



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 15-16th century ?

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

 In 16th 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 18th century Chinese porcelain made for the European market. How do we know the Jingdezehn 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?

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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

English

Français

craftsman
potter
studio potter
ceramist

artisan
potier (potière)
artiste-potier (potière)
céramiste

to throw pots
to fire
to mix glazes

tourner des pots
cuire
préparer des glaçures

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

clay
earthenware
terra cotta
stoneware
porcelain
paperclay
bisque
majolica

argile
faïence
terra cotta
grès
porcelaine
argile cellulosique
biscuit
majolique

feldspar
slip
casting slip

feldspath
barbotine
barbotine de coulage

terra sigillata
engobe

terra sigillata
engobe

English

Français

glaze
underglaze
overglaze

glaçure
sous-glaçure
sur-glaçure

stain
oxide
wax resist
decal
dust

colorant
oxyde
réserve à la cire
décalque
poussière

high-fire
low-fire

haute température
basse température

wheel-thrown
hand-built
coil-built

fabriqué(e) au tour
fabriqué(e) à la main
fabriqué(e) par colombinage

slab-built
cast
glazed
unglazed

fabriqué(e) par plaques
moulé
émaillé(e)
non-émaillé(e)

food safe

sans risque pour
l'alimentation

vessel
rim
lip
spout
handle
foot
lid

réipient, vase
bord
lèvre
bec
anse
pied
couvercle