**Accise** (En: Excise)A tax levied in England on beverages and other consumer goods.

**Aile** (En: marly; lit: wing). A ring of varying width, horizontal or sloping, with a rectilinear or slightly curved profile bordering the hollow of a plate or dish, and forming an angle with the cavetto below it (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 598).

**Azuré** (En:none ). Specific to stoneware. The stoneware is covered in a glaze containing cobalt that gives the surface of the ceramic a blue-gray color.

**Barbotine** (En: slip). A colloidal suspension made from clay minerals diluted in water.

**Base** (En: base). The lower part of a vessel. It can be continuous with the body or differentiated from it (Balfet, Fauvet-Berthelot et Monzon 1989, 32).

**Bassin** (En: basin or dish). The central depression of a cup, plate, bowl, or other vessel such as a barber’s bowl, consisting of the base and the cavetto (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 598).

**Biscuit** (En: bisque). Bisque designates a ceramic that has been fired to the highest temperature it will experience during its manufacture: earthenware is bisqued to 1050°C, with a second glaze firing to1020°C (Maggetti 2007, 30, note 7). This term is also more broadly – ​​and inappropriately – used to refer to a low-temperature firing.

**Cazette** (or gazette) (En: saggar). Containers of fired clay used to fire certain types of ceramics, with varying shapes depending on the pieces to be fired inside (Rosen 1995, 50).

**Chamotte** (En: grog) From the German *charmot: fired clay broken into small particles and used to modify paste properties* (Rosen 1995, 51).

**Col** (En: collar). A constriction at the upper part of a vessel, wider than it is high. The collar can be centered or off-center (Arminjon and Blondel 2006, 598).

**Colifichet** (En: knick-knack). Kiln prop in the shape of a three pointed star, used to separate pieces during firing, in the échappade technique (Rosen 1995, 51).

**Corps** (En: body). Principal part of an object defining its function and form (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 598).

**Crestellation** (En: castellation) Translation of the English term castellated, which designates an undulation of the lip, single or multiple, taking the form of a rounded or pointed crest.

**Décors par impression** (En: transfer-printing)

**Décors par décalcomanie** (En: decalcomania)

**Dégourdi** (En: bisque firing). A firing at a lower temper than that of the final firing(Maggetti 2007, 30, note 6). The term bisque is more often used, inappropriately.

**Descente** (En: cavetto). The rectilinear or curved sloping wall of a vessel between the base and the marly or the rim.(Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 598).

**Écaillage** (En: flaking). Technical defect where the glaze detaches from the ceramic surface in little flakes.(Rosen 1995, 58).

**Échappade** (En: stacking). Firing technique where the pieces are placed on layers of shelves or tiles separated by pillars or pins made of earthenware in various sizes (Rosen 1995, 50).

**Encastage** (En: saggar firing; indirect firing). Firing technique that consists of protecting the pieces from direct flame, smoke, dirty ashes and dangerous overhangs, by placing them in saggars. To prevent the glazed pieces from sticking together during firing, they could be separated in different ways (Rosen 1995, 50).

**Encolure** (En: neck). Part of a vessel distinct from the body that surrounds the orifice(Balfet, Fauvet- Berthelot et Monzon 1989, 31).

**Engobe** (En: engobe; slip) A non-vitrified coating, matte and permeable, made from a diluted clay that has been sifted or levigated, and fired to a low temperature after application (around 850-950 °C). It can cover the surface of an object to mask the earthenware color of the terracotta or take the form of painted or trailed decoration.

**Engobe *Albany*** (En: Albany slip). A vitrified, bright brownish black coating characteristic of certain North American stonewares, made from iron-rich fluxing clay coming originally from around Albany, in New York.

**Épaule** (or épaulement)(En: shoulder). The rounded angle between the top of the body and the narrowing that forms the collar of a vessel (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 599).

**Fond** (En: bottom). The lower wall of a body or a structural element. The inner bottom and outer bottom are distinguished (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 599).

**Fritte** (En: frit; verb: to frit or sinter). The product resulting from the fusion of a mixture of silica and alkaline salts, forming a vitreous substance that is then very finely ground. In doing so, glaze ingredients are transformed to silicates that are insoluble in water, in order to obtain a homogeneous glaze that covers the sherd without penetrating it. Fritting lead compounds makes them insoluble to gastric juices, avoiding the risk of lead poisoning.

**Gazette** (or cazette)(En: saggar). Containers of fired clay used to fire certain types of ceramics, with varying shapes depending on the pieces to be fired inside (Rosen 1995, 50).

**Glaçure** (En: glaze). A thin, impermeable and shiny vitreous layer, transparent or opaque, possibly colored, similar to glass.

**Glaçure *Bristol*** (En: Bristol Glaze). A light brown vitrified coating invented by Anthony Amatt in Bristol in 1835, produced by J. & J. White's Bristol factories for Lambeth stoneware potters, before they developed their own liquid glaze after the 1870s as a replacement for the traditional brown salt glaze, with zinc oxide, potash, silica and alumina.

**Glaçure *smear*** (En: smear glaze). A very thin, vitreous, non-porous, and shiny glaze that became popular at the end of the 18th century. After the 1830s it was used for molded pitchers. The technique consisted of coating the interior of saggars with a salt or lead-based glaze mixture that deposited on the surface of the object when volatilized during firing, creating a very thin layer of glaze.

**Lèvre** (En: lip). The edge of the rim delimiting an orifice (Balfet, Fauvet-Berthelot et Monzon 1989, 31).

**Lustre** (En: luster; lustre)

**Marli** (En: marly). The surface located on the inner edge of a bowl or a plate and bordering the angle that forms from the wing with the cavetto; this term also designates the surface of the wing that is often decorated. The reverse of the marley is the exterior surface of the wing. (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 599).

**Montre** (En: test piece; Lit: watch). Another name given to test pieces used by artisan potters. The faience potters used small cups with the same paste characteristics as the pieces to be fired, and added touches of different colors to test them.

**Moulé à la croûte** (En: slab molding) Process of mold forming that consisted of applying a slab of clay, also called a crust, over a mold. (Rosen 1995, 23).

**Panse** (En: belly). The globular part of a body or knot (Arminjon et Blondel 2006, 599).

**Pastillage** (En: sprigging). A decorative technique that consists of molding small designs in relief for applying to the surface of certain vessels before firing. (Hildyard 2005, 229).

**Patte de coq** (En:tripod; Lit: rooster leg). A tripod kiln prop of three pointed rods used to separate pieces during firing (échappade method) (Rosen 1995, 51).

**Pernette** (En: pernette). A triangular fired clay kiln support, threaded into triangular holes arranged in a staggered pattern in a saggar wall to separate the pieces during firing (indirect firing method) (Rosen 1995, 50).

**Picassures** (En: picassure). A firing defect on the opaque white glaze of some faience, characterized by small unsightly black dots (Rosen 1995, 59)

**Pot à posset** (En: posset pot)

**Tour à guillocher** (En: engine-turning)

**Tressaillage** (En: crazing). A technical defect consisting of a network of fine cracks on the surface of the glaze.