

¹ *Builder*, 18th June, 1910. Mr. Clark's work is briefly noted in *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXII (1950), 82; *id.*, LXXIII (1951), 85. For an account of the defences of Wareham and a brief reference to Mr. Clark's work on the keep see *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 120 ff., espec. p. 123 and fig. 46 (copied here as FIG. 16).

² Dr. Norman Davey kindly examined a typical sample. The backing layer contained roughly equal volumes of sand and lime, assumed to have been used as a putty. Similar sand (after any too coarse to go through a mesh about ½ in. square had been removed) was used in the hard finishing layer which was about ¼ in. thick, and contained double the proportion of lime.

³ *Domesday Book*, I, f. 75; f. 78b, 2.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (1807), 164, written a century after Wareham castle had passed from use. Part of Kingston manor certainly adjoined the castle about 1160; B. M. Cott. MS. Otho B xiv.

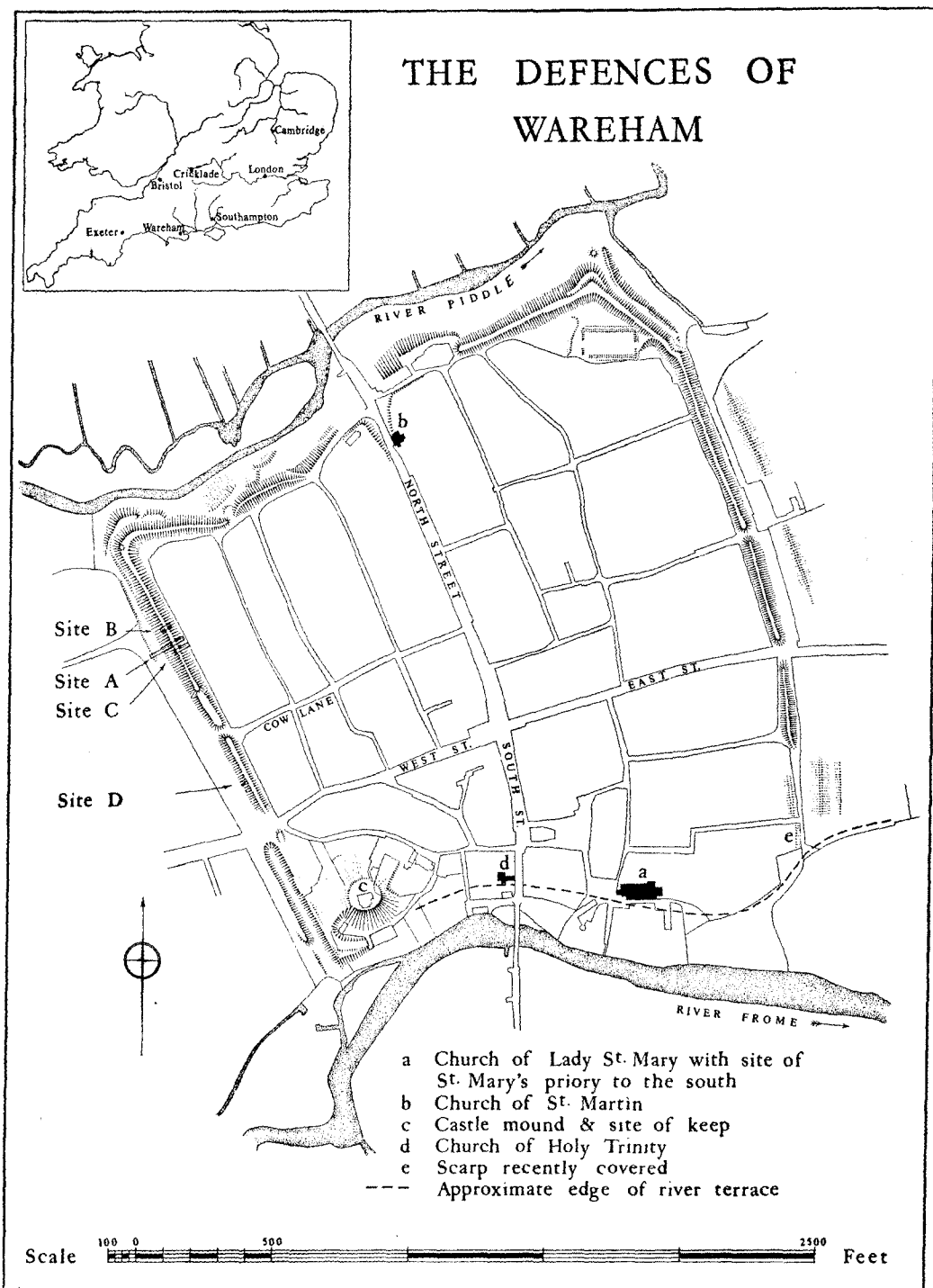


FIG. 16
 THE DEFENCES OF WAREHAM, DORSET
 (p. 56)
 (after *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), fig. 46)

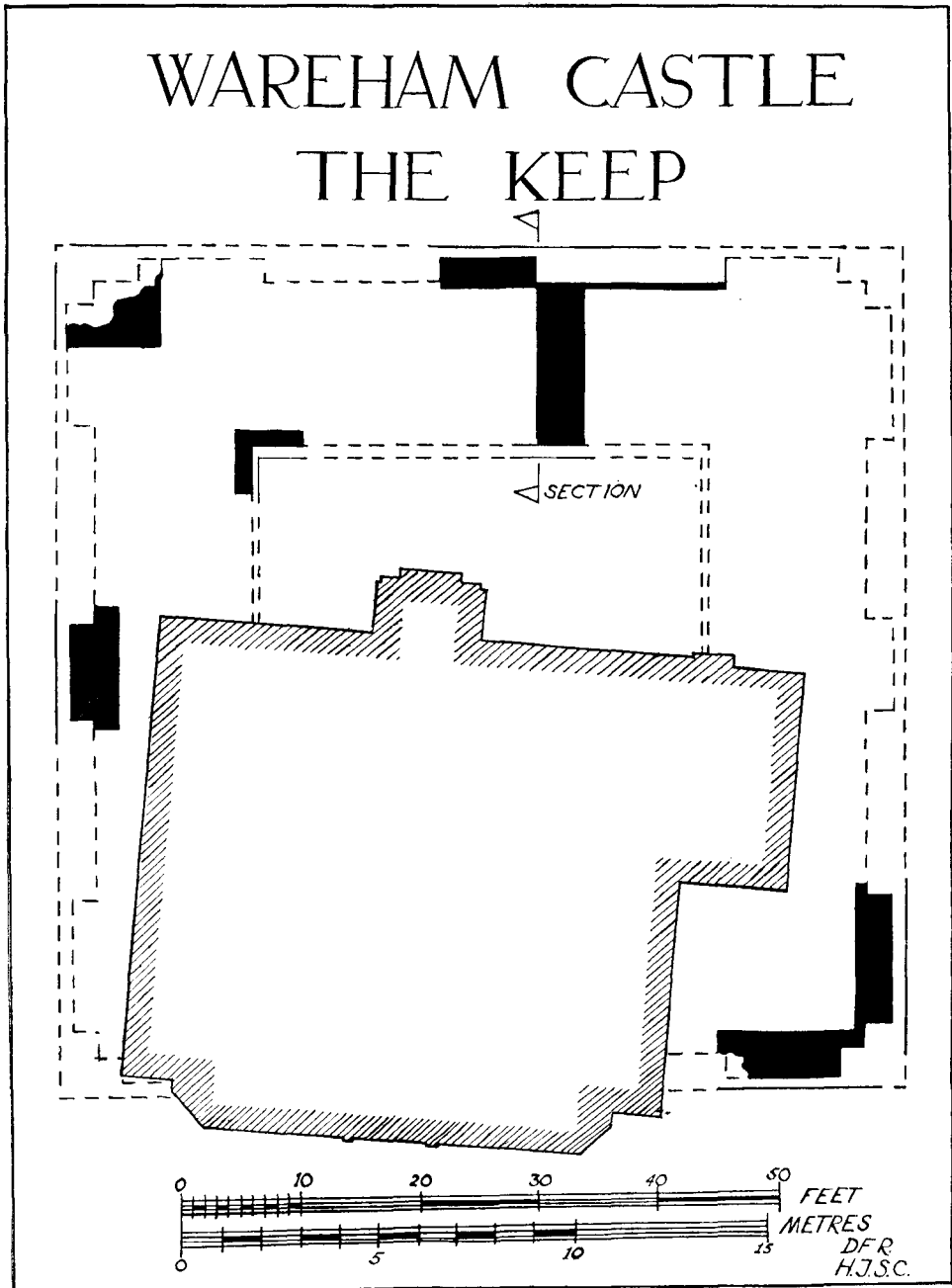


FIG. 17

WAREHAM CASTLE KEEP

Plan of keep, showing medieval masonry (solid black), in relation to the modern house (hatched) (p. 56)

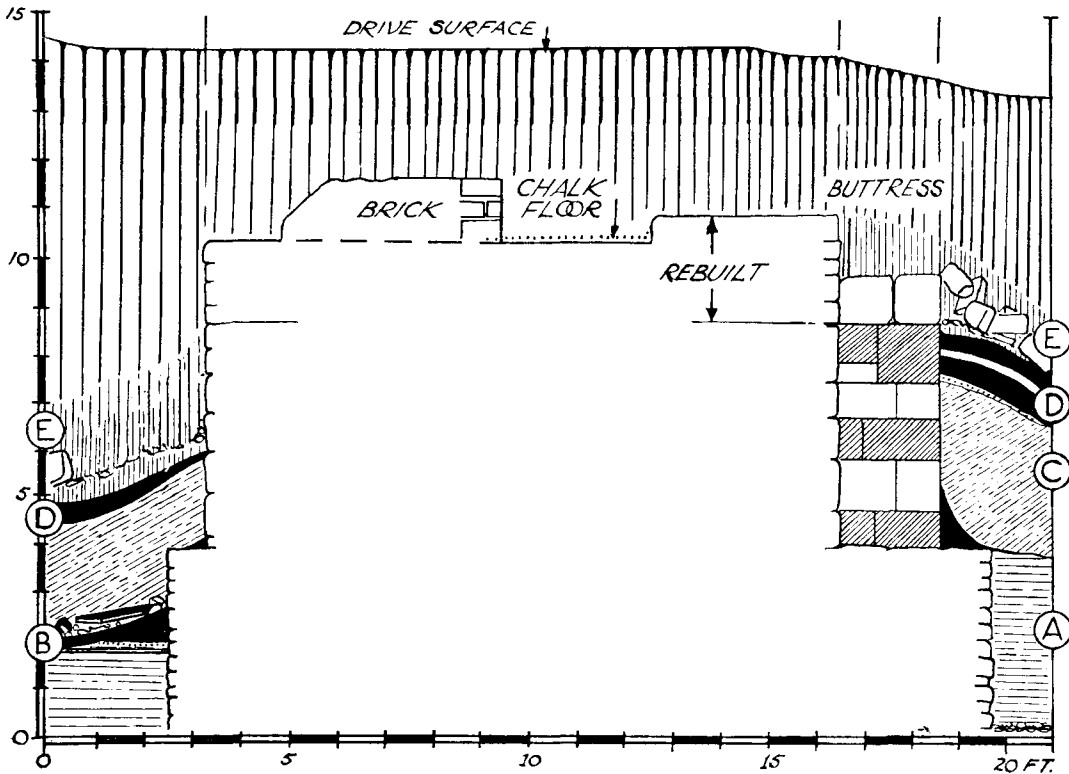


FIG. 18

WAREHAM CASTLE KEEP
Section across the N. wall (p. 58)

The slight traces of a perimeter bank might belong to an earthwork motte at Wareham.

The first known lord of Wareham was Robert Beaumont, shortly after whose death in 1118 the estate passed to Robert, created earl of Gloucester about 1122 by his father, Henry I.⁵ Robert, duke of Normandy, was captured at Tinchebrai and imprisoned at Wareham from 1106; he was said to be 'in arce regia' in 1119.⁶ Yet another Robert (of Bellême), earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, was imprisoned at Cherbourg and Wareham in 1112-3 and was still in Dorset in 1129-30.⁷ By 1138, the earl of Gloucester had strengthened Corfe and Wareham, and soon recaptured the latter after it fell to Stephen.⁸ In June, 1142, Robert left the town and castle in the hands of his eldest son, William, and sailed to Caen to bring back Geoffrey of Anjou. Stephen thereupon plundered Wareham and

⁵ Sir Thomas Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, v, 167; *Dictionary of National Biography*.

⁶ *Annales Monastici* (Rolls Series) II, 42; Ordericus Vitalis, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. le Prevost), Paris, (1852), IV, 402.

⁷ *Ann. Monast.*, II, 44 and 215; *Chronicles of Stephen . . .* (Rolls Series), IV, 95; *Magnus rotulus scaccarii de anno 31 Henrici Primi* (Record Commission), 12; note the reference to the 'Carpentari' Castellii de Warham.

⁸ *Ann. Monast.*, I, 46; II, 226.

recaptured the castle. Robert returned, seized the town and besieged the castle. Terrified and shaken by his siege engines, the garrison surrendered after obtaining a three-week truce. The castle remained in Robert's hands until his death in 1145/6.⁹ The last coins from the Wareham mint were the Empress Matilda variants of 1139-42 and the *WILL* coins (of William of Gloucester?) of 1147-9.¹⁰

John, later king of England, acquired the estate in 1183, having married William's daughter, and the castle chaplain's wages were paid between 1204-9 and the king's houses repaired in 1207-8. John ordered that the castle be 'put in a posture of defence' in 1216, but the estate reverted to the Clare family in the same year.¹¹ A cottage in the castle, and the shop of William of the castle, are mentioned in 1284-5 and several documents of Edward I are dated at Wareham. After a series of family tragedies, the estate reverted to the Crown in 1360, to be granted to Sir Christopher Hatton by Queen Elizabeth I.¹²

The use of Poole harbour as a Channel port throughout the reign of Henry I, and the employment of Wareham as a state prison from 1106 (despite the obvious risks) imply permanent buildings soon after 1100. The expeditions to France between 1103 and 1112 meant many boats returning in ballast, which would explain the foreign stones used in the keep. The design is cruder than those built after the White Ship disaster of 1120, and a date of 1110, \pm five years, may be tentatively proposed for the foundation of the keep. There are several undated keeps in Poitou with resemblances to Wareham, and Robert of Bellême (whose family came from that region) is said to have been a military engineer.¹³ The vicissitudes of 1137-42 account for the damage to the keep, and its repair: the date of its final destruction is uncertain. It was certainly superfluous after the erection of the keep at Corfe, which can hardly be later than the civil war of Stephen's reign, and the later references only suggest an occasional use of the domestic buildings.

On the offset outside the north wall of the keep was a large even stain, with sharp curving sides. It may have been derived from the binding of the edge of a shield or spade, or a plate from a *Spangenhelm*. Other finds from the occupation-layers included a mica-schist whetstone,¹⁴ a small staple and a knife-blade, a large flat D-shaped buckle¹⁵, three horseshoes with sinuous edges, a heavy square-sectioned arrowhead¹⁶ and several nails¹⁷, as well as the following three objects (FIG. 19, *a-c*):

a. Domed gilt bronze mount, centre punched inward. There are four faint lobes, and each corner was secured with a round-headed bronze rivet.

⁹ William of Malmesbury, *Historia Novella* (ed. Potter, 1955), 72-76; *Gesta Stephani* (ed. Potter, 1955), 95-96.

¹⁰ G. C. Brooke, *English Coins* (1950), 90-101.

¹¹ *Pipe Rolls* John, *passim*; Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora* (Rolls series), II, 656.

¹² *Ministers' Accounts*, bundle 834, no. 4; *Patent Roll* 24 Eliz. I, 10 m. 5 and 13.

¹³ *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3 ser. XXIII (1960), 11-13. The suggested parallel of Caen rested on a plan now known to be inaccurate, the design being slightly more advanced than Wareham: *Oudheid. Mededelingen*, n.s. XL (1959), 62-81.

¹⁴ *Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.*, XXIX (1953), 141-8 and references there cited.

¹⁵ Cp. *Archaeol.*, XLVII (1882), pl. xviii, 9; *Antiq. J.*, XI (1931), pl. xxxv, 4, 5.

¹⁶ London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* (1940), p. 113, fig. 36, nos. 4-6; *ibid.*, p. 66, fig. 16, no. 8 and 17, no. 7.

¹⁷ *Antiq. J.*, XXXIX (1959), 266, fig. 20, nos. 7, 10 and 11.

b. Gilt bronze strip with a pattern of facets and punched rings¹⁸.

c. Crossbow 'nut', lathe-turned from a section of antler. The cylinder was clean-bored and decorated with circular and peripheral grooves, and shows signs of wear. In use the 'nut' was mounted on the stock parallel to the bow. The bowstring was pulled back into the transverse groove (i), the arrow resting against it in the sector slot (ii). A bellcrank lever had one end jammed in the segmental recess (iii) to prevent the 'nut' from revolving. On squeezing the other end of the lever against the stock, the 'nut' was freed and the bowstring released. The crossbow is known from the Norman conquest onward; it was forbidden by the Lateran Council in 1139 (except against infidels) but was reintroduced by Richard I¹⁹.

Among the rubble overlying the occupation was a fragment of parchment, badly rubbed and folded, black-bordered with traces of gold.

POTTERY²⁰

The appearance and disappearance of various kinds of pottery could be studied over five periods (see section, FIG. 18):

- A. Saxon and early Norman occupation.
- B. Earliest floor of the keep.
- C. In the gravel mound thrown up against the keep.
- D. Second occupation of the keep, up to its destruction, the date of which is discussed below.
- E. Deposits dating from after the destruction of the keep.

A few sherds in levels B-D had been subjected to intense heat, and were very light and brittle. This heating probably occurred after manufacture, but a stacking-ring²¹ on a base-fragment from level C indicates that some of the pottery may have been made near by. The earliest floor produced the neck of a pitcher (B 1) and a collared cooking-pot rim (B 3) of types known in Normandy, and the bank against the keep contained a painted sherd and another from a glazed spouted vessel, possibly from Limburg.

JUGS AND BOWLS (FIG. 19)

Unglazed jugs

C 1. Neck and rim with small pinched spout, considerably hand-worked, grey ware with darker surface, sizable flint tempering. A small sherd of similar ware was part of a handle of oval section, with a single finger-impression (cf. *Corfe*, figs. 9, 12).

B 1. Rim-sherd in fine white ware with red specks and a yellow deposit on the interior. Compare jugs 1, 2 and 5 from site VII at Pevensy castle, Sussex.²²

B 2. Thin fine dark brown fabric, with blackened dribbles of paint.²³

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 267-8, fig. 21, nos. 3-6; *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 135-7, fig. 50, no. 16.

¹⁹ I am indebted to Sir James Mann for identifying this object. See Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, *The Crossbow* . . . (1903), especially pp. 95-100.

²⁰ The following bibliographical abbreviations are adopted:

Corfe = 'Excavations in the west bailey at Corfe castle [4 mls. SE of Wareham],' report by R.C.H.M. (England), *supra*, pp. 29 ff.

Holworth = Holworth, medieval village excavations, 1958 [9 mls. WSW of Wareham], *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXXI (1959), 127 ff.

Old Sarum = 'Trial excavations in the east suburb of Old Sarum [Wilts.], *Antiq. J.*, xv (1935), 174 ff.

Ascot Doilly = 'The twelfth-century castle at Ascot Doilly, Oxon,' *Antiq. J.*, xxxix (1959), 219 ff.

²¹ See *Trans. Camb. and Westm. Antiq. and Archaeol. Soc.*, n.s. LV (1956), 102.

²² *Antiq. J.*, xxxviii (1958), 205.

²³ *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 58.

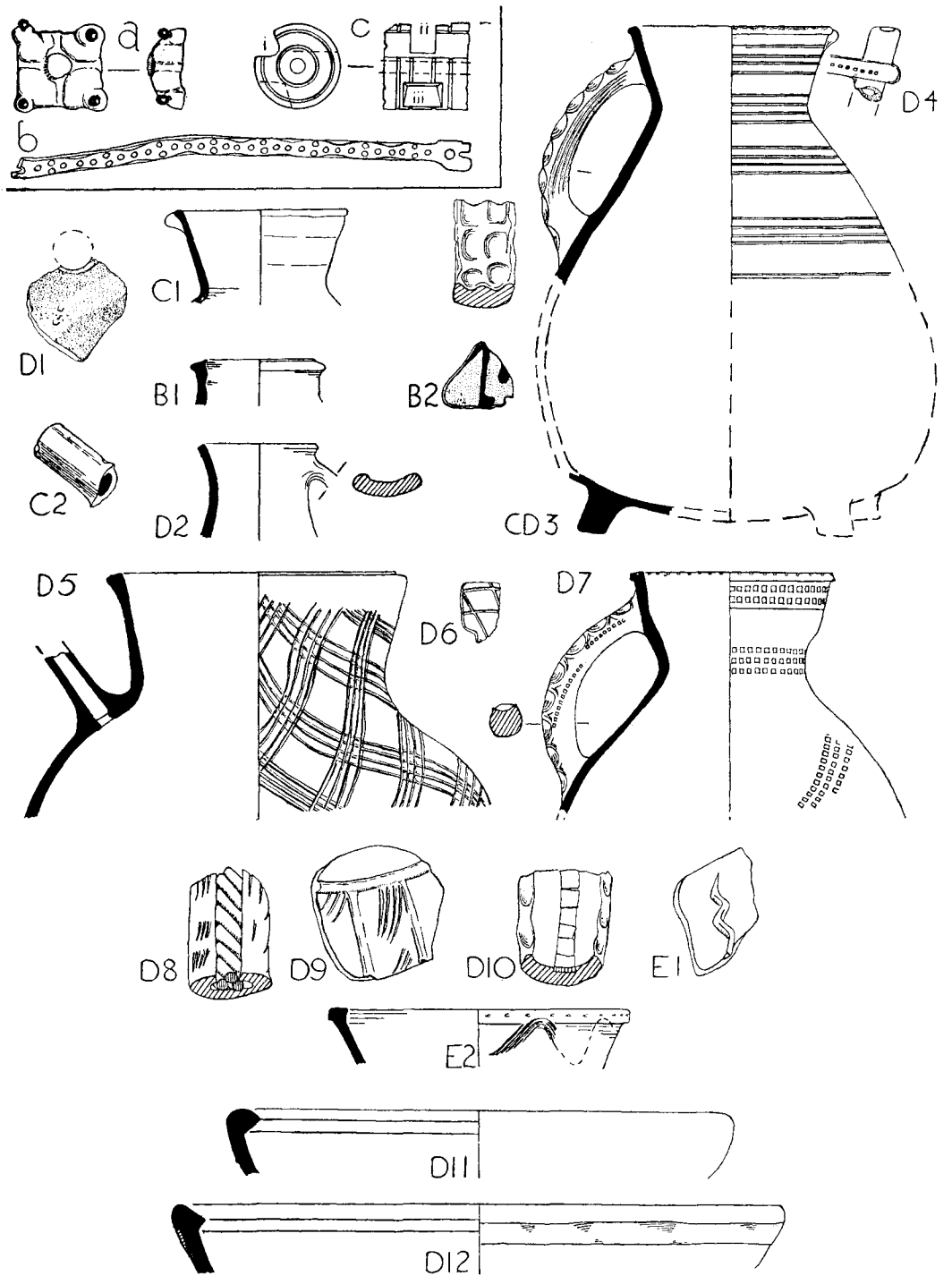


FIG. 19
 WAREHAM CASTLE KEEP
 Medieval small finds, jugs and bowls (pp. 60 ff.). Sc. *a-c* $\frac{1}{2}$; remainder $\frac{1}{4}$

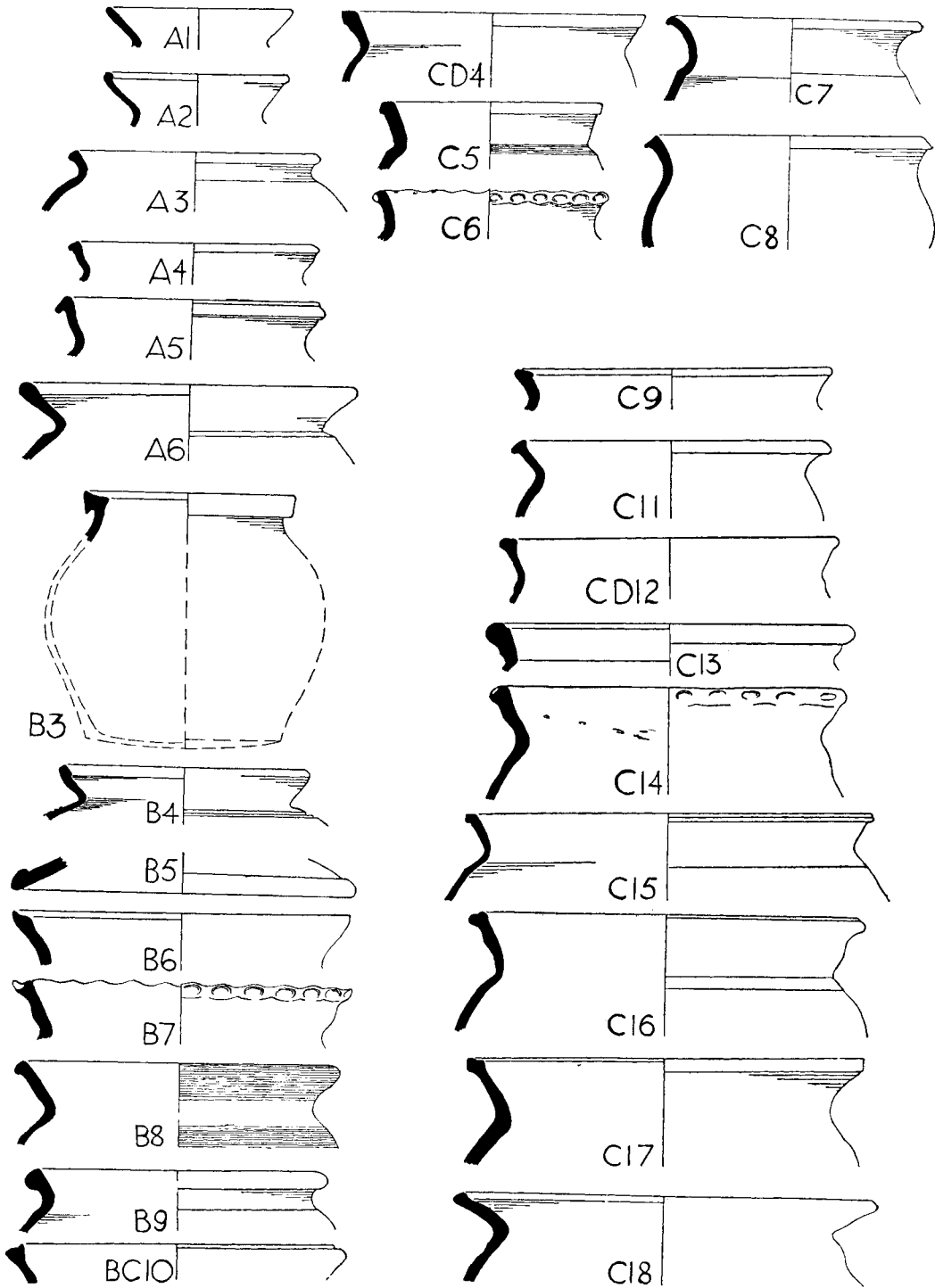


FIG. 20

WAREHAM CASTLE KEEP

Early medieval cooking-pots (pp. 66-7). Sc. $\frac{1}{4}$

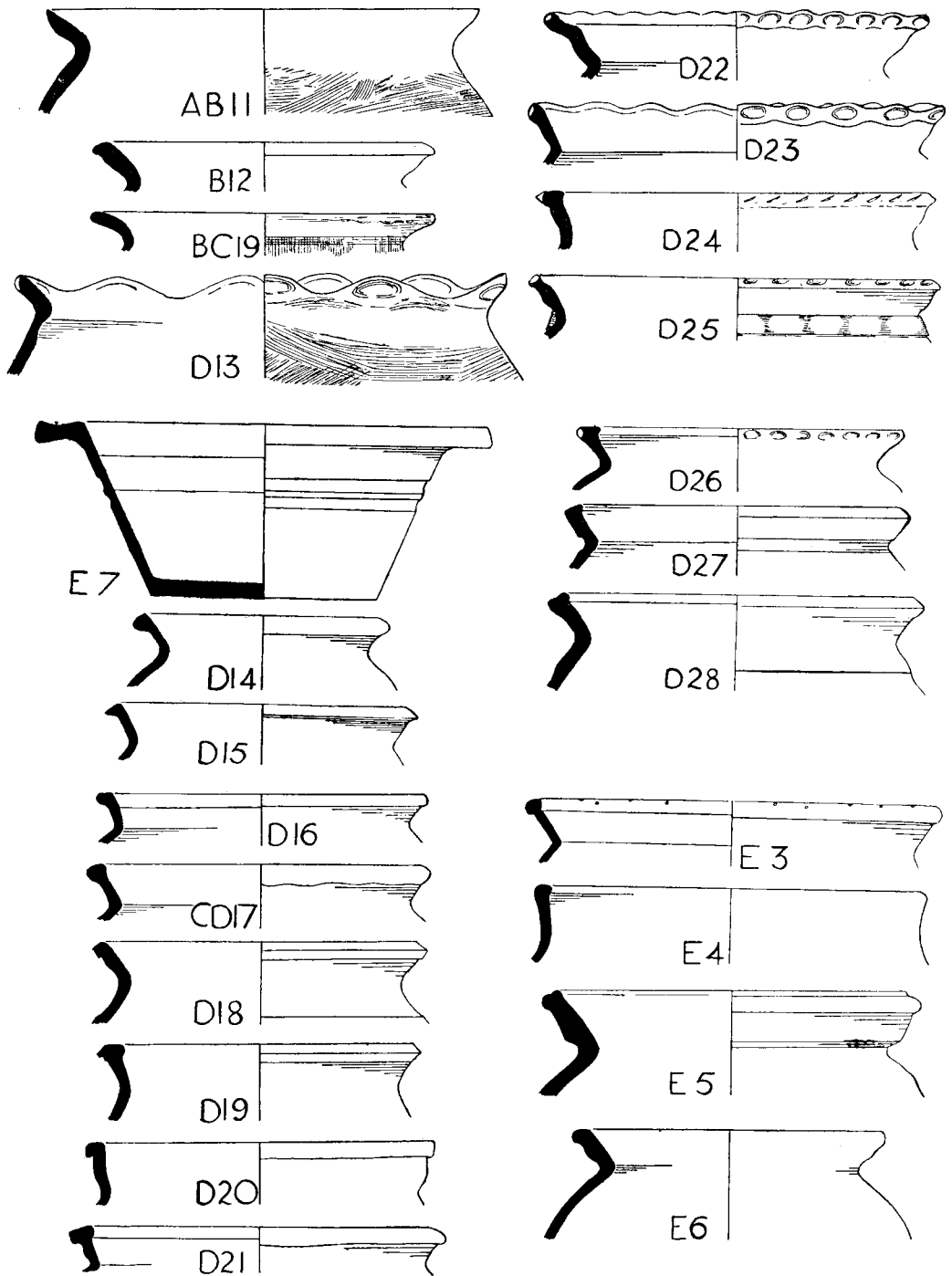


FIG. 21

WAREHAM CASTLE KEEP

Scratched-ware, pan, and later twelfth-century cooking-pots (pp. 67-8). Sc. $\frac{1}{4}$

C 2. Tubular spout, smoothed longitudinally with a hard tool. Smooth red-surfaced grey ware with flint grit.

D 2. Neck and strap handle in smooth dark grey ware, with lighter surfaces.

Glazed jugs

D 1. Fine grey ware with slight fillet at base of spout (now missing); olive-green glaze on inner surface, thinly applied. Possibly a late Group II form from Limburg.

CD 3. Finely-gritted grey ware with reddish-buff surfaces. Flat handle ornamented with double finger-presses and 4-tooth combing along sides. Similar combing horizontally on body and top of rim. Dull olive glaze applied patchily to exterior and an internal splash. A pinched lip and part of a base of similar glaze and ware were also found, together with (D 4) a green-glazed tubular spout held by a prop which was roller-stamped along the sides.

D 5. Combed diagonally and glazed externally below the rim. (The tapering spout might belong to another vessel, but corresponds to this ware and profile.) D 6 has crossing lines made by a pointed tool, and both are of similar ware to D 3 and 4.

D 7. Fine grey ware, with an even dark green glaze inside the neck and covering the exterior and rim. There are roller-stamped impressions on the rim, neck and body as well as on the sides of the handle, which has regular thumb-presses down the back (cf. *Corfe*, fig. 12, 2).

Little study of roller-stamped impressions on medieval pottery has been made. The published drawings of 67 stamps from the eleventh-twelfth century kiln-site at Meudon (Morbihan)²⁴ show that several are recut versions of the same elaborate design, and others are only distinguishable by a different handling of the roller. Most of the Wareham stamps consist of rectangular impressions separated by narrow baulks (the cuts in the roller). Those from levels B and C were close together and almost square, while those from D were oblong and further apart, and included a sloping quadrilateral impression and a cabled (or gadrooned) one.

An unglazed spout like C 2, a green-glazed lip and part of a foot like CD 3 and a rim and neck like D 7 were found in pit II at *Old Sarum* (FIG. 5, nos. 17, 22, 29, 30). Since only odd sherds of each vessel were found in the pits, the filling may have been derived from existing surface rubbish, and so be dated just earlier or just later than the coin, minted about 1080-2, which was found at the bottom of the pit. A tripod-vessel with globular body and everted neck is shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, and Mr. C. H. Houlder has shown me a footsherd from the ring-work at Tan-y-bwlch, Aberystwyth,²⁵ which is unlikely to be later than 1136. The local style has no obvious base-angle, and the feet are often rounded bosses. The long tubular spout usually coalesces with the neck and rim (cp. *Corfe*, FIG. 12, 1; *Old Sarum*, FIG. 5, no. 29; Sherborne castle; Winchester). A pitcher from Stockbridge Down was attributed to the reigns of William II or Henry I²⁶, and those at Castle Hill, Shaftesbury, were very loosely associated with a coin of Stephen.²⁷ Sometimes the spout is tapering and freestanding, like those from Limburg already cited. D 4 is unusual in having a supporting prop, more common further north. The tubular spout or pinched lip and double finger-pressed handle occur at *Holworth* (FIG. 10, 32/3).

D 8. Handle composed of three clay rods tightly twisted together and encircled by a broad strap of reddish clay, ornamented with comb-marks and covered with a thick yellow-brown glaze. D 9 is part of a neck of similar ware and glaze, with a narrow cordon and vertical applied strips, between which are comb-markings.

²⁴ *Revue Archéologique*, 5 ser., xxiv (1914), 67-93.

²⁵ *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 309; *Ceredigion*, III, pt. II (1957), 114-7.

²⁶ *Proc. Hampshire Field Club*, XIII (1937), 247-51.

²⁷ *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXI (1949), 54-57.

D 10. Unglazed reddish-buff ware, the cabled effect being produced by cutting a thin ribbon of clay into pellets and smudging them into a channel in the handle.

E 1. Fine sandy whitish-buff ware covered with an even olive-green glaze and ornamented with a wavy applied strip.

These are from tripod-pitchers of 'Oxford' type, first used there in the 1120's to 1130's (cp. *Ascot Doilly*, p. 258). The wavy applied strips and cabled strap handles were found in the late-twelfth-century well-filling at St. John's College and in the early-thirteenth-century building levels of the city wall at New College.²⁸ The ornamental strip pressed into a handle occurred at *Old Sarum* (fig. 5, no. 25) and at Shaftesbury, and the twisted rods on developed Stamford ware.²⁹

Unglazed bowls

E 2. Sandy grey ware with buff surface, 4-tooth combing on sides and slight stabs on rim; cp. *Ascot Doilly*, fig. 12, E 15.

D 11. Sharply moulded returned rim of buff flint-filled ware, burnt black inside and out; cp. *Trans. Newbury and District Field Club*, VII (1937), 268, fig. 51, B1, 4; *Berks. Archaeol. J.*, 50 (1947), 55-57; *Holworth*, fig. 10, no. 28.

D 12. Smooth hard grey ware, thumbled band below rim, exterior burnt black; cp. *Ascot Doilly*, fig. 12, C 2; *Corfe*, fig. 11, 5.

There were no shallow incurved bowls, although the type was found near by at *Holworth* (fig. 9, no. 15) and at Christchurch (*Ascot Doilly*, p. 242).

EARLY COOKING-POTS (FIG. 20)

These formed the bulk of the pottery. However, so few sherds of any one vessel were recovered that no statistics of frequency can usefully be quoted. Those of level A were hand-worked, by contrast to those of later levels. A remarkable feature of the early levels was the high proportion of pots of quart capacity or less, which probably served as mess-tins, which have been noted on other Norman sites.³⁰

A 1. Coarse grey shelly ware, burnt black over rim. A 2 of similar fabric, but reddish-black surface like A 3. Compare late Saxon pottery from Chichester (*Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, 91 (1953), 151, fig. 3).

A 4/5. Grey flint-tempered fabric, smoothed surface and developed rim-flange like *Old Sarum*, fig. 4, no. 5.

A 6. Coarse overfired grey ware, grits burnt out of surface.

B 3. Fine white ware, smoked grey outside. A common north French style.³¹

B 4. Smooth black flint-gritted ware, a wheel-turned development of A 2.

B 5. Lid in hardfired flinty grey ware, buff-surfaced, matching B 6 which might be a bowl like that shown (with a lid) in the Bayeux Tapestry.

B 7. Of similar ware to B 5/6, but laminated core and burnt black inside. Light finger-tipping on the rim appears at Oxford shortly before 1070 and more prominently around 1100.³²

B 8. Fine grey flint-gritted ware, a developed and enlarged version of A 3/5. The exterior is blackened except for a clean band round the neck, as if the pot had been hung over a fire by a rope around the constriction, as shown in the Bayeux Tapestry.

B 9. Fine sandy buff ware, burnt grey inside; cp. *Holworth*, fig. 9, no. 6.

BC 10. Fine laminated grey ware, buff surface (cf. *Corfe*, fig. 9, 5).

²⁸ *Oxoniensia*, xv (1950), 47-50; *ibid.*, xvi (1951), 28-39.

²⁹ *Id.*, xxiii (1958), 42 fig. 14, B1B. 52; *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, LI (1958), 53-57.

³⁰ *Antiq. J.*, xvi (1936), 408; *id.*, xxxix (1959), 242; *Oxoniensia*, xxiii (1958), 48.

³¹ *Antiq. J.*, xxxi (1951), 184-5; *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 62. For examples at Caen, see note 13.

³² *Oxoniensia*, xvii-xviii (1952-3), 84, nos. 23-28; *id.*, xxiii (1958), 48.

The C group are of smooth gritty grey ware, buff-surface, unless otherwise noted:

CD 4. Squared rim; C 5 similar but orange-surfaced.

C 6. Dark grey fabric, reddish-black surfaces, finger-tipping and slight stabs on rim.

C 7. Hard flinty red ware, sharp carination at neck.

C 8. Handworked grey ware, a common early twelfth-century style; cp. *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, 80 (1939), 209-10; *id.*, 91 (1953), 63, fig. 6; *Old Sarum*, fig. 5, no. 21.

C 9. Small internal beading, leading to C 11, the hammer-head rim known in the upper Thames valley; *Berks. Archaeol. J.*, 42 (1938), 67-71; *id.*, 50 (1947), 59, fig. 5, no. 1; *Ascot Doilly*, fig. 8.

CD 12. Rather finer ware, as is C 13, a heavy rim like *Oxoniensia*, xv (1950), 54, fig. 18, no. 3.

C 14. Finger-tipped on rim, and stabbed inside with a reed.

C 15. Delicately moulded rim; cp. *Oxoniensia*, xv (1950), 54, fig. 18, no. 5.

C 16/17. Smooth reddish surface over blue-grey core.

C 18. Hard flinty grey ware, wheel-marked on body.

SCRATCHED-WARE, PAN AND LATER COOKING-POTS (FIG. 21)

*Scratch-marked pottery*³³

This has been regarded as early Norman, but persisted at Salisbury into the thirteenth century. At Wareham, the coarse thick sherds with short scratches give way to a harder 'brushed' ware and finally to thin dark 'sand-papered' fabrics.

AB 11. Grey coarse flint-filled ware, scratched in short loops; cp. *Old Sarum*, fig. 4, nos. 1-3.

B 12. Grey gritty ware burnt black (from original walling and rapid silt); cp. *Holworth*, fig. 9, no. 1 and *Archaeol. J.*, cvii (1950), 35, fig. 9, no. 2.

BC 19. Similar ware, but overfired; cp. *Old Sarum*, fig. 4, nos. 9 and 11.

D 13. Buff sandy ware with dark red surfaces, frilled rim, fine scratches in long sweeps; cp. *Old Sarum*, fig. 4, no. 4.

Pan

E 7. Hard close-textured white ware, with even, pale-green iridescent glaze on inside.

Later-twelfth-century cooking-pots

The D group resembles C in its grey, buff-surfaced fabric, but the tempering is very fine, giving a smooth finish. Most shapes resemble those from the domestic rooms of St. Catharine's chapel, Winchester,³⁴ occupied from at least 1125 to 1524.

D 15/16 are modelled on C 8/5, and CD 17 links B 9 and D 14 in potting technique.

D 18. Hard-fired white fabric with smoked surfaces.

D 19. Tool-cut rim, handworked inside.

D 20/21. Fine grey ware with reddish surfaces.

D 22. Smooth black ware, light fingertipping on rim.

D 23. Tool-trimmed neck, reddish surfaces, D 24 similar, with finger-nail marks on rim.

D 25. Fine iron-grey ware, surface varying from light grey to orange; light finger-pressing on the rim and on a ribbon in the angle of the neck; noted at *Holworth* (fig. 11, no. 54), and Beere, Devon (*Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 135, fig. 31, nos. 25, 32-34).

³³ *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 34; *Wilts. Archaeol. Mag.*, 57 (1957-9), 47.

³⁴ *Proc. Hampshire Field Club*, XI (1930), particularly p. 241, fig. 28.

D 26/27/28. Flinty red-surfaced grey ware, like a mid-twelfth-century series from Luccombe (*Proc. Isle of Wight Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, II, pt. viii (1937), 679, fig. 4, nos. 1-7).

E 3/4. Red-surfaced grey ware, E 3 stabbed on top of the rim with a reed.

E 5. Grey yellow-surfaced fabric. The heavy rim suggests a storage jar, not a cooking-pot.

E 6. Fine smooth buff ware, with spots of bright yellow glaze.

THE DATE OF DESTRUCTION OF THE KEEP

That the castle survived into the reign of John is evident, but it is not so clear whether the keep also remained in use. The late-twelfth-century tripod-pitcher (E 1) came from a level containing sherds of fine white red-flecked fabric like B 1, as well as vitrified grey stoneware, and although the material surrounding D 8/9 was not so obviously mixed, it was not sealed by the rubble, and may be derived from elsewhere, possibly the 'king's houses' near by. The rubble against the keep (FIG. 18) contained the scratched-ware rim D 13 and was overlaid by the 'Tudor' pan E 7.

By a coincidence, E 5/6 are parallel problems to E 13, 21, 22 and 23 at *Ascot Doilly* which raised doubts whether that keep could have been destroyed as early as the 1170's. Further excavation might resolve the problem, but it seems reasonable at present to postulate that Wareham keep was demolished shortly after 1142, possibly under the terms of the Treaty of Wallingford (1153).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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