

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND
EXCAVATION TO THE REAR OF NUMBER 69
WOODSTOCK ROAD, OXFORD**

SP 5090 0734

On behalf of

The Chopping Partnership Ltd

December 2004

REPORT FOR: The Chopping Partnership Ltd

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION TO THE REAR OF NUMBER 69 WOODSTOCK ROAD, OXFORD

SUMMARY

An evaluation followed by an area excavation to the rear of No. 69 Woodstock Road produced features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date. The earliest activity on the site consisted of a series of pits which produced pottery assemblages dating to the late 11th or 12th century. Though these pits were originally dug to extract gravel, they were used subsequently for the disposal of domestic rubbish. There is little evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site which appears to have been open farmland well into the post-medieval period. However, the presence of medieval pottery and pits indicates that at least one dwelling, possibly a farmstead, occupied the site.

In 1648 the Horse and Jockey public house was built on the Woodstock Road frontage, and the subsequent history of the site is linked to the development of the public house and the adjoining outhouses. The recorded evidence includes several wall footings and a substantial stone-built cess pit which had fallen into disuse by the end of the 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Origins

Planning permission for the redevelopment of land to the rear of 69 Woodstock Road for residential use was granted with a condition requiring an archaeological evaluation (03/1282/FUL). The aims and scope of the evaluation were outlined in a brief supplied by the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council. In accordance with the terms of the brief, John Moore Heritage Services prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation setting out in detail the methods to be employed for the evaluation.

The evaluation fieldwork was carried out in December 2003 and identified a number of significant archaeological features. Following on-site discussions, the Archaeologist for Oxford City Council advised that the area of significant archaeology, which would be affected by the proposed new building, should be archaeologically investigated and recorded prior to its disturbance by the ground-works.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Roman material in the form of coins, a skeleton, possible remains of a building, and large quantities of Romano British pottery was recovered from St. Anthony's College on the opposite side of Woodstock Road in 1823 and 1994 (County Sites and Monuments Record 3426). A Roman quern is recorded from St. Bernard's Road, 60 metres to the west of the site (SMR 3412), while two 2nd century ollae jars were found at No. 7 Tackley Place (SMR 3411).

Finds of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery along with quantities of tile, animal bone and quern fragments were made at Nos.73 and 75 Walton Street, possibly indicating the site of Walton Farmhouse (SMR 16284).

The archaeological evaluation to the rear of 69 Woodstock Road revealed a number of features, with finds suggesting that the main periods of activity on the site were between the late 11th or 12th century and the 13th century, and after the 14th century. The earlier period in particular was poorly represented in the vicinity of the site, which clearly retained significant potential for recovering further evidence of occupation during the medieval period.

A wide range of post-medieval material had been found elsewhere along St. Bernard's Road, including material from a clay tobacco pipe factory, canon balls and an unusual salt-glazed vessel (Urban Archaeological Data-base 1172). However, in other parts of the local area 19th century gravel extraction had destroyed potential archaeological horizons. This is likely to have occurred at the St. Anne's College frontage to Bevington Road, and at St. Anthony's College on the other side of Bevington Road.



Figure 1: Ackland's Map of Oxford 1855 (not to scale)

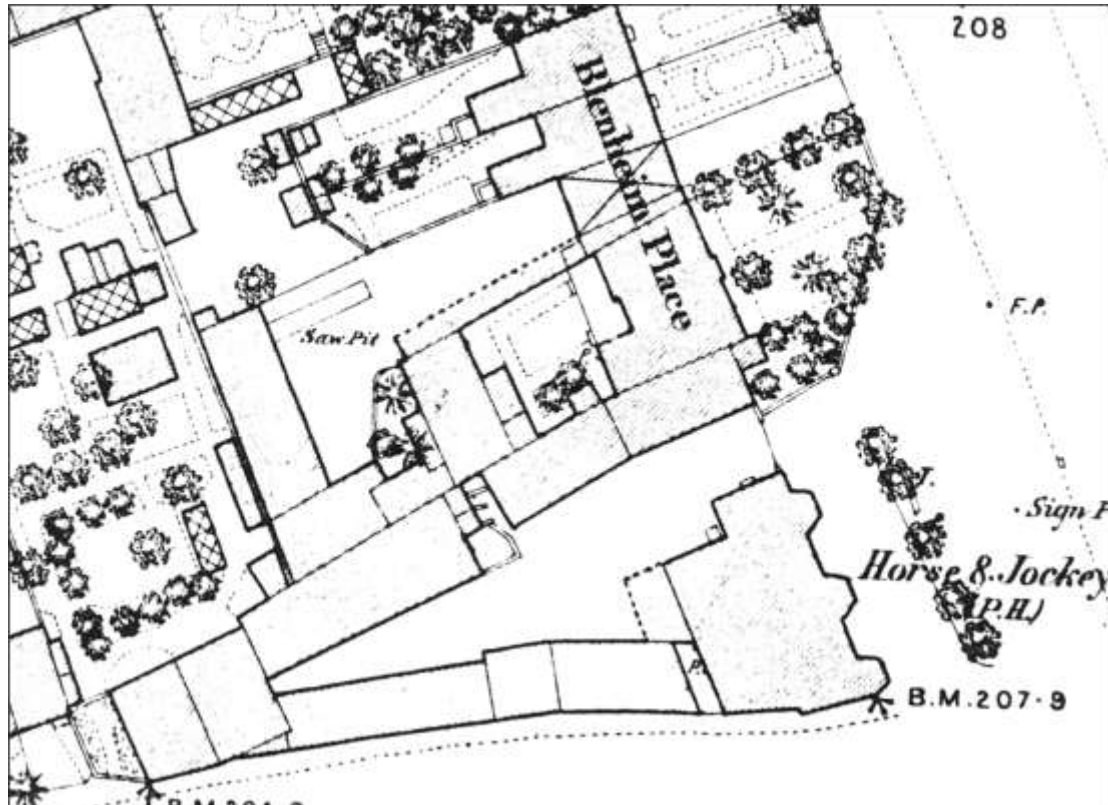


Figure 2: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (1 to 500 scale)



Figure 3: Extract from the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (1 to 2500 scale)

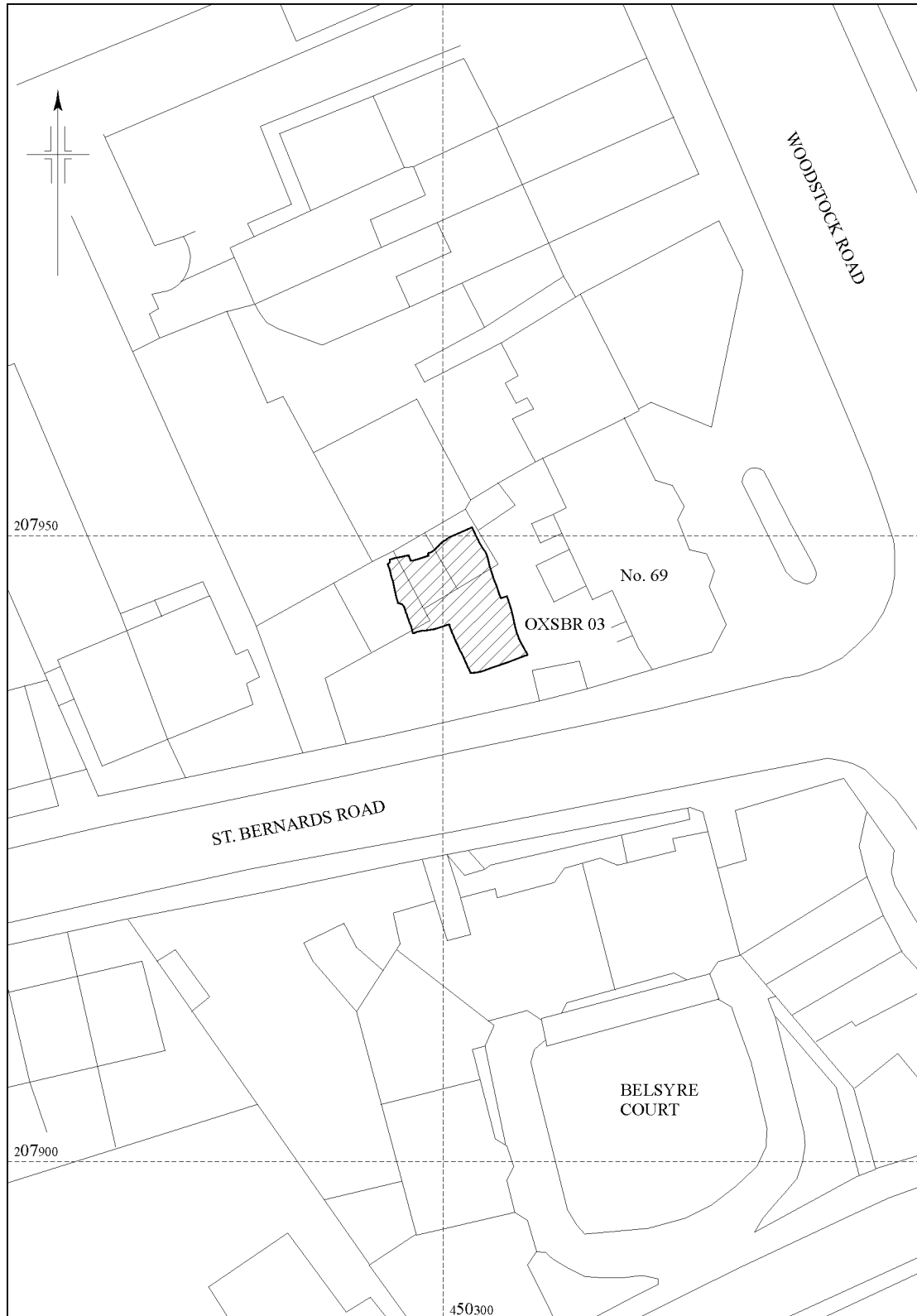


Figure 4: site location map (scale at 1 to 500)

A Map of St Giles's parish in Oxford surveyed in December 1769 and the Davies map of 1797 both show a building on the corner of Woodstock Road and St John's Road (now St Bernards Road) at the location of the former Horse and Jockey public house. However, the scales are too small to show any details. Similarly, both the 1855 'Map of Oxford to Illustrate Dr Acland's Report on Cholera in Oxford in 1854' (Figure 1) and Cassell's map of *circa.* 1865 show the building on Woodstock Road occupying the same position. To the rear is a small triangular yard with access from Woodstock Road, and a second entrance from St. John's Road. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Figure 2) shows the same building (now named the Horse & Jockey) in more detail. The access from Woodstock Road is still shown, but the second access appears to have been blocked off by an extension to the buildings fronting St John's Road. These had been demolished by the time of the 1900 second edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3), which shows a new building on Woodstock Road between the Horse & Jockey and Blenheim Place. A new outbuilding is also shown to the rear of the public house, where it occupies the site of earlier buildings. The later maps show little change, although some alterations had been made to the outbuildings at the rear of the adjacent property.

1.3 The Site

The development site occupies land behind the former Horse and Jockey public house (National Grid Reference SP 5090 0734) at the junction of Woodstock Road and St. Bernard's Road (Figure 4). It lies at approximately 62 metres above Ordnance Datum on a geology consisting of the Summertown-Radley Second Gravel Terrace.

Prior to the fieldwork the site comprised a yard with two buildings. The development scheme involved the retention and refurbishment of the building in the south-west corner of the site, the demolition of the building occupying the north-eastern part and the underpinning of the party wall forming the northern site boundary. The demolished building was to be replaced by a new dwelling which would necessitate substantial ground reduction over an area of approximately 85 square metres. However, the new floor level for the retained building would not have an impact on any potential archaeological deposits, and for that reason the archaeological recording action was confined to the area of the ground reduction.

1.4 Project Objectives and Field Strategy

The project aims were set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation. In summary, these were to preserve by record the archaeological remains on this site in the area where the ground-works would have an impact on significant archaeological remains.

The field evaluation was to consist of two elements: a desk-based assessment and the excavation of two trenches and two test pits to sample investigate any archaeological deposits. The brief also required that the exposed face of the reduced area at the east edge of the site should be cleaned in order to identify any surviving archaeological deposits.

The programme of work for the area excavation was scheduled to be carried out following demolition. The ground reduction area (approximately 85 square metres) was stripped mechanically, removing slabs and make-up down to the top of the uppermost archaeological layer. This work was carried out under archaeological supervision using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket. Where post-medieval disturbances were encountered, the mechanical strip was taken down to a depth sufficient to distinguish between any later quarry pits and significant earlier features.

2 THE FIELDWORK

2.1 The Evaluation

The evaluation consisted of a 3.0 by 1.5 metre trench in the yard alongside a double garage, a second 3.0 by 1.5 metre trench and a test pit located within the existing buildings (Figure 5). The work also included the hand excavation of features exposed in section by the ground reduction at the eastern side of the site, and the excavation of a third test pit in the same area (Figure 5, TP 3). In agreement with the Archaeologist for Oxford City Council the trench within the building was shortened, with only the foundation of the party wall being investigated (Figure 5, TP 1).

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavation of the two test pits (TP 1 and TP 2), and it was established that the foundations of the present brick-built party wall rested on the foundations of an earlier stone-built wall, which in turn was founded directly on the natural gravel. Excavation of the yard trench (Figure 6, TR 1) revealed a number of inter-cutting pit-like features. The earliest of these produced a single sherd of pottery dated between the late 11th century and the mid 13th century (Figure 6, cut 28), while a second pit (*ibid.*, cut 21) produced a single sherd of middle 16th century pottery. Other finds from the trench include three sherds of 19th century pottery, all from a superficial layer (context 24) overlying pit cut 23 (Figure 6). The 16th century sherd may be residual, having been imported onto the site with material used to infill quarry pits of the 19th century.

The excavation of TP 3 (Figure 6, section 3) exposed a deep deposit of topsoil overlying what appeared to be a buried soil, which contained a single sherd of 15th century pottery in the sorted horizon (context 3). Beneath this level, a deposit of gravel with pockets of soil seems likely to represent made-ground lying over the natural gravel.

The hand cleaning of section 1 revealed at least two pits (Figure 6, cuts 7 and 9), one of which was partly truncated by a modern drain, and the limestone footings of a wall. Together, the two pits produced nine sherds of pottery with dates spanning the late 11th or 12th centuries through to 14th century, but given the relative paucity of Brill/Boarstall wares they are more likely to belong to earlier part of this date range. One of the pits (Figure 6, cut 9) produced a mass of partly articulated animal bone from context 10, probably a horse skeleton.

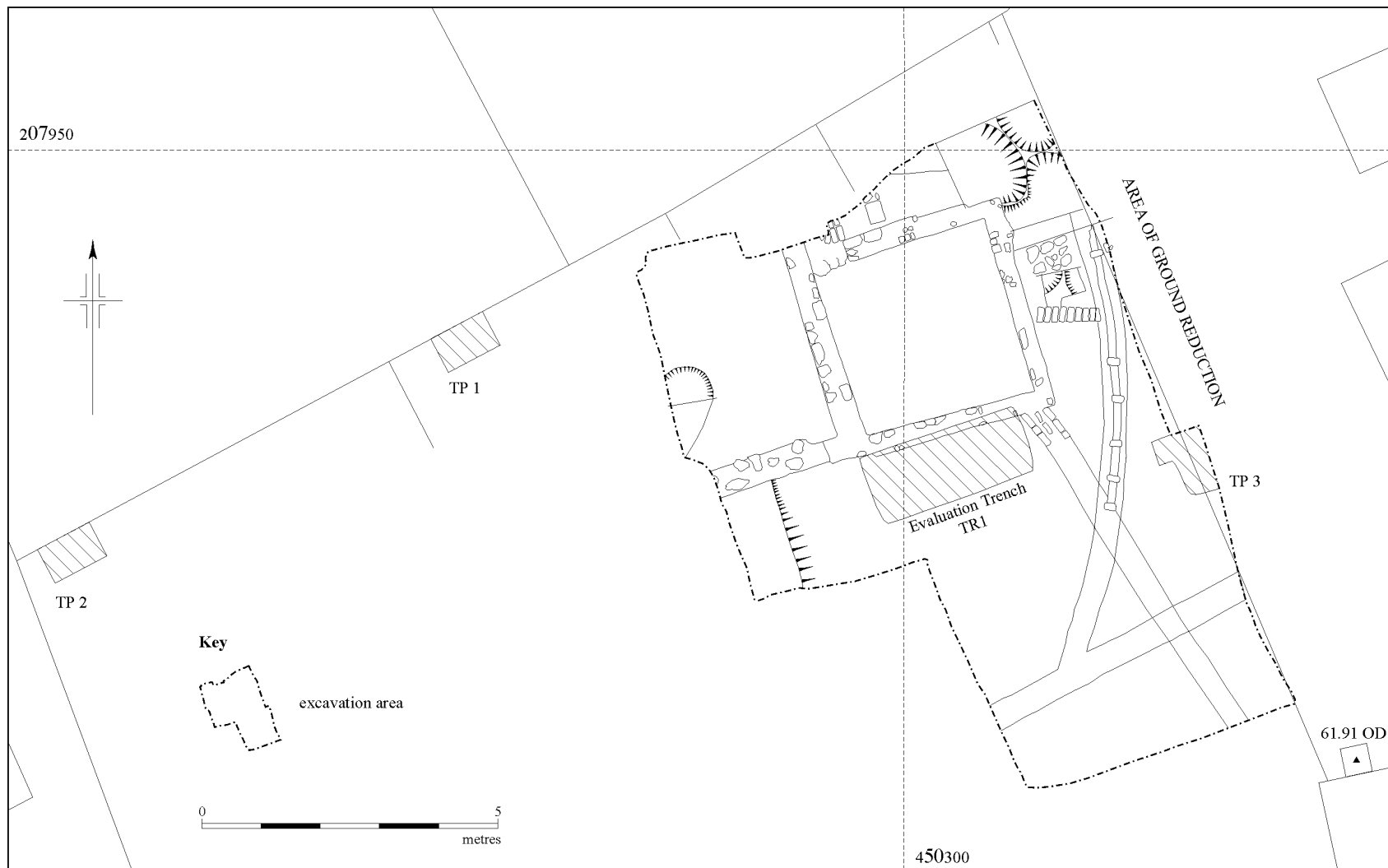
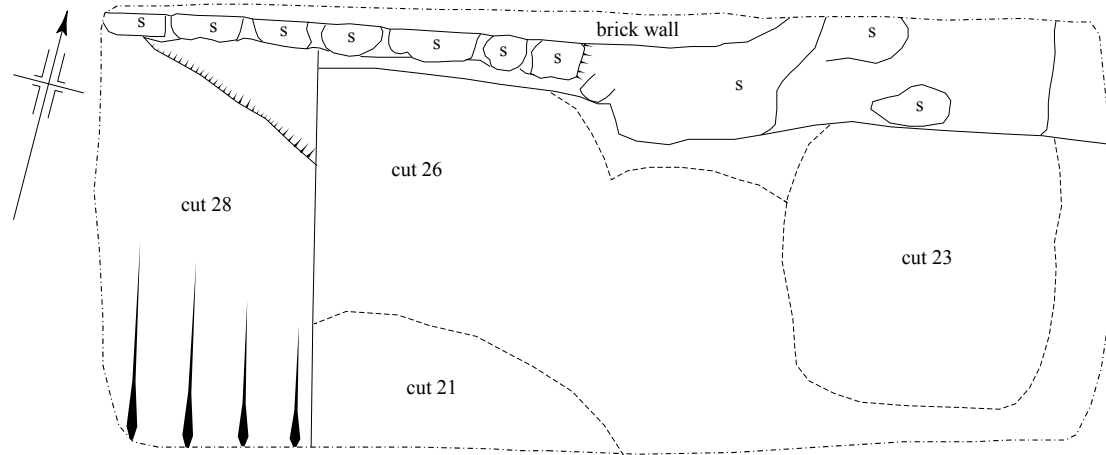
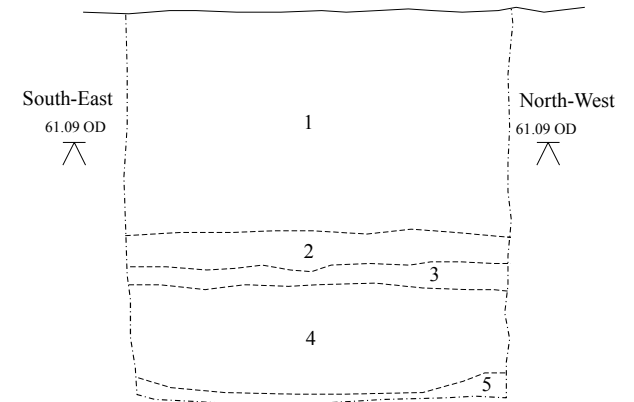


Figure 5: locations of the evaluation and excavation trenches

Plan of Evaluation Trench TR 1



Section 3: Test Pit TR 3



Key

s limestone



Section 1: Machine Reduced Area

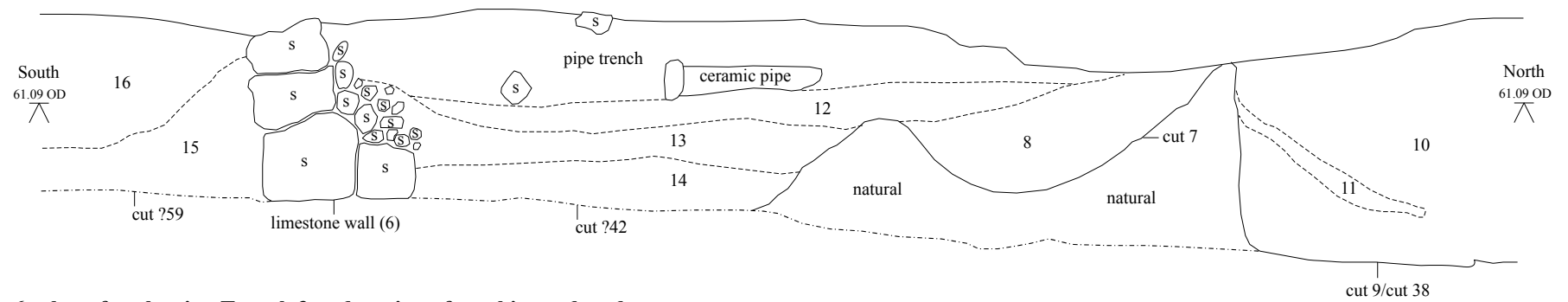


Figure 6: plan of evaluation Trench 3 and section of machine reduced area

2.2 The Area Excavations

The archaeological features investigated during the evaluation suggested that the main periods of activity on the site were between the late 11th or 12th century and the 13th century, and after the 14th century. The earlier period in particular is poorly represented in the vicinity of the site, which clearly retained significant potential for recovering further evidence for occupation during the medieval period. In the light of these findings a further stage of archaeological work was put in place to make an adequate record of the remains threatened by the ground-works. The specific objectives of the work were as follows:

- To establish the date and character of the earliest medieval activity on the site and to determine its duration.
- To determine whether the occupation continued without a break into the post-medieval period and characterise any changes in the nature of the occupation .
- To confirm the nature of the suspected buried soil identified in TP3 and seek a reasoned conclusion on the level of original ground surface on the western side of Woodstock Road.

The excavations were carried out over a four day period between the 19th and 22nd of April 2004. Although the Written Scheme of Investigation had specified an excavation area of 85 square metres, practical constraints prevented access to the south-eastern corner of the site. In total the area excavated amounted to just under 69 square metres, but this proved sufficient to define the full extent of the principal archaeological features.

2.3 The Excavation Results

A group of pits in the north-eastern corner of the site produced the largest group of medieval pottery, with dates ranging between the late 11th and 12th century (Figure 7, cuts 45, 38, 40 and 42). Cut 45 was stratigraphically earlier than cut 38, by which it was truncated. The lower fill (Figure 8, context 44) produced three sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 20 grams and a small assemblage of animal bone (14 fragments). The upper fill (Figure 8, context 43) produced 18 sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware and four sherds of Cotswold-type Ware, weighing 159 and 64 grams respectively. Context 43 also produced 22 fragments of animal bone. The pottery from contexts 43 and 44 provide a *terminus post quem* in the late 11th century for the infilling of the pit.

The upper fill of cut 38 (Figure 8, context 37) produced a single sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware, one sherd of North-East Wiltshire Ware and three sherds of Cotswold-type Ware with a combined weight of 44 grams. The basal fill (*ibid.*, context 49) produced a further six sherds of North-East Wiltshire Ware and Medieval Oxford Ware with a combined weight of 63 grams. Context 37 also produced a small animal bone assemblage comprising 14 fragments weighing 70 grams and a single fragment of clay pipe stem. The latter seems likely to be an intrusive element derived from the later post-medieval activity which extended across much of the site.

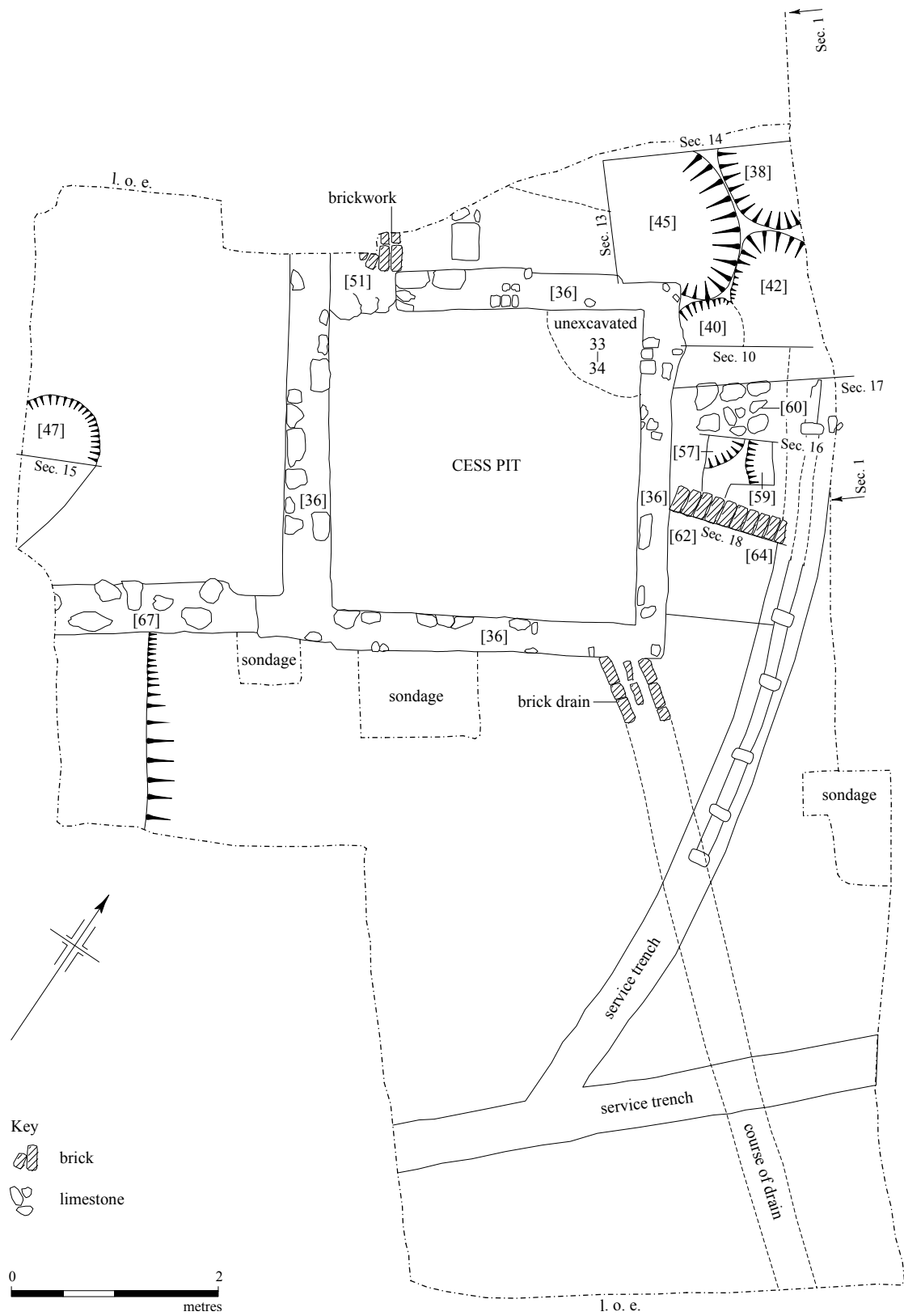
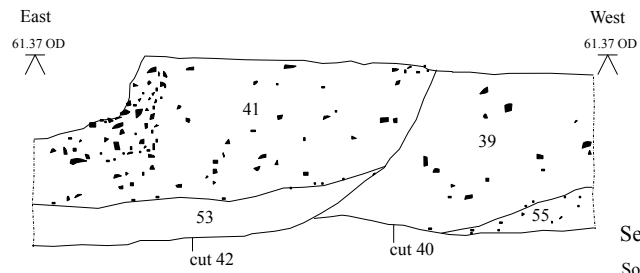
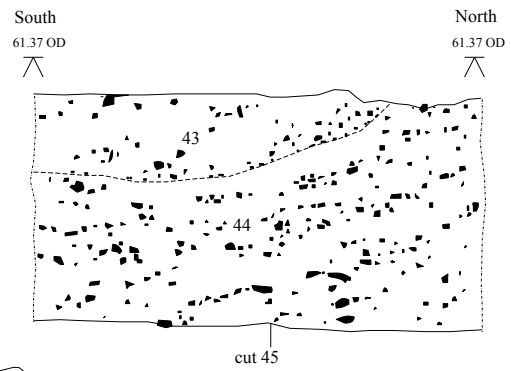


Figure 7: plan of the area excavation site

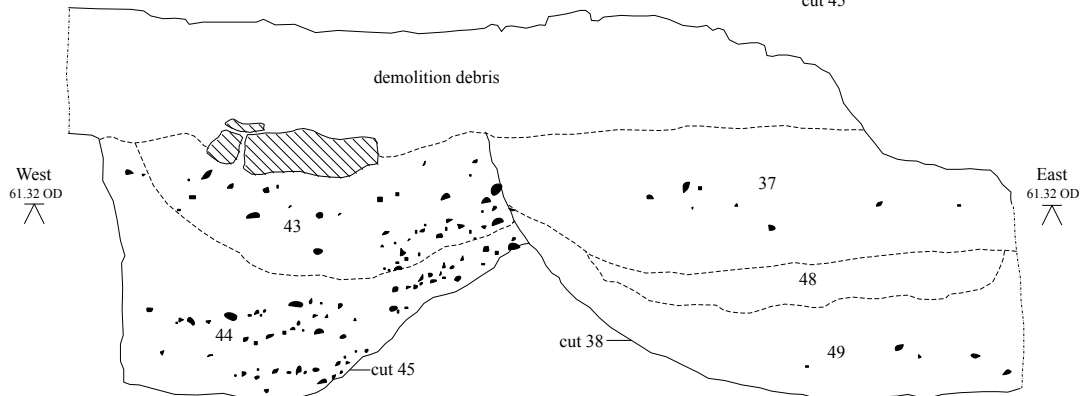
Section No. 10



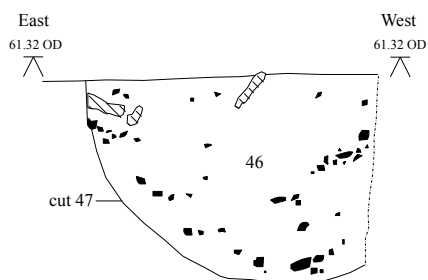
Section No. 13



Section No. 14



Section No. 15



Key



-  gravel
-  limestone



Figure 8: pit sections and ditch terminal section

The two adjacent pits (Figure 8, cuts 40 and 42) were not stratigraphically related to cuts 45 and 38, but were separated by narrow gravel ridges. Cut 40 was truncated by cut 42 and therefore was the earlier of the two pits. The primary fill (Figure 8, context 55) was entirely devoid of finds, but the upper fill (*ibid.*, context 39) produced ten sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 178 grams and a single sherd (weighing 11 grams) of Shelly coarseware. These provide a *terminus post quem* in the 12th century for the final silting of the pit. The same context also produced seven fragments of animal bone and two fragments of clay pipe stem. The latter seems likely to be an intrusive element derived from the pipe trench that passed through the eastern part of the pit, truncating the fill.

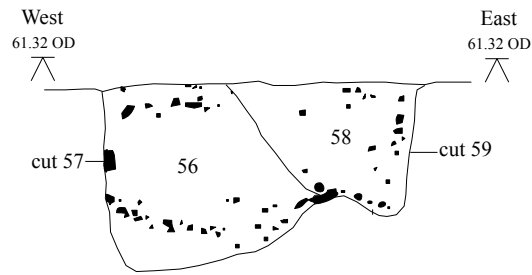
The primary fill (context 53) of the later, intersecting pit (Figure 8, cut 42) was devoid of finds, but it was unusual in consisting of a peaty clay. None of the other pits had a similar primary silt, perhaps suggesting a slow process of natural silting as opposed to the deliberate back-filling that might be represented by the upper fill (Figure 8, context 41). This produced two sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 26 grams and one sherd of Red Earthenware weighing 40 grams. In addition to a small animal bone assemblage comprising three fragments, the upper fill also contained two pieces of clay pipe stem, two fragments of CBM (ceramic building material) and two sherds of bottle glass. The pottery indicates a *terminus post quem* in the middle 16th century for the formation of context 41, but the inclusion of later material implies the sherds are residual elements in a much later pit.

Immediately south of a short stretch of limestone wall footings (Figures 7 and 9, context 60) two further inter-cutting pits were identified. The earliest on stratigraphic grounds was cut 57, which had been truncated by a shallower pit, cut 59 (Figure 9, section 16). The single fill of cut 57 (*ibid.*, context 56) produced one sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 26 grams. Although no direct stratigraphic relationship could be established between this pair of pits and those immediately north of the limestone wall (Figure 7, cuts 40 and 42), it seems likely that cut 57 was part of the earliest pit (cut 40), while cut 59 formed part of the later pit (cut 42).

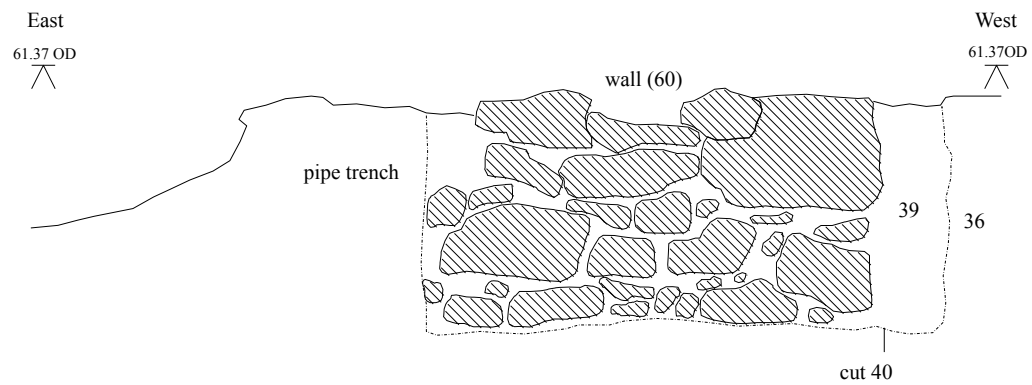
Two further pits were identified in the same area (Figure 7, cut 62 and 64). The earliest of the two (cut 62) produced a small pottery assemblage consisting of four sherds of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 78 grams and a single sherd of 19th to 20th century mass produced white earthen ware (one gram). It seems unlikely that the earliest of the two pits (cut 62) formed part of cut 57, but cut 64 was almost certainly part of the probable post-medieval quarrying suggested by cuts 59 and 42 (Figure 7). Both features (Figure 7, cut 62 and 64) cut into a deep and rather mixed deposit (Figure 9, context 65), which may have been the fill of a larger quarry scoop. Context 65 failed to produce any dating evidence.

A ditch terminal was excavated at the western edge of the stripped area (Figure 7, cut 47). The fill of this feature (Figure 8, context 46) produced a single sherd of Medieval Oxford Ware weighing 13 grams.

Section No. 16



Section No. 17



Section No. 18

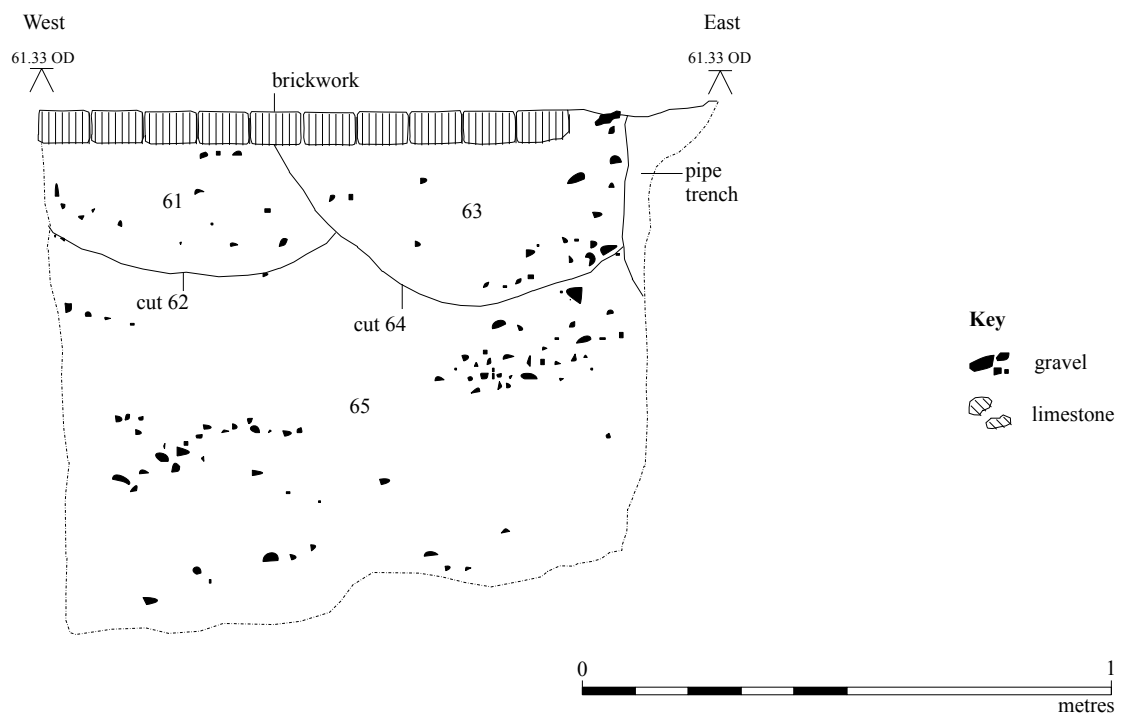


Figure 9: pit and limestone wall sections

The most prominent post-medieval features were two sections of limestone wall footings (ibid., contexts 60 and 67) and a large cess pit built of limestone blocks (Figure 7, context 36). The wall footings on the eastern side of the site (context 60) consisted of roughly shaped limestone blocks cemented with a light grey lime mortar. The footings stopped short of the cess pit wall, leaving a soil-filled gap approximately 0.12 metres wide (Figure 9, section 17). This suggests that the wall was the earlier feature and had been partly robbed out when cess pit was cut through it. The second wall joined the south-western corner of the cess pit (Figure 7, context 67). The junction was marked by a change in the character of the mortar, at a point where the cess pit wall extended to form a short spur. While the limestone blocks of the cess pit were cemented with a hard ochreous lime mortar, those of the wall footings were set in a softer lime mortar identical to that used in the construction of context 60. The phasing of the cess pit (context 36) and abutting wall is unclear (context 67), although it is possible that the footings were earlier, and that the spur represents an attempt to restore the footings after the cess pit had been inserted. The footings may have supported a building that was still in use, indeed the western wall of the cess pit extended beyond the north-west corner suggesting that it too formed part of a larger structure.

The cess pit itself was a substantial feature with each side measuring approximately 2.35 metres in length and 2.0 metres in height (Figure 10). Dark staining around the walls marked the height of the lower fill (Figure 10, context 34) which extended some 0.60 metres above the base of the cess pit. The latter was formed by compacted gravel with prominent iron accretions. Close to the north-west corner, the limestone wall had been broken through to provide access for emptying the cess pit. The resulting opening had been supported above by a roughly built brick arch and subsequently blocked with crude brickwork (Figure 10, context 52).

The lower fill of the cess pit (Figure 10, context 34) consisted of a dark, charcoal-rich layer interleaved with a deposit of decayed lime mortar or cob thrown in from the eastern side. Context 34 produced 30 sherds of mass produced white earthenware dating to the 19th century (weighing 1479 grams), 2 sherds of red earthenware (weighing 272 grams) post dating the middle of the 16th century. The overlying layer (Figure 10, context 33) was much more variable in composition and contained large amounts of post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material). The pottery assemblage from context 33 consisted of three sherds of Medieval Oxford ware dating between 11th and 14th centuries (weighing 12 grams), a single sherd of Cotswold-type ware dating between the 10th and 14th centuries (weighing 11 grams) and 17 sherds of mass produced white earthenware. Both contexts produced several clay pipe fragments, including a few bowls bearing the makers initials and dating between the middle and later 19th century.

Sec. 11: profile of cess pit

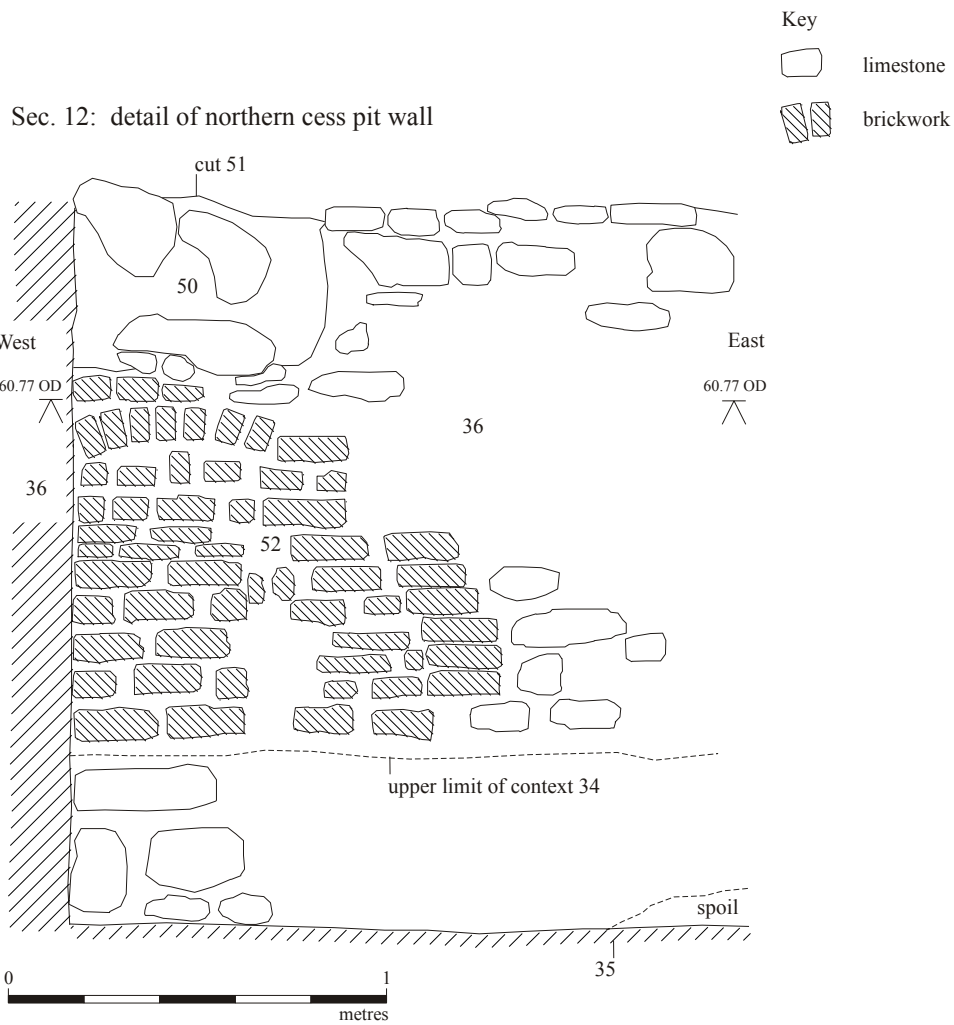
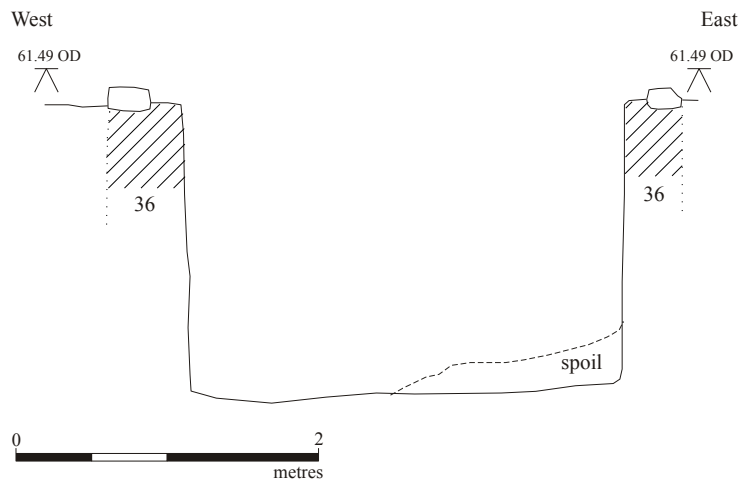


Figure 10: sections of the post-medieval cess pit

3 THE FINDS

3.1 The Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 140 sherds with a total weight of 3939 grams (Table 1). Apart from a single small and abraded sherd of residual Romano-British pottery weighing four grams, all of the material is medieval or later. Although the bulk of the assemblage is of post-medieval date, there is also a group of medieval wares, with all the stratified material dating to the later 11th or 12th century. This can be stated with some certainty since sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware (Oxford Fabric OXAM) are present in very small numbers, despite the fact that such wares are extremely common in medieval deposits of the 13th century or later in the city of Oxford. In fact just three sherds were recovered from the site, one of which was recovered from the topsoil (context 30/32) along with 19th century pottery. The medieval assemblage is composed entirely of jars and jugs fragments, and is generally typical of groups of the period from the city. That said, it does include an unusual jug sherd with a stamped slip pad (Oxford Fabric OXY), which has no obvious parallel.

Most of the post-medieval wares date to the 19th century, although a few sherds of early post-medieval pottery are also present. The pottery occurrence by number, weight of sherds and fabric type per context is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

FABRICS		RB		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXDR		WHEW		
Contexts																		
Eval.	Exc.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	Date
45=	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-	15thC
30=	32	1	4	1	2	1	23	6	88	-	-	1	6	-	-	5	174	19thC
-	33	-	-	1	11	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	965	19thC
-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	272	30	1479	19thC
-	37	-	-	1	19	1	6	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	178	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12thC
-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	M16thC
-	43	-	-	4	64	-	-	18	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	56	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	L11thC?
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	15thC
8=	49	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	12thC
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	-	M16thC
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	3	19thC
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L11thC?
Totals		1	4	7	96	4	43	62	684	2	40	3	64	6	359	55	2649	

KEY: Eval = evaluation finds; Exc = finds from the area excavation

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in grams) of sherds by fabric type per context

Fabrics

The assemblage was recorded using the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County Type-Series (Mellor 1984 and 1994), as follows:

OXAC: *Cotswold-type ware*, AD 975 to 1350 (7 sherds weighing 96 grams).

OXBK: *North-East Wiltshire Ware*, AD 1050 to 1400 (34 sherds weighing 43 grams).

OXY: *Medieval Oxford ware*, AD 1075 to 1350 (62 sherds weighing 684 grams).

OXBK: *Shelly coarseware*, AD 1100 to 1400 (2 sherd weighing 40 grams).

OXAM: *Brill/Boarstall ware*, AD 1200 to 1600 (3 sherd weighing 64 grams).

OXDR: *Red earthenwares*, AD 1550 + (6 sherds weighing 359 grams).

WHEW: *Mass-produced white earthenwares*, middle 19th to 20th century (55 sherds weighing 2649 grams).

3.2 The Clay Pipes by John Moore

A total of 59 clay pipe fragments were recovered from contexts 32, 33, 34, 37, 39 and 41. Most were featureless stem fragments, although the following stamped bowls were found:

Context 32: bowl; stamped on front (?B.) HUGGINS in shield; circa. 1840-80.

Context 34: bowl; stamped on front B. HUGGINS in shield; circa. 1840-80.

Context 34: bowl; stamped on spur SH.

B. Huggins was known to be working in Oxford between 1841 and 1876. SH may be S. Huggins who was working in Banbury in 1852, or S. & T. Huggins also in Banbury between 1851 and 1855.

4 DISCUSSION

The combined results of the evaluation and area excavation have produced evidence of medieval activity on the site dating to the later 11th or 12th century. Some of the medieval sherds came from pits containing later pottery and may well be residual. However, despite the proliferation of post-medieval material in superficial contexts, the three pits in the north-eastern part of the site (Figure 7, cuts 38, 40 and 45) produced assemblages of exclusively later 11th or 12th century pottery. Similarly, the ditch terminal at the western edge of the site (Figure 7, cut 47) produced only medieval pottery, although this consisted of a single sherd. The function of the medieval pits is uncertain, but it seems most likely that they were dug originally for small-scale gravel extraction, and later served as rubbish pits. The proximity of habitations, possibly a farmstead, is suggested both by the features and the relatively high proportion of medieval sherds, which make up 56% of the total by number. Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds from numbers 73 and 75 Walton Street are thought to indicate the site of Walton Farmhouse (SMR 16284), and it is possible that a second farm was located alongside the Woodstock Road on the site subsequently occupied by the Horse and Jockey.

The Horse and Jockey public house had a link with the racetrack when it was established in 1648, and at that time much of the surrounding area was still farmland and allotments, with a few scattered houses. By the 19th century the public house was substantial building with outhouses and a yard to the rear (Figure 2). The maps of 1876 and 1900 (Figures 2 and 3) show the courtyard at the rear of the main building and outhouses occupying the approximate location of the cess pit. These small buildings may well have been the privies connected with the cess pit, which seems to have been a 19th century structure. The cess pit fell into disuse, presumably with the introduction of main sewers, and was largely infilled with a mixture of refuse from the public house and building debris, possibly from the demolition of outbuildings between 1876 and 1900 (Figure 2 and 3). More recently the cess pit had served as a soak-away, with a drain entering the south-east corner from the direction of St. Bernard's Road (Figure 7).

Aside from the building evidence, post-medieval activity on the site consists mostly of ill-defined pits (Figure 6, cuts 21, 23, 26 and 28; Figure 7, cuts 42, 59, 62 and 64). These are almost certainly gravel extraction pits, forming parts of a more extensive area of quarrying. None of the individual pits are dated with certainty, but they are likely to represent several episodes of extraction over a long period prior to the foundation of the Horse and Jockey in 1648.

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