

Name: .....

✍ Examine a plan of the museum or visit the galleries and find the equivalent in French for the following descriptions.

- (a) *Ancient Greek pottery*
- (b) *Chinese porcelain*
- (c) *Medieval glazed earthenware*
- (d) *Italian Renaissance tin\*-glazed earthenware*
- (e) *Lustre ware*
- (f) *Architectural ceramics*
- (g) *19th century studio pottery*
- (h) *Stoneware*
- (i) *Hard-paste porcelain*

\*étain/stannifère

✍ Now go the end of the technical section. Contemporary advanced ceramics can be used in many ways. Give examples of how each of these properties has been exploited so far.

Mechanical resistance to friction	
Resistance to high temperatures	
Low electrical conductivity	
Bio-compatibility	
Resistance to harsh chemicals	
Controllable porosity	
Optical characteristics	



Where does the term “faience” come from ?



What other towns in Italy were famous for making tin-glazed earthenware in the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century ?



Metallic lustres were perfected at Malaga in Spain during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. What was the technique they used ?



In 16<sup>th</sup> century Germany, potters specialised in making beer mugs. What materials did they use ?



In the same section you'll find a “pot trompeur” or trick mug. Describe how it works with the aid of a diagram.



In display case 33, you will find some 18<sup>th</sup> century Chinese porcelain made for the European market. How do we know the Jingdezhen potters had never been in direct contact with westerners ?

*See display case number 88 to help with the next two questions.*



Sketch a ceramic that uses the “grain of rice” technique.



Sketch a ceramic piece that uses a reticulated style of construction.



What technique did Guimard use to make flower-like patterns on his stoneware forms which were used to decorate metro stations in Paris ? (See display case 99).



Studio potters often came to small towns where they could work surrounded by other like-minded artists. For instance Picasso was associated with Vallauris where he made many of his ceramic pieces. La Borne is a little village that still attracts potters today. Can you say why and list a couple of artists who have worked there?

✎ Works by three of ENSA's post-diploma students are on display in the museum. What subjects are they interested in and what methods have they used?

### Oriol Aribau

### Cynthia Tonnerre

### Maud Vareillaud-Bouzzine

## Research

✎ As you leave the museum, look at the building facade dating back to 1900. Write down the names you can see just under the roof line. For next week, please find out who these people were and why they are famous. Choose one work by one of them. Describe it, its historical context or significance and how you react to it.



# Basic Ceramics Vocabulary

<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Français</u>
craftsman potter studio potter ceramist	artisan potier (potière) artiste-potier (potière) céramiste	glaze underglaze overglaze	glaçure sous-glaçure sur-glaçure
to throw pots to fire to mix glazes	tourner des pots cuire préparer des glaçures	stain oxide wax resist decal dust	colorant oxyde réserve à la cire décalque poussière
tools potter's wheel kiln electric kiln gas kiln pug mill sieve spray booth	outils tour de potier four four électrique four à gaz boudineuse tamis cabine d'émaillage	high-fire low-fire	haute température basse température
clay earthenware terra cotta stoneware porcelain paperclay bisque majolica	argile faïence terra cotta grès porcelaine argile cellulosique biscuit majolique	wheel-thrown hand-built coil-built  slab-built cast glazed unglazed	fabriqué(e) au tour fabriqué(e) à la main fabriqué(e) par colom- binage fabriqué(e) par plaques moulé émaillé(e) non-émaillé(e)
feldspar slip casting slip	feldspath barbotine barbotine de coulage	food safe	sans risque pour l'alimentation
terra sigillata engobe	terra sigillata engobe	vessel rim lip spout handle foot lid	récipient, vase bord lèvre bec anse pied couvercle