

came an usual present from gossips to their god-children at christeningsⁱ; and that the basin and ewer, for washing before and after dinner, was introduced, whence the *ewerer* was a great officer^k, and the *ewery* is retained at Court to this day^l; we meet with *damaske water* after dinner^m, I presume, perfumed; and the words *ewer*, &c. plainly come from the Saxon *eſe*, or French *eau*, *water*.

Thus, to return, in that little anecdote relative to the Conqueror and William Fitz-Osbern, mentioned above, not the crane, but *the flesh of the crane* is said to have been under-roasted. Table, or case-knives, would be of little use at this timeⁿ, and the art of carving so perfectly useless, as to be almost unknown. In about a century afterwards, however, as appears from archbishop Neville's entertainment, many articles were served whole, and lord Wylloughby was the carver^o. So that carving began now to be prac-

ⁱ The king, in Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. act iv. sc. 2. and 3. calls the gifts of the sponsors, *spoons*. These were usually gilt, and, the figures of the apostles being in general carved on them, were called *apostle spoons*. See Mr. Steevens's note in Ed. 1778, vol. VII. p. 312. also Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 426.

^k Lel. Collect. IV. p. 328. VI. p. 2.

^l See Dr. Percy's curious notes on the Northumb. Book, p. 417.

^m Ibid. VI. p. 5. 18.

ⁿ They were not very common at table among the Greeks. Casaub. ad Athenæum, col. 278. but see Lel. Coll. VI. p. 7.

^o Leland, Collectan. VI. p. 2. Archbishop Warham also had his carver, *ibid.* p. 18. See also, IV. p. 236. 240. He was a great officer. Northumb. Book, p. 445.

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