

ADRIEN DUBOUCHÉ
CERAMICS
 MUSEUM

 Using a plan of the museum and/or the glossary on page 5 of this questionnaire find the best 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*

 Now go to the end of the technical section. Contemporary advanced ceramics (zirconium oxides, silicon nitride, piezo-ceramics etc) can be used in many ways. **Give an example of a product or application that takes advantage of each of these properties.**

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

Display cases 20 / 21

 Where does the term “faience” come from ?

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

 “Lustreware” were perfected at Malaga in Spain during the 13th century. What was the technique they used ?

Display case 24

 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 you think it might work with the aid of a diagram.

 Draw another interestingly-shaped vessel for liquids.

Display case 33

 Here are some examples of 18th century Chinese porcelain made for the European market. How do we know the Jingdezehn potters had never been in direct contact with westerners ? Look carefully.

Display case 88.

 Can you guess what the “grain of rice” technique is? Draw a diagram.

 What does a “moustache cup” do ?

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

 In English this is called a *roof finial*. What is its name in French? Where was it used? Does it have a function ?



 Choose a piece in the contemporary ceramics section on this floor (109-112). Sketch it and say what you like or don't like about it.



Basic Ceramics Vocabulary

English

craftsman
potter
studio potter
ceramist

to throw pots
to fire
to mix glazes

tools
potter's wheel
kiln
electric kiln
gas kiln
pug mill
sieve
spray booth

clay
paperclay
earthenware
faïence
majolica
stoneware
porcelain
bone china
bisque

feldspar
slip
casting slip

terra sigillata
engobe

Français

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

tourner des pots
cuire
préparer des glaçures

outils
tour de potier
four
four électrique
four à gaz
boudineuse
tamis
cabine d'émaillage

argile
argile cellulosique
terre cuite, poterie
terre cuite émaillée
majolique
grès
porcelaine
porcelaine phosphatique
biscuit

feldspath
barbotine
barbotine de coulage

terra sigillata
engobe

English

glaze
underglaze
overglaze
glazed
unglazed
tin-glazed

stain
oxide
wax resist
decal
dust
pewter

high-fire
low-fire

wheel-thrown
hand-built
coil-built

slab-built
cast

food safe

vessel
rim
lip
spout
handle
foot
lid

Français

glaçure
sous-glaçure
sur-glaçure
émaillé(e)
non-émaillé(e)
émail stannifère

colorant
oxyde
réserve à la cire
décalque
poussière
étain alimentaire
(alliage avec antimoine et cuivre)

haute température
basse température

fabriqué(e) au tour
fabriqué(e) à la main
fabriqué(e) par colom-
binage
fabriqué(e) par plaques
moulé

sans risque pour
l'alimentation

réceptif, par ex. vase
bord
lèvre
bec
anse
pied
couvercle