



The Making and Knowing Project
Secrets of Craft and Nature
A Digital Critical Edition of BnF Ms. Fr. 640

Glossary

Secrets of Craft and Nature in Renaissance France A Digital Critical Edition and English Translation of BnF Ms. Fr. 640

For short titles, e.g., [COT1611], see the edition [Bibliography](#).

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— A —

Abreuver, v.: 1. to water an animal, imbibe, drink up, fill with liquid, saturate [DMF2015] 2. to shrink (fullers shrinking their cloth in water) [COT1611] 3. to feed (enable metal to enter the mold in metal casting)

Abreuvoir, abreveoir, n.(m): 1. trough (for watering or feeding animals) [DMF2015] 2. feeder (metal casting)

Acacher, accacher, v.: press tightly, hold tightly, compress [beauchet-filleau1864]

Acoustrer (mod. accouter), v.: to prepare [COT1611]

Adjouster (mod. ajouter), v.: 1. to add 2. to adjust

Adouber, v.: to dress [COT1611]

Adoulcir (mod. adoucir), v.: 1. to soften (in metals, to make more malleable, tractable, or liquid; in painting, to blend the colors, shades, or shadows to create a more lifelike effect; in drawing, to blend in order to give an illusion of volume to a round form. The various meanings of "*adoucir*" are interchangeable to a degree, and all tend toward "tempering" and "mollifying" (as COT1611 also gives), that is, bringing a material or process toward a new, more desirable or useful balance among its qualities, or in its outcome) 2. to sweeten 3. to smooth (see Yijun Wang and Pamela H. Smith, "Fat, Lean, Sweet, Sour: Sand of Ox Bone and Rock Salt," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_012_fa_14) [COT1611]

Advancer, Avancer (mod. avancer), v.: to hasten [COT1611]

Adviser (mod. aviser), v.: to heed, to take heed

Adviver (mod. aviver), v.: to brighten

Aes ustum, n.(m): burnt copper (cuprous oxide, a red pigment) [taylor1953]

Affust (mod. affût), n.(m): carriage (of a piece of artillery) [COT1611]

Affuster (mod. affûter), v.: to fit with a stock, to mount (artillery) [COT1611]

Aguiser, aiguiser, esguiser (mod. aiguiser), v.: to sharpen

Aigre, adj.: 1. sour [COT1611, DAF2018] 2. brittle (of metals; see Yijun Wang and Pamela H. Smith, "Fat, Lean, Sweet, Sour: Sand of Ox Bone and Rock Salt," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_012_fa_14) [COT1611, DAF2018], ant. →**doulx**

Aigue marine, eau marine (mod. aigue-marine), n.(f): aquamarine (a variety of beryl, and its color) [tolhausen1905]

Aiguille, esguille (mod. aiguille), n.(f): needle

Aiguillée, n.(f): a needle's worth (of thread or similar) [DMF2015]

Aisselle, n.(f): 1. armpit 2. lower part of the vault of a furnace

Alantir (mod. alentir), v.: to temper (gunpowder) [COT1611, OED2008]

Alberge, n.(f): old peach variety from southern France and the Iberian Peninsula that looks like an apricot [TLFi2019]

Alembic (mod. alambic), n.(m): alembic (piece of distillation apparatus)

Alene (mod. alène), n.(f): awl (strong needle mainly used for leatherwork)

Alliage, n.(m): metal alloy, see also →**aloé**

Allier, alier (mod. allier), v.: 1. to mix, to bind (materials other than metals) 2. to alloy (metals)

Allier, s', alier (mod. allier), v.: to form an alloy

Aloé, n.(m): 1. metal alloy, especially of gold or silver coin; also fine metal for bells [COT1611] 2. aloe (a group of plants secreting bitter juice used in medicine; may also refer to the juice itself) [COT1611, OED2008]

Alum, allum, along, alun (mod. alun), n.(m): alum

alum de glace, along de glace, alun de glace (mod. alun), n.(m): glass alum; probably synonymous with rock alum [COT1611, DMF2015]

Alum de plume, along de plume, alum de plume, n.(m): feather alum (a mineral; possibly spalt, spar, or asbestos. Cotgrave has *Alun de plume* as "stone allum" or "itching powder," which can be steeped, pounded, and spun into thread to make long-burning candle wicks and matches)

Alum de roche, along de roc, n.(m): rock alum [diderot2017]

Alumen jamenum, alume jameni, n.(m): a mineral, possibly the same as feather alum [coxe1808]

Alun de glace, alum de glace, along de glace, alum de glace, n.(m): alum glass [OED2008]

Amatonné (mod. matonné), v.: coagulated, in one piece [DMF2015]

Ambre blanc, n.(m): white amber [DMF2015, COT1611]

Ambre gris, n.(m): ambergris

Ambre jaulne (mod. ambre jaune), n.(m): perfuming material from the sperm whale [DMF2015, COT1611]

Ambu (mod. embut), n.(m): funnel [DMF2015, COT1611]

Ame (mod. âme), n.(f): core (in casting artillery and sculpture)

Amorce, n.(f): 1. touch hole [COT1611] 2. primer powder, powder for the touch hole [COT1611]

Amortir, amorty, v.: 1. to die down 2. to mortify (metals)

Ampeau, n.(m): bark [philibert1635]

Ampoule (mod. ampoule), n.(f): ampul [OED2008]

Amydon (mod. amidon), n.(m): wheat starch

Ana, prep.: Greek preposition, used in pharmaceutical recipes to mean "the same amount" [DAF2018]

Ancrou, escroue (mod. écrou), n.(m): nut (as in nut and bolt)

Angroise, n.(f): wall lizard [littre1873, favre1867, beauchet-filleau1864]

Antimoine (mod. antimoine), n.(m): antimony

Apaster, appaster (mod. appâter), v.: to feed, to lure, to bait [COT1611]

Aposteme (mod. apostume, apostème), n.(f): impostume (Cotgrave has "an inward swelling full of corrupt matter") [COT1611]

Appiller, appiler (mod. appiler), v.: to tamp, to compact [beauchet-filleau1864, jonain1869]

Aprest, paindre d' (mod. peindre d'apprêt), advp.: to paint on glass [See "apprest" in boyer1727 and felibien1697]

Archal, fil d', n.(m): latten or copper wire [COT1611, littre1873]

Ardille, ardile: clay [COT1611]

Ardides, n.(m): coin similar to the liard [stimm2009], see also →**Liard**

Arene (mod. arène), n.(f): natural sand, arid or lean, in which the grains do not adhere together

Areneux, areneulx, adj.: sandy [DMF2015]

Argel (mod. Alger), n. (m): Algiers

Argent de billon, n.(m): billon silver (billon refers to a mixed metal used in coinage, consisting of gold or silver with a preponderating admixture of a baser metal) [OED2008], see also →**billon**

Argent moulu, n.(m): the compound of ground silver with which gilding or "silvering" is done, see also →**Or moulu**

Argent vif, vif argent, n.(m): quicksilver (mercury)

Argent vif arrêté (mod. argent vif arrêté), n.(m): fixed quicksilver

Argenter, v.: to gild with silver [COT1611]

Aride, adj.: lean, arid, ant. →**gras**

Armol, n.(m): orach (*Atriplex hortensis*), a type of plant [hombres1884]

Armonic, de, n.(m): a salt, possibly sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride), called *de armonic* by the English, according to the author-practitioner.

Arraper, araper, v.: to adhere [DMF2015]

Arrouser (mod. arroser), v.: to shower

Artiste, n.(m): artist (in this period, "artiste" could mean skilled artisan, a Master of Arts (the university title), and was just beginning to be used in the sense of "creative artist," as it is today. We chose to translate as "artist," but this older connotation of artisanal skill should be kept in mind)

Arson (mod. arçon), n.(m): part of the plank on which a sword is furbished

Aspalte, aspalt, aspalthe (mod. asphalte), n.(m): 1. asphaltum (a painter's pigment) [kirby2010] 2. defined on fol. 119r as a type of sand found in Germany used for molding

Aspic, n.(m): spike lavender (*Lavandula latifolia*) [DAF2018, OED2008], see also →**Huile d'aspic**

Assiette, n.(f): 1. plate 2. ground (of a painting) 3. seat (for gilding, whether water gilding on a layer of bol or on an adhesive layer for mordant gilding)

Atelaige (mod. attelage), n.(m): harness

Attaquer, s' (mod. s'attacher), v.: 1. to attach, to stick [DMF2015] 2. to attack

Aulcun(s), pron.: some (people)

Aulcunement, adv.: somewhat

Aulne, n.(f): unit of measurement, equivalent to an ell, (2–4 feet)
Autan, haultan, n.(m): Autan wind (a SW or SSW wind)
Avelane, n.(f): hazelnut
Axunge (mod. axonge), n.(f): tallow [COT1611]
Axunge de verre, n.(f): sandiver, glass gall, i.e., the saline dross that rises to the top of a glass melt [diderot2017], syn. →**suin de verre**
Azur, n.(m): azure (the color, or various pigments of that color)
Azur d'acre, n.(m): blue pigment from Acre
Azur d'esmail (mod. azur d'email), n.(m): blue pigment, probably smalt (see Jo Kirby and Marika Spring, "Ms. Fr. 640 in the World of Pigments in Sixteenth-Century Europe," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_321_ie_19.)

— B —

Babtiste (mod. batiste), n.(f): cambric [COT1611]
Bague, n.(f): jewel (mostly but not necessarily a ring) [COT1611, OED2008]
Bahus (mod. bahut), n.(m): trunk [COT1611]
Baillard, n.(m): a variety of barley, called *pomole* in Occitan, according to the author-practitioner [Littré1873], syn. →**pomole**
Balauste, n.(f): pomegranate flower [COT1611]
Balle de bled, n.(f): chaff [gay1974llo1572]
Balotte, n.(f): small stone [COT1611]
Barbe, n.(f): barb
Barbet, n.(m): a French breed of water dog, employed for retrieving water birds in hunting
Barre, n.(f): bar [COT1611]
Barricot, barriquet, n.(m): firkin (small barrel) [COT1611, OED2008]
Basane, n.(f): basan (sheep-skin tanned in oak- or larch-bark; distinguished from roan, which is tanned in sumac) [COT1611, OED2008]
Basilic, n.(m): large cannon [rabelais1823]
Bastarde, n.(f): small piece of artillery [COT1611]
Baston, n.(m): stick
Bastonceau, n.(m): small stick
Bâton à féliner, n.(m): defined by the author-practitioner on fol. 95r as a stick on which a thunderstone is mounted; used to furbish swords, see also →**ferlin**
Batterie, n.(f): battery (a formation of guns)
Batterie, faire, v.: to batter, to mount the battery [COT1611]

Batture, n.(f): in Ms. Fr. 640, this term refers to an impermeable layer laid down on cloth in order to paint the cloth without the paint soaking through (see Sumeyye Yar, "Painting in Oil on Taffeta II," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_o62_fa_17)

Bave, n.(f): 1. foam, froth, slaver 2. flashing (in metal casting: a defect produced by the metal penetrating where it should not, especially at the joints of a multi-part mold)

Benarri, benarrin, n.(m): ortolan or bunting (migratory bird) [doujat1974]

Benjoin, beljoin, n.(m): benzoin [COT1611, OED2008]

Berche, n.(f): piece of artillery also known as base or passevolant [COT1611], syn. →**passevolant**

Billon, n.(m): billon (mixed metal used in coinage, consisting of gold or silver with a preponderating admixture of a baser metal) [COT1611, OED2008], see also →**argent de billon**

Billot, n.(m): billet (large thick piece of wood) [OED2008]

Bimbalotier (mod. bibelotier), n.(m): one who makes and sells bibelots, i.e., small curios or trinkets [COT1611, OED2008]

Biquoque (mod. bicoque), n.(f): poorly fortified town, fort, or place [COT1611, TLFi2019]

Biron, viron: gimlet (a small boring tool) [DMF2015], syn. →**guimbelet**

Biseaulx (mod. biseaux), n.(m): bevel edge

Biseaulx (tailler à) (mod. biseaux), n.(m): cut in bevel (gemstones)

Bistre, n.(m): bistre (brown pigment derived from the tarry soot of burned, resinous wood and beechwood) [gettens2015]

Blanc de plomb, n.(m): lead white, see also →**ceruse**

Blanchisseur de chaux vive, n.(m): white-limer [COT1611]

Bled (mod. blé), n.(m): grain (cereal in general, not wheat as in modern French) [DMF2015]

Bled orberé, n.(m): meaning uncertain. Could refer to a variety of grain or a way of processing it

Bluteau, belluteau, n.(m): bolting cloth (for sifting flour, powder, or other material) [COT1611]

Blutter, belluter (mod. bluter), v.: to bolt (to pass flour, powder, or other material through a sieve) [COT1611]

Bobine, n.(f): bobbin

Bois d'érable, n.(m): maple wood

Bois madré, n.(m): wood with streaked grain [COT1611, DMF2015]

Boisseau, n.(m): bushel (a cylindrical vessel used for grain)

Bol armeni, n.(m): gallicized spelling of the Latin "bolus armeni" (armenian bole)

Bol de Levant, n.(m): Levant bole [chambers1810]

Bon, faire (mod. bondir), v.: to bounce [roberts1639]

Bonne ville, n.(f): a status conferred by the French king in the Ancien Régime, from the late medieval period onwards, granting privileges and financial aid in exchange for military manpower and taxes. "Bonne ville" thus usually referred to a city of a certain size and degree of fortification

Borelet, borlet, n.(m): ring (standard part of the structure of a cannon)

Borlet de la bouche, n.(m): ring of the mouth (“muzzle ring” in modern terminology)

Borlet de la culasse, n.(m): ring of the breech (“base ring” in modern terminology)

Borlet du milieu, n.(m): ring in the middle (“trunnion ring” in modern terminology)

Bornat, bournat, bournal, bornal, n.(m): honeycomb, beehive [COT1611, godefroy1971, honnorat1846]

Boufain, bouffin, n.(m): cornflower [jonain1869]

Bouquaran, bouquarant (mod. bougran), n.(m): buckram (linen fabric, originally from Boukhara) [DMF2015]

Bourras, n.(m): meaning uncertain. Possibly wool stuffing [DMF2015], see also →**bourre**

Bourre, n.(f): 1. cloth waste 2. wadding (of a gun)

Bouteure, boutteure (mod. bouture), n.(f): 1. boil [COT1611, DMF2015] 2. liquid dip used by goldsmiths to clean silver of tarnish (now often called “pickle” in English—a heated mixture of vinegar and salt) [godefroy1971]

Boutique, n.(f): workshop (the author-practitioner envisions this as a place of making and selling goods as well as trading knowledge; see Tianna Helena Uchacz, "The Spaces of Artisanal Experiment and Inquiry," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_304_ie_19)

Boutter, v.: 1. to beat, to pound (ingredients) 2. to throw, to thrust 3. to bud (plants)

Braquer, v.: to plant (artillery) [COT1611, OED2008]

Brande, n.(f): heath (the plant, of genus *Erica*) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Braser, v.: to braze [DMF2015]

Brasier, n.(m): brazier

Brassard, n.(m): arm defense comprising pauldron and vambrace, called a "brassart" in English in the nineteenth century

Bresil, n.(m): brazilwood (a red wood used for dyeing) [kirby2010]

Brissac, n.: Breisach (Germany)

Broc, n.(m): flagon [COT1611]

Broillart (mod. brouillard), n.(m): waste book (in bookkeeping) [boyer1727]

Broisse, brosse (mod. brosse), n.(f): brush

Brouillaminy (mod. brouillamini), n.(m): medicinal plaster for horses, made with armenian bole [littre1873], see also →**bol armeni**

Brouiller, v.: to mix, to scramble

Broyer, v.: to grind

Brunir, v.: to burnish, see also →**polir**

Brunisson, n.(m): burnisher [COT1611]

Brusc, brusque (mod. brusque), adj.: 1. brittle [COT1611, DMF2015] 2. brisk, lively [COT1611, DMF2015]

Brusler (mod. brûler), v.: to burn

Bruyere, n.(f): heather [COT1611]

Buée, n.(f): lye [COT1611, DMF2015]

Buglose (mod. buglosse), n.(f): small bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*, a hairy herbaceous plant of the family *Boraginaceae*, typically with blue flowers)

Bullitoire, bullitoire, n.(m): a substance for whitening silver, probably a "pickle" for removing tarnish, see also →**bouteure**

Burin, n.(m): burin (a sharp engraving tool)

Buye, n.(f): pitcher [COT1611]

Buys (mod. buis), n.(m): boxwood

— C —

Cabat (mod. cabas), n.(m): frail (a kind of basket made of rushes) [COT1611, OED2008]

Cadran, n.(m): quadrangle (something that is square in shape) [OED2008]

Caillou, n.(m): flint stone [COT1611]

Caisse, quaisse, n.(f): case

Calamine, n.(f): calamine (a mineral substance of unclear identity. In modern terminology, calamine refers to a zinc ore) [COT1611]

Calciner, v.: to calcine

Cambray (toile de), n.(f): fabric of Cambray [COT1611]

Cane, canne, n.(f): unit of measurement [COT1611]

Canon, n.(m): 1. cannon (large gun) [COT1611] 2. barrel (hollow instrument, part of a furnace) [COT1611]

Canon à chambre, n.(m): fowler [COT1611]

Canon perrier, n.(m): cannon-perrier (also known as a stone gun) [OED2008]

Canonier, canonnier (mod. canonnier), n.(m): 1. cannon-maker 2. gunner

Canule (mod. cannule, canulle), n.(f): cannule (small hollow cane)

Cappe (mod. cape), n.(f): cape, sleeveless cloak, or woman's cap [COT1611, DMC, jonain1869]

Capilli veneris, n.(m): maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*)

Caque, n.(m): keg [COT1611]

Carnation, n.(f): flesh color

Carolus, n.(m): carolus (white coin worth 10 deniers tournois) [COT1611]

Carquan (mod. carcan), n.(m): carcanet (ornamented collar or necklace)

Carton, quarton (mod. carton), n.(m): 1. thick paper upon which painters draw [COT1611] 2. pasteboard [OED2008] 3. papier-mâché, in the sense of pulped paper (see Tenzin Dongchung, "What is *Carton*?" https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_061_fa_17) [OED2008]

Cartuche (mod. cartouche), n.(f): full charge (paper case containing shot—but no powder charge—that goes into the barrel of the gun) [COT1611]

Cassematte (mod. casemate), n.(f): casemate (fortified chamber, often projecting from a wall) [COT1611, boyer1727, OED2008]

Cassole, n.(f): a pot or vessel, often used for boiling; possibly "posnet" as per Cotgrave, i.e., a small metal pot or vessel for boiling, with a handle and three feet [COT1611, OED2008]

Cave, n.(m): 1. cavity, hollow (female mold or concave part of the mold that forms the relief in the molded object) 2. a kind of secondary mold; a cast of something which in turn will be used as a mold 3. cellar

Cedas, n.(f): sieve made from hair [boissier1756]

Cedulle (mod. cédule), n.(f): bill [COT1611, boyer1727]

Cendre d'Acre, n.(f): ash from Acre (alkaline ash from St. Jean d'Acre in the Levant used in glassmaking) [diderot2017]

Cendrée, n.(f): 1. calcined chalk and charcoal that crucibles are made of; and shop sweepings (dross, etc.) in a goldsmith's shop 2. method of melting and purifying metals in ashes [COT1611]

Cendrée d'Azur, n.(f): blue pigment, azurite ash (see Carl Garris, "What is Azur in Ms. Fr. 640?" https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_o6o_fa_17) [godefroy1971, COT1611, kirby2010]

Cendres d'Azur, n.(f): blue pigment, possibly azurite ash (cf. Kirby et al., s.v. *azur de cendre*; see Carl Garris, "What is Azur in Ms. Fr. 640?" https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_o6o_fa_17) [kirby2010]

Cerf-volant, n.(m): stag beetle

Ceruse, n.(f): ceruse (a lead white pigment) [kirby2010], see also →**blanc de plomb**

Chaire, n.(f): chair

Chameau, n.(m): literally "camel;" a long stick on which the sword is laid down and attached for furbishing

Chancre, n.(m): crab

Chantepleure, n.(f): watering pot (earthenware tool similar to the spout of a watering can) [COT1611, littré1873]

Chapiteau, n.(m): helmet (the top part of an alembic)

Chaple, n.(m): a goldsmith's chisel or burin

Chappe, cappe, chape (mod. chape), n.(f): 1. crust (a crust-like covering or surface deposit that can appear when casting metal) [DMF2015] 2. cope (the top mold in molding a bell, figurative from the ecclesiastical vestment)

Charbon, n.(m): 1. charcoal 2. coals or embers of a fire, ant. →**charbon de pierre**

Charbon de pierre, n.(m): pit coal (*charbon de pierre* and *charbon de terre* were used interchangeably at this time for the material known in English as pit coal) [COT1611, bertrand1768, p. 579]

Charge, n.(m): charge (the charge of a gun) [COT1611]

Charger, v.: 1. to load (a gun) 2. to overcharge, to run too violently (like a military charge) 3. to saturate (ink), to charge (dye, possibly adding weight to the silk), to apply or cover (gilding and metalwork) 4. to weigh down

Chasse, feu de, n.(f): violent fire, power of fire, expulsion of fire (amount of powder in an arquebus), see also →**Feu de chasse**

Chasse d'eau, n.(f): gush of water [TLFi2019]

Chassis, n.(m): frame (casting flask or casting frame)

Chauché, n.(m): grape variety from the Charentes region; one of two types of grape that the author-practitioner singles out for growing in tight bunches suitable for sugar casting, see also →**sauvignon**

Chauffer, v.: to heat (to raise the temperature of an object; can be contrasted with *cuire* and *recuire*), see also →**cuire**, **recuire**

Chaulde, donner un, v.: to give a heat (used by goldsmiths, glass-makers and iron workers)

Chaudiere (mod. chaudière), n.(f): kettle [COT1611]

Chauldronier, n.(m): coppersmith, tinker, or kettle maker, depending on context

Chaulx, n.(f): lime

Chaulx vive, n.(f): quicklime

Chef d'oeuvre, n.(m): masterpiece [COT1611]

Cheminer, v.: to walk along

Cheville, n.(f): a peg [COT1611]

Chien de mer, n.(m): dogfish [COT1611]

Chimolée (mod. cimolée), n.(f): defined on fol. 12r as fullers' earth, used for casting in Ms. Fr. 640. According to Cotgrave, an astringent earth used in medicine [DMF2015, COT1611]

Chofrette, chaufferette (mod. chaufferette), n.(f): chafing dish (a vessel to hold burning charcoal or other fuel, for heating anything placed upon it; a portable grate) [COT1611, OED2008]

Choppine (mod. chopine), n.(f): unit of measure: a Parisian half-pint, according to Cotgrave "almost as big as our whole one" [COT1611]

Ciment, n.(m): cement

Cimenter, v.: a process to purify metals

Ciment royal, ciment real, n.(m): royal cement (per Cotgrave, an excellent cement, or solder, used by goldsmiths) [COT1611, felming1870]

Cire, n.(f): wax, see also →**Bois de cire**

Cire à esbaucher, n.(f): modelling wax (the author-practitioner defines it as "white wax mixed with plenty of ceruse or blanc de plomb"), see also →**esbaucher**

Cire, fil de, n.(m): thread of wax, i.e., a sprue used in casting (the wax sprue forms a channel by which the metal flows into the mold), see also →**filon de cire**

Cire, filon de, n.(m): vein of wax, i.e., a sprue used in casting (the wax sprue forms a channel by which the metal flows into the mold), see also →**fil de cire, filon**

Ciseau, n.(m): chisel, or scissors when used in the plural, see also →**ciselet, chaple, onglet**

Ciseler, v.: to chase (to repair the surface of a cast), see also →**reparer**

Ciselet, n.(m): small chisel, see also →**ciseau**

Ciselet crané (mod. ciselet cranté), n.(m): small serrated chisel (a sculptor's tool, also known as gradine or claw chisel)

Cistre, n.(m): cittern (an instrument of the lute family) [OED2008]

Civette, n.(f): civet (a substance taken from the glands of the civet-cat) [COT1611]

Clair, cler (mod. clair), adj.: 1. clear, of color 2. thin, of a paste [DMF2015] 3. light and clear (as opposed to heavy or dense)

Clervoise, clairvoise, clairvois, claire-voie, n.(f): opening or series of openings

Clinquant, n.(m): a sheet of gold or gilded metal [COT1611]

Coche, n.(f): notch [COT1611, OED2008]

Cocon, n.(m): cocoon [COT1611]

Coin (mod. coin), n.(m): corner [DMF2015]

Coing (mod. coin), n.(m): wedge [COT1611]

coissinet (mod. coussinet), n.(m): cushionet, or a small cushion, perhaps a technical term for a goldsmith's cushion [DMF2015]

Colet (mod. collet), n.(m): collar [COT1611]

Colle à destrempe, n.(f): distemper glue

Colle de farine, n.(f): flour glue (made of wheat flour, also known as stationer's paste) [COT1611]

Colle de menuisier, n.(f): joiner's glue [COT1611]

Colle de paste, n.(f): paste glue (also known as paste, wheatpaste, or flour paste)

Colle de poisson, n.(f): fish glue (also known as mouth glue or water glue, since it can be moistened and made adhesive by wetting with the mouth; see Xinguo Wang, "Making and Using Fish Glue," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_056_sp_17) [COT1611]

Colle de retaille, n.(f): hide glue (glue made from collagen-containing remains of four-footed animals, esp. the skin) [bertrand1768]

Colle forte, n.(f): strong glue (probably made from collagen-containing remains of four-footed animals, e.g. skins, hooves, etc.)

Colloquer, v.: to place [DMF2015]

Colombin, adj.: columbine (a red-violet color similar to the neck of a pigeon) [OED2008, TLFi2019]

Colophonie, colophoine, n.(m): colophony (solid residue left in the distillation of resin; defined also as *pix graeca* on 3v), see also →**resine, rousine**

Combien que, advp.: although

Comme, adv.: 1. as, somewhat, like 2. when [godefroy1971]

Compaction, n.(f): compactness

Composition, n.(f): confection, composition

Compte arrêté, n.(m): balanced account [boyer1727]

Conduit (mod. conduit), n.(m): conduit [COT1611]

Connil, n.(m): rabbit

Consolida major, n.(f): another name for comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) [vaillant1743]

Contrefaire, v.: to counterfeit (i.e., to mimic a material using a different material, e.g., counterfeit jasper made from horn. The author-practitioner distinguishes this term from *imiter*, which he uses to mean making a representation of a thing, e.g., a rose from horn shavings), see also →**imiter**

Contretirer, v.: to counterproof (see Nicole Bertozzi, "Transferring Images," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_067_fa_18) [TLFi2019]

Copelle (mod. coupelle), n.(f): 1. cupel (a small flat circular porous vessel with a shallow depression in the middle made of pounded bone ash, pressed into shape by a mold, and used in assaying gold and silver with lead) [OED2008] 2. a similarly-shaped moveable hearth of the reverberatory furnace in which silver is separated from lead by cupellation [OED2008]

Coquille, n.(f): 1. shell [COT1611] 2. shell (a measure containing five spoonfuls) [COT1611]

Coquille, or en, n.(m): gold ground into microscopic particles from pulverised gold leaf; ground in a mortar with honey or gum water; see guineau2014, 519 [guineau2014]

Cormier, n.(m): service tree (*Sorbus domestica*)

Cornaline, n.(f): cornaline (semi-precious red to flesh-colored stone now usually known as cornelian or carnelian) [COT1611]

Corne, n.(f): horn (a translucent material, most likely bovine horn in the context of Ms. Fr. 640, which grows in layers that can be split into thinner sheets)

Corniche, n.(f): cornice, small horn [scheler1873]

Cornue, n.(f): retort (for distillation) [COT1611]

Corps, n.(m): 1. body 2. opacity 3. thickness (see Jenny Boulboulle and Maartje Stols-Witlox, "Corps in Ms. Fr. 640," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_307_ie_19)

Corps de cuirasse, n.(m): breastplate

Corroyer, v.: to curry (steel) [OED2008]

Corroyeur, courroyeur (mod. corroyeur), n.(m): currier (one whose trade is the dressing and coloring of leather after it is tanned) [COT1611]

Cotton, n.(m): general wadding or stuffing material; in rare instances, the cotton plant itself

Couche, n.(f): layer, coat (of paint, varnish, etc.)

Coucher, v.: to coat, to layer

Couler, v.: to pour, to run through (sometimes in the sense of straining or filtering)

Couleur, couleur, n.(f): 1. color 2. a substance to make metals flow more easily, a flux or liquefier (from French *couler*, "to run")

Couleuvrine, couleuvrine, n.(f): culverin (a type of gun) [COT1611, OED2008]

Couleuvrine bastarde (mod. couleuvrine bâtarde), n.(f): bastard culverin (gun weighing 35 quintals and armed with a 25 pounds cannonball) [OED2008, smith1628]

Coup, n.(m): shot (of artillery)

Couperose, copperouse, copperoze (mod. couperose), n.(f): copperas (sulfates of copper, iron, or zinc, distinguished as blue, green, and white copperas, respectively. While it belongs etymologically to the copper salt, "copperas" in English use has most commonly (and now exclusively) applied it to green copperas when undistinguished by attribute or context. Green copperas (sulfate of iron, ferrous sulfate, and green vitriol) is used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink)

Courre (mod. courir), v.: to run (color, molten metal, etc.)

Courtine, n.(f): curtain wall (fortification) [OED2008]

Coux, queux, n.(f): sharpening stone [Hug]

Cramoisi, adj.: crimson [COT1611]

Crampons: clamps (used to hold molds together)

Crapaudine, n.(f): toadstone (petrified tooth of the earless seal, originally thought to come from the head of the toad. It was used as a precious stone, and to detect the presence of poison. See Béla Demeter, "From Bestiary to Shop Manual," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_500_ad_20) [DMF2015]

Crasse, n.(f): filth (possibly the scale resulting from excessive heat when melting metal)

Crespe (mod. crêpe), n.(m): crêpe (fabric) [DMF2015]

Creuset, creuseau, n.(m): crucible [COT1611]

Creux, adj.: hollow

Crever, v.: to burst

Crible, n.(m): sieve [COT1611]

Cristallin, n.(m): imported clear cristallo glass from Venice, or a generic term for a more common clear glass known as *vitrum blanchum*

Crocum, n.(m): 1. saffron 2. abbreviation for crocum ferri

Crocum ferri, crocum ferry, n.(m): Literally "crocus of iron," made by dissolving iron filings in nitric acid or vinegar (used in Ms. Fr. 640 as an additive to mold materials to make the mold stronger and retain heat)

Croons, n.(m): meaning uncertain; possibly a slip of the pen or corruption of *crayons*

Croupir, v.: to rest [COT1611]

Crusol, n.(m): crucible, see also →**creuset**

Cucurme (mod. curcuma), n.(m): turmeric, see also →**terra merita**

Cuirasse, n.(f): cuirass (a defense for the torso, consisting of breastplate and backplate)

Cuire, v.: to cook (transform by the action of heat), see also →**chauffer**, **recuire**

Cuivre franc, n.(m): pure red copper [gay1974], see also →**rosette**

Cuivre rouge, n.(m): red copper

Culasse, n.(f): breech (of a gun)

Curieux (mod. curieux), adj.: scrupulous, careful [COT1611]

Curieusement: carefully

Cussoner: to become weeviled (weevil-infested grain) [moreux2000]

— D —

Damasquine, n.(f): damascening [COT1611]

Damasser, v.: to damask (to apply to cloth patterns in the style of damask; see Yuan Yi, "Damasked Cloth," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_o31_fa_15) [DMF2015]

Décrépiter: to decrepitate (to calcine or roast a salt or mineral until it no longer crackles in the fire) [TLFi2019, OED2008]

Dégouter (mod. dégoutter), v.: to drip

Degraisser, desgraisser (mod. dégraisser), v.: to rid of grease or impurities; to degrease, or make lean or clean (as fullers do in fulling cloth) [COT1611]

Delayer, v.: to macerate, allay, or soften, by steeping; also to thin [COT1611]

Demi-coulevrine, n.(f): demi-culverin (gun weighing 30 quintals and armed with a 20 pounds cannonball) [OED2008, smith1628]

Denier, n.(m): 1. unit of currency (1/12 of a sol, 1/240 of a livre) [COT1611, DMF2015] 2. unit of weight (1/785 of a kilogram) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Denrées (mod. denrées), n.(f): wares (from denerée ware which has the value of a denier) [TLFi2019]

Dent, n.(f): tooth (wolf or dog tooth, used as a tool for burnishing gold and silver)

Depainct, p.p.: portrayed [COT1611]

Departement, n.(m): separation [COT1611, TLFi2019]

Derechef, derechief (mod. derechef), adv.: once again [COT1611, DMF2015]

Desbaucher, v.: to disengage

Deschausser (mod. déchausser), v.: to lay tree roots bare in the winter; to take off shoes [COT1611]

Desdaigner (mod. dédaigner), v.: to disregard [TLFi2019]

Desenclouer, v.: to unspike (a cannon)

Desgrusouer, esgrusouer, n.(m): a grinding tool that works on a wheel to polish the inside of pewter dishes and bowls (perhaps a lathe-like tool)

Desjoindre, v.: to unjoin (of molds)

Deslié (mod. délié), p.p.: delicate, thin, see also →tenvre

Desmeller (mod. démêler), v.: to separate [COT1611, DMF2015]

Despouille, être bien en (mod. dépouille), n.(f): to release easily

Despouiller (mod. dépouiller), v.: 1. to release (i.e., as a mold releases the cast) 2. to strip (of) [COT1611]

Desseicher, desseicher (mod. desseicher), v.: to dry out

Dessein, desseing (mod. dessin), n.(m): design or drawing, e.g., fols. 62r and 131r

Destremper, v.: 1. to mix 2. to temper (i.e., according to OED2008, to bring to a proper or suitable condition, state, or quality, by mingling with something else; to qualify, alloy, or dilute by such mixture or combination; to mix, mingle, blend (ingredients) together, or (one ingredient) with another, in proper proportions. Based on a perception that a balance for the proper state of a material or of the human body should ideally be achieved) [OED2008] 3. to dilute 4. to wet, soak, or steep 5. to distemper (referring to a painting technique that involves a protein binding media such as egg, glue, or size; not to be confused with modern tempera, which refers more narrowly to using egg yolk as the binding medium)

Dextrement, adv: nimbly [COT1611]

Dictam, n.(f): dittany (plant)

Diligemment, diligement (mod. diligemment), adv: diligently [DMF2015]

Discretion, à, advp.: at discretion, as much as is needed

Doreure (mod. dorure), n.(f): gilding

Doublet, n.(m): a jewel made of two pieces joined together [COT1611]

Douille, n.(f): socket [COT1611]

Doulcement (mod. doucement), adv.: gently, slowly, softly, sweetly

Doux, douls, doux, dous (mod. doux), adj.: 1. soft, malleable (of metals) 2. smooth (of sand) 3. sweet (of wine, foods, metals; see James Buckley, "Tin and its Uses in Ms. Fr. 640," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_070_fa_18, and Yijung Wang and Pamela H. Smith, "Fat, Lean, Sweet, Sour: Sand of Ox Bone and Rock Salt," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_012_fa_14), see also →**adoulcir**, ant. →**aigre**

Dour (mod. dor), n.(m): measurement unit denoting a hand's breadth, or the breadth of four fingers [COT1611]

Douzain, n.(m): early modern French currency unit

Dragée, n.(f): 1. hail shot [COT1611] 2. sweetmeats [COT1611]

Drageon, n.(m): piece of shot

Drap, n.(m): cloth

Droque, n.(f): drug, any substance used as an ingredient in various making processes

Ductible, adj.: ductile [COT1611, OED2008]

— E —

Eau d'alum (mod. eau d'alun), n.(f): alum water

Eau d'amydon (mod. eau d'amidon), n.(f): starch water

Eau de roche, n.(f): rock water (defined by the author-practitioner on fol. 11r: *eau de roche, qu'ilz appellent, c'est une eau distillée des mines où l'azur ou vert d'azur se trouve, qui naturellement distille par les veines de la montaigne ou qui est par alambic distillée par des pierres minerales d'azur ou cuivre* – "it is a water distilled from mines where azure or vert d'azur is found, which distills naturally through the veins of the mountain or is distilled through an alembic from mineral stones of azure or copper")

Eau de sel armoniac, n.(f): sal ammoniac water

Eau de vie, eau de vye, eau de viye (mod. eau-de-vie), n.(f): eau-de-vie, i.e., distilled wine, such as brandy, or spirits

Eau fort (mod. eau-forte), n.(f): aquafortis (see Michael Assis, "Making Aquafortis," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_065_fa_18)

Eau gommée (mod. eau gommée), n.(f): gum water

Eau panée, n.(f): water in which bread has been boiled [TLFi2019]

Eau regale, n. (f): aqua regia ("royal water," thus called because of its ability to corrode gold) [OED2008]

Eau sel, n.(f): salt water [bauderon1681]

Electre, n.(m): electrum, an alloy of gold and silver thought to have occult properties such as protection from poison (see Vera Keller, "Ancient and Modern Things in Ms. Fr. 640," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_331_ie_19.) [OED2008, Khunrath1597]

Emboire, **s'**, embeu (p.p.), imbeu (p.p.) (mod. s'imbiber), v.: to imbibe (to be absorbed, soak in), syn. →embreuer, s'

Embraser, v.: to set ablaze

Embreuer, **s'**, embreuer, v.: to imbibe (to be absorbed, soak in), syn. →emboire, s'

Emmancher, v.: to helve (set on a haft or handle) [COT1611, OED2008]

Empan, pan, n.(m): a measurement equivalent to a handspan, ca. 25 cm [DMF2015]

Emplastre (mod. emplâtre), n.(m): plaster

Empraindre (mod. empreindre), v.: to imprint [COT1611]

Empraint (mod. empreinte), n.(m): imprint

Enchasser, v.: to set (mirrors, jewels, etc.)

Enclume, n.(f): anvil [COT1611]

Encoché, adj.: grooved, notched

Encocher, v.: 1. to notch 2. to slot (something into a groove or notch)

Encocheure, n.(f): notch [COT1611]

Enlasser, v.: to clasp (hands)

Enleveure, n.(f): swelling [COT1611]

Enlumineure (mod. enluminure), n.(f): illumination

Enssus, à l', advp.: on the top, upwards [doujat1974]

Entailleures, n.(f): scorings

enter, hanter (mod. enter), v: to graft, syn. →**greffer**

Entredeulx, entredeux, entre deulx (mod. entre-deux), n.(m): the space between, or middle part (used by the author-practitioner to mean a band of clay employed in lifecasting turtles)

Entremesler, v.: to intermix

Enveler, s', v.: to warp [jonain1869]

Equipage (mod. équipement), n.(m): furniture [COT1611]

Esbaucher (mod. ébaucher), v.: 1. to rough out [COT1611] 2. to model (wax; see Fabien Noirot, "Molding, Modeling, and Repairing," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_504_ad_20), see also →**cire à esbaucher**

Escaille (mod. écaille), n.(f): 1. shale [COT1611] 2. scale, especially in metal working (the scales that form as a blacksmith hammers iron, which fall to the floor of the forge, and are used in diverse processes) [COT1611]

Escailler (mod. écailler), v.: to flake off

Escarlate (mod. écarlate), n.(f): scarlet (in both French and English, this was usually a rich red color but could refer to other colors. Could also refer to cloth of this color, usually of a very high quality, and worn ceremonially by high-ranking officials) [COT1611, OED2008], see also →**Pastel d'escarlate**

Eschancer, v.: to hollow out [COT1611]

Eschervis (mod. chervis), n.(m): skirret (a root vegetable) [COT1611, godefroy1971]

Esclarcir (mod. éclaircir), v.: 1. to clarify (a color) [COT1611] 2. to thin (a substance)

Esclatter, s' (mod. éclater), v.: to break, to burst, to crack

Escrourir (mod. écrouir), v.: hammering process aimed at making metals harder and denser, often translated in English as "hammer-hardening" [furetiere1687, OED2008, fleming1870]

Escu (mod. écu), n.(m): écu (a silver or gold coin) [OED2008]

Escuelle (mod. écuelle), n.(f): bowl

Escusson, escuson (mod. écusson), n.(m): 1. quillon block (part of the hilt of a sword) 2. escutcheon (shield or lozenge shape, especially a mark on a cannon which may indicate the powder charge) 3. *hanter en escusson* = shield grafting (a method of grafting trees)

Esgaier, v.: to move freely (a brush) [DAF2018]

Esgratigner (mod. égratigner), v.: to scratch (creating a pattern in satin by a technique akin to pinking; see Nicole Bertozzi, "Pinking Satin," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_078_fa_18) [littre1873]

Esguiere (mod. aiguière), n.(f): ewer

Esmail d'azur, esmail azuré, n.(m): a blue pigment, possibly smalt, azurite, or verditer (see Jo Kirby and Marika Spring, "Ms. Fr. 640 in the World of Pigments in Sixteenth-Century Europe," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_321_ie_19.)

Esmail colombin, n.(m): enamel of a red-violet color similar to the neck of a pigeon [littre1873], see also →**colombin**

Esmail de gueule (mod. émail de gueules), n.(m): gules red enamel (an opaque red enamel, cf. transparent rouge clair enamel; see Amy Chang, "What is *Esmail* in Ms. Fr. 640?" https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_038_sp_16), see also →**rouge clair**

Esmenuiser (mod. amenuiser), v.: to break up [COT1611]

Esmeril, esmery (mod. émeri), n.(m): emery (hard stone used in powder form for polishing) [OED2008, browne1672]

Esmier, esmyer, esmietter (mod. émietter), v.: to crumble [COT1611], see also →**mie**, **miette**

Esmotter (mod. émotter), v.: to harrow

Esmoudre, esmouler, esmourent, esmoulu, v.: to grind (to sharpen a blade) [COT1611]

Espasier, n.(m): furbisher [levy1973]

Espauliere (mod. épaulière), n.(f): pauldron (a shoulder defense in armor)

Espessir (mod. épaissir), v.: to thicken

Espinette (mod. épinette), n.(f): spinet (small keyboard instrument with plucked strings)

Espingle (mod. épingle), n.(f): pin

Esprit volatil, n.(m): volatile spirit [diderot1784]

Esprouver (mod. éprouver), v.: to assay, to test [COT1611, DMF2015]

Essuyer, v.: to wipe, to dry, to cleanse [COT1611]

Estaim, estain, estaing (mod. étain), n.(m): tin

Estain de glace, n.(m): looking-glass tin (tin alloy used for backing glass mirrors)

Estaindre (mod. éteindre), v.: to extinguish, to snuff out [COT1611, DMF2015]

Estamer (mod. étamer): to tin

Estamière, n.(f): a little square iron box for melting tin (used by locksmiths according to the author-practitioner)

Estamine (mod. étamine), n.(f): 1. tammy cloth (used for straining or sieving) [COT1611] 2. tammy (fabric), see also →**tamis**

Estampe, n.(f): impression, imprint, "stamping," i.e., stamped ornament

Estandre, estendre (mod. étendre), v.: to spread [COT1611]

Estelle, estoile (mod. attelle), n.(f): thin laths usually made of beech wood traditionally used to make sword sheaths [TLFi2019]

Estoc (mod. étau), n.(m): vise [littre1873]

Estoffe (mod. étoffe), n.(f): stuff (fabric)

Estoffer (mod. étoffer), v.: to decorate

Estonnement, n.(m): fracas

Estonner (mod. étonner), v.: to shake loose [DMF2015]

Estoupe (mod. étoupe), v.: tow (fiber of flax, hemp, or jute, prepared for spinning by some process of scutching) [OED2008]

Estouper (mod. étouper), v.: to stop [COT1611]

Esventer (mod. éventer), v.: to vent

Experimenter, v.: to experiment or experience

— F —

Faire manger, v.: to eat away (to corrode)

Faisse (mod. fèce), n.(f): dregs

Fantasie (mod. fantaisie), n.(f): a fancy

Fantasie, à ta (mod. fantaisie), n.(f): as you fancy

Fantasque, adj.: fanciful

Faulcée, n.(f): breach (made by an explosive, e.g., a petard)

Faulcée, faire, v.: to penetrate, to pierce

Faulconneau (mod. fauconneau), n.(m): falconet (according to the author-practitioner, a cannon 10 pans long weighing four quintals, with shot weighing 1.25 lb, and a powder charge of half a lb) [OED2008, smith1628]

Faulfiler (mod. faufiler), v.: to baste (i.e., to sew loosely) [DMF2015, TLFi2019]

Fayan, fayant, n.(m): beech tree [COT1611]

Fer, n.(m): iron

Fer blanc, n.(m): meaning uncertain, possibly white latten [COT1611]

Fer de barre, n.(m): ingot iron

Fer doux, n.(m): "soft" iron (as opposed to *aigre* i.e., "brittle") [OED2008], see also →doux, *aigre*, ant. →*aigre*

Ferlin (mod. felin), n.(m): meaning uncertain, possibly a kind of wool cloth known as "wadnall" in contemporary English [COT1611, markovitch1976, hardoin1994]

Ferموir, fermer, n.(m): closure (the closing part of a clay contour)

Ferremets, n.(m): iron fittings

Ferue, n.(f): proportion [DMF2015]

Festu (mod. fétu), n.(m): a straw

Fiel, n.(m): gall, bile [COT1611]

Fiens (mod. fiente, fumier), n.(m): dung

Figuier, n.(m): fig tree

Figure, n.(f): 1. representation (in the abstract sense) 2. figure (where clearly referring to a material object)

Figuré, adj.: 1. figured (decorated with human or animal figures as opposed to abstract ornaments)
2. fashioned

Fil de cire, n.(m): thread of wax, i.e., a sprue used in casting (the wax sprue forms a channel by which the metal flows into the mold), see also →**cire**, filon de, cir, fil de, **filon de cire**

Fil du bois, n.(m): the grain of the wood

Filet, n.(m): thread [COT1611]

Filiere, n.(f): file, see also →**coux**

Filière, n.(f): wire-drawing plate

Filon, n.(m): vein; vein of metal [COT1611, DMF]

Filon de cire, n.(m): vein of wax, i.e., a sprue used in casting (the wax sprue forms a channel by which the metal flows into the mold), see also →**cire**, filon de, cir, fil de

Fin, adj.: fine (in the case of metals, this can mean pure; in other cases it is often unclear whether it refers to quality or purity)

Fiole, fiole, phiole, n.(f): vial

Flambeau, n.(m): torch [COT1611]

Flasque, n.(f): powder box [COT1611]

Fletrir, v.: to wither [COT1611]

Fleur, n.(f): 1. flower (the whole plant or the bloom) 2. grain (of leather) [COT1611]

Flin, felin, n.(m): meaning uncertain; according to Cotgrave, "a thunder-stone, a kind of stone wherewith Cutlers furbish their blades" [COT1611], see also →**bâton à félinder**

Florée, fleuree, floree, florry, flouret, froury, n.(f): florey (indigo pigment from the dark blue foam and scum on the surface of the woad or indigo dyeing vat) [COT1611, kirby2010, OED2008], see also →**fleuree**

Foeillet (mod. feuillet), n.(m): leaf (folio or page)

Foeillages, n.(m): meaning uncertain; likely related to *feuillage*, which can refer to ornamentation resembling foliage (on fol. 39v, it is used in the context of champlevé enameling)

Foeu, feu (mod. feu), n.(m): fire

Foeu artificiel, n.(m): artificial fire; perhaps fireworks

Foeu de chasse (mod. feu de chasse), n.(m): violent fire (fire that is blown up into live flames, e.g., by opening all the flues of a furnace) [furetiere1687, delaulne1721], see also →**chasse**

Foeu de flamme, n.(m): open flame

Foeuille (mod. feuille), n.(f): 1. leaf, petal (of a plant) 2. foil, foil backing (jewellery) [whalley2012]

Follet, adj.: capricious

Fondre, v.: 1. to melt 2. to found (e.g., a cannon)

Fonds, n.(m): depth (of a color) [COT1611]

Fonge, n.(m): mushroom [COT1611]

Fontanier, n.(m): fountain maker

Fonte, n.(f): 1. melting (the process) 2. founding (the process, e.g., of founding a cannon) 3. the melt (of metals or glass)

Foret, n.(m): borer (a boring tool larger than a gimlet)

Foreter, v.: to bore

Forge des orfèvres, n.(f): goldsmiths' forge

Forme, n.(f): 1. mold 2. method

Fornaise, fournaise (mod. fournasie), n.(f): a very hot furnace, or kiln

Fosse, n.(f): pit

Four, n.(m): 1. oven (baking, cooking, etc.) 2. furnace (distillation, metalwork, etc.), see also

→fourneau

Four à reverberation, n.(m): reverberatory furnace (using reflected heat, with the fire separated from the hearth; the chamber can reach very high temperatures without the material catching fire)

Four à vents, fourneau à vent, n.(m): furnace fanned by the wind, as opposed to a *four à soufflets* (bellows furnace)

Fourbisseur, n.(m): furbisher (sword-cutler, one who assembles and furbishes swords; see Jonathan Tavares, "Arms and Armor in Ms. Fr. 640," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_308_ie_19) [DAF2018], syn. →fourbisseur

Fourneau, n.(m): 1. oven (baking, cooking, etc.) 2. furnace (distillation, metalwork, etc.), see also

→four

Fours de barbiers, n.(m): possibly barbers' oven (used for heating towels)

Fouyer, foyer (mod. foyer), n.(m): hearth (of a fireplace) [COT1611]

Frais, fraische, fresche (mod. frais, fraîche), adj.: fresh

Fraiser, fraser, v.: to pill (i.e., to remove the husk or shell of beans, grains, etc.) [COT1611, DMF]

Frangible, v.: frangible, breakable [COT1611]

Fresc, à, advp.: in fresco [TLFi2019]

Fresil, n.(m): defined on fol. 94v by the author-practitioner as *ceste escaille de fer tombant a la forge des mareschaux*, "the iron scale falling at the farriers' forge."

Fronssé (mod. froncé), adj.: puckered [COT1611]

Fumer, v.: to smoke, see also →parfumer

Fusil, n.(m): fire-steel [COT1611]

Fusion, fuzion, n.(f): fusion, i.e., melting of glass or metal at very high heat, see also →fondre

Fust (mod. fût), n.(m): stock [COT1611]

Fustée, n.(m): a tool for furbishing (i.e., polishing and removing rust from sword blades)

Fustet, n.(m): fustet (a subspecies of sumac whose yellowish wood is used for medicines and dyes) [littre1873]

— G —

Gabion, n.(m): gabion (a large basket-like container filled with rocks and used as protection for gunners) [COT1611]

Gaillardise, gaillardisse, n.(f): lustiness, liveliness, cheerfulness [COT1611]

Gainier, n.(m): sheath maker [OED2008, godefroy1971, palsgrave2003]

Galipot, n.(m): galipot (turpentine or resin which exudes from, and hardens upon, the stem of certain pines. Not to be confused with the English “gallipot,” a vessel used in alchemy) [OED2008]

Galle (mod. gale), n.(f): mange (of dogs)

Garance, n.(f): madder (*Rubia tinctorum*, plant source of a red dye and pigment) [COT1611, litre1873]

Garde, n.(f): guard (part of a sword hilt)

Garnir, v.: to furnish [COT1611]

Garrigue, n.(fpl): scrublands of southern France

Garson (mod. garçon), n.(m): boy (assistant)

Gason (mod. gazon), n.(m): clod

Gaster (mod. gâter), v.: to spoil [COT1611]

Gaulde (mod. gaude), n.(f): weld [DMF2015, OED2008]

Gay (mod. gai), adj.: bright (of colors) [COT1611]

Gayac (mod. gaïac), n.(m): guaiac (tropical hardwood)

Gect (mod. jet), n.(m): 1. casting, cast 2. gate (in casting, the opening in the mold into which the molten metal is poured)

Gecter (mod. jeter), v.: to cast, to throw

Gemme, n.(f): resin [DMF2015, COT1611]

Genest, n.(m): broom (the plant) [COT1611]

Gentil, **gentille**, adj.: nice

Gentillesse (mod. gentillesse), n.(f): conceits (of mirrors and magic tricks) [COT1611]

Geyet, geyct, jayet, jaiet (mod. jais), n.(m): jet (a hard black variety of coal that takes a brilliant polish and is used for jewellery, ornaments, etc.)

Gibessiere, n.(f): pouch [COT1611]

Gibessiere de maistre Gonin, n.(f): conjurer's pouch, see also →Gonin

Gip (mod. gypse), n.(m): a type of plaster

Glacer, v.: to glaze (with oil paint to achieve a glassy surface)

Glaire d'oeuf, n.(f): egg glair (egg white, often beaten with water and then strained, used as a pigment binder) [furetiere1687]

Glebes (mod. glèbes), n.(fpl): clods of earth

Godet, n.(m): a type of vessel (according to Cotgrave, an earthenware bowl, cup, or jug) [COT1611]

Gommé, adj.: gummed (thickened with gum) [COT1611]

Gomme armoniac (mod. gomme ammoniacque), n.(f): gum ammoniac (also known as “ammoniac gum” or *ammoniacum*. A complex gum/oil/resin mixture obtained from the stems of the carrot family plant, *Dorema ammoniacum*, native to Iran and India) [COT1611, kirby2010, CAMEO]

Gomme dragant, n.(f): tragacanth gum (a natural gum obtained from the dried sap of several species of Middle Eastern legumes of the genus *Astragalus*) [OED2008]

Gonin, Maistre, n.(m): conjuror

Gouge, couge, n.(f): gouge

Goumiche, n.(f): meaning uncertain, possibly lower quality gum (*gomme* + *-iche* suffix for lower quality)

Grain, n.(m): a unit of measurement [DMF2015]

Grais, gres (mod. grès), n.(m): according to Cotgrave, *grais/grès* means either 1) a kind of stone used for paving and (in powder form) for polishing; or 2) a particular type of potters' clay or earth for making stoneware vessels as well as the stoneware vessels themselves. In the context of Ms. Fr. 640, this material is used to make crucibles and molds for tin casting, and so it is more likely a stone (perhaps similar to schist or sandstone) which was used by pewterers for casting dishes; see nadolski1986 [COT1611, OED2008]

Grands metaulx (mod. grands métaux), n.(mpl): great metals (it is unclear which metals this refers to; on fol. 32v, the author-practitioner lists gold, silver, copper, latten, and iron, but on fol. 134v writes of the casting of gold, and on fol.156r, of lead “and the other great metals”) [OED2008], see also →metaulx, grands

Gras, grasse, grace, adj.: fatty (soft, malleable, or rich, according to material or context; see Yijung Wang and Pamela H. Smith, "Fat, Lean, Sweet, Sour: Sand of Ox Bone and Rock Salt," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_012_fa_14), ant. →aride

Gratteau, grateau, n.(m): the name of a steel tool used by a sword furbisher to polish and sharpen the sword blade (from the verb *gratter*, to scratch)

Grattebrosse (mod. gratte-brosse), n.(f): scratch-brush (either a large wire brush or a small, pencil-shaped brush now commonly used in clockmaking)

Grattebroisser, v.: to rub with a scratch-brush

Grave, adj.: dense

Gravelle, n.(f): small gravel [COT1611]

Graver, v.: 1. to engrave (with a burin) 2. to etch (with a corrosive)

Greffer, v.: to graft, syn. →enter

Grille, n.(f): 1. a type of tin ingot (described in Ms. Fr. 640 as smaller, more processed, and more convenient to sell than the *saulmon*) [savary1741] 2. grate (in a furnace or similar), see also →saulmon, latte

Gripper, v.: to grip, stick, take hold

Gris (mod. petit-gris), n.(m): name given to several species of squirrel and, by extension, to their fur

Gris d'escailles, n.(m): a grey pigment, probably made from blacksmiths' iron scale, see also →noir d'escaille

Gros, grosse, adj.: 1. coarse, thick, large (of sand, cloth, etc.) [COT1611] 2. crude (of metals)

Grosserie, n.(f): large wares (in this period, *grosserie* often also referred to work done in bulk (see Littré), but this is not what seems to be implied in Ms. Fr. 640. See also Cennini's use of *grosseria* as opposed to *minuteria*, suggesting large wares as opposed to small delicate ones. Cennini's translator Ashbee: "metal work of the larger sort, as opposed to minuteria. Our term, hammered hollow ware, would partly express it. It mainly included the beating of large vessels into shapes, but it did not exclude the processes of casting") [grandjean1962, littre1873]

Grosset, adj.: thickish, largeish

Grosseur, n.(f): size

Grossier, adj.: coarse, crude (e.g., of turpentine)

Grumeleure (mod. grumelure), n.(f): lump [COT1611 "grommeleux"]

Grumeleux, adj.: lumpy, mottled [COT1611 "grommeleux"]

Guarite (mod. garite), n.(f): garret [OED2008]

Guesde, guesdre (mod. guède), n.(f): guede woad (as distinct from *pastel* or "pastel woad"; it is unclear whether the author-practitioner means the two terms to be entirely synonymous. Cotgrave: "Many of the French dyers call the courser sort of stuffe Guesde, and the finer Pastel; most writers confound them") [COT1611], see also →**pastel**

Gueule, n.(f): 1. mouth (of snakes and other animals) 2. muzzle (of a gun, distinguished from *bouche*)

Gueuse, n.(f): pig (in metalwork, a large ingot of iron cast straight from the blast furnace. In English, the term "pig" is still widely used and includes iron and non-ferrous materials cast into sand or metal molds, provided that it is intended for remelting before use. In French, *gueuse* is restricted to virgin iron) [DAF2018, quebec2000]

Guimbelet (mod. gibelet), n.(m): gimlet (a small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and cross handle for boring holes) [COT1611, MW]

Guindole (mod. guindolle), n.(f): jujube [COT1611]

— H —

Halebarde (mod. hallebarde), n.(f): halberd

Halidade (mod. alidade), n.(f): alidade (pivoted sight or pointer, typically part of an astrolabe) [OED2008]

Haquebute, n.(f): hackbut (used interchangeably with "arquebus" in the period; Cotgrave also has "caliver," which is a small smooth-bore long firearm) [COT1611]

Harquebus, haquebute (mod. harquebuse), n.(f): arquebus [OED2008]

Harquebus à croc, haquebute à croc (mod. arquebuse à croc), n.(f): arquebus à croc, or wall gun (a gun with a hook preventing the recoil by steadying it on a wall or battlement) [OED2008]

Harquebus de chasse, n.(f): fowling piece (a type of arquebus) [COT1611]

Haulte taincture, n.(f): deep tincture

Hausse, n.(f): elevation [COT1611]

Hausser, n.(f): to elevate [COT1611]

Havets (mod. àbets), n.(m): chaff

Hieble, n. (m): wallwort [COT1611]

Histoire, n.(f): history (in painting, i.e., narrative painting)

Hoqueton, n.(m): haqueton (a now obsolete English term designating a jerkin or plated leather jacket) [OED2008, nicot1606]

Horlogeur, n.(m): clockmaker [COT1611]

Huchau, n.(m): meaning uncertain, perhaps strong-box or coffer (on fol. 163r, it refers to a specific quantity of amber, possibly a coffer's worth) [DMF2015, DMLBS (Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources), Ducange]

Huile d'aspic, n.(f): spike lavender oil

Huile de ben, n.(f): ben oil (derived from the Moringa tree, an aromatic used in perfume) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Huile de chenevi, huile de chenevis (mod. huile de chanvre), n.(f): hempseed oil

Huile de froment, n.(f): wheat oil [estienne1658, estienne1616]

Huile de soufre, n.(f): oil of sulfur, oil of vitriol (sulfuric acid)

Huile gras, n.(f): fatty oil

Huile tingente, n.(f): unidentified substance that is added to molten metals to make them run more fluidly through a mold, and also causes them to change color (hence perhaps its name, literally "tinting oil")

Humecter, v.: to moisten [COT1611]

Humide, adj.: humid, damp, moist [COT1611]

Humidité, n.(f): humidity, dampness, moisture



Ignition, n.(f): 1. firing [COT1611] 2. state of being red-hot

Imiter, v.: to imitate (the author-practitioner apparently distinguishes between *imiter* and *contrefaire*, with *imiter* meaning to make a representation of something (a thing or scene), and *contrefaire* to mimic a (valuable) material in (more available) materials, such as *coral contrefaict* and *jaspe contrefaict*), see also →[contrefaire](#)

Immundice, n.(f): impurities [COT1611, DMF2015]

Impalpable, adj.: impalpable (used in casting as a technical term for a powder ground so fine that no grit can be sensed when rubbing it between the fingers) [biringuccio1540]

Impression, n.(f): 1. impression 2. printing 3. imprimatura (i.e., OED: "a thin priming or ground, frequently coloured, applied to an artist's canvas or panel") [OED]

Incarnadine, adj.: a shade of red (Cotgrave: "a deep, rich, or bright carnation") [COT1611, DMF2015]

Incontinent, adj.: quickly

Inhonorificabilitudinitatibus: a literary word, essentially meaning "dishonourableness" (a similar word, "honorificabilitudinitatibus," is used in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, Act V, Scene I, and other sources, including fifteenth- and sixteenth-century dictionaries. In Ms. Fr. 640, the term is used like "abracadabra" in a sleight of hand trick on fol. 34v) [shakespeare1906]

Injection, n.(f): injection (not necessarily intravenous injection, but any administration of liquid medicine into any part of the body, such as an enema) [COT1611]

Irois (les) (mod. Irlandais), n.(mpl): the Irish

— J —

Jacinthe orientale, n.(f): oriental jacinth, a precious stone that resembles a ruby (Corneille1694: "*Pierre pretieuse, qui par son feu semble tenir du rubis. Elle en differe pourtant en ce que sa couleur est moins chargée; elle ressemble aussi à l'Amethyste, tirant quelque peu sur le violet.... Toutes ces sortes de Pierres sont Orientales, apportées de Cananor, Calecut ou Cambaïe.*") [corneille1694]

Jarus, n.(m): arum (*Arum maculatum*) [COT1611], see also →**pied de veau**

Jaulne d'oeuf (mod. jaune d'oeuf), n.(m): egg yolk

Jeux Floraux, n.(mpl): Floral Games (annual poetry contest organized since 1323 in Toulouse by the *Consistori del Gay Saber*, known today as the *Académie des jeux floraux*. The prizes are lifecast flowers, usually made of silver: a marigold (first prize), wild rose (second), and violet (third). See Colin Debuiche and Sarah Muñoz, "Le contexte toulousain," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_312_ie_19)

Jointure, Jointure, n.(f): joining [COT1611]

Jointée, jointée, n.(f): double handful (the amount that can be cupped in two hands)

Jour naturel, n.(m): natural day (24 hours), in contrast to a *jour artificiel* (a tradesman's day from sunrise to sunset), or *jour civil* (also 24 hours, but starting and ending according to the custom of the place or nation) [COT1611]

Jour, n.(m): light (in painting)

Jour, à, adj.: having perforations or holes, pierced (specifically designating an ornamental openwork pattern) [OED2008]

— K —

K, vieulx, n.(m): Literally "old K," likely an abbreviation for a coin such as the "Carolus" (a base silver coin marked with a letter K) or the German Kreuzer (abbreviated as K and made of silver-copper alloy up until the seventeenth century). The term occurs twice in Ms. Fr. 640 (fols. 86v and 147v), in association with a silver-copper alloy [diderot2017]

— L —

Laicton, latton, leton, letton (mod. laiton), n.(m): latten (a copper alloy containing tin, zinc, and sometimes lead. While often assumed to be identical to "brass" today, in early modern Europe the precise composition of common copper alloys (such as laiton, latten, brass, and bronze) was not fixed nor was latten necessarily considered an alloy separate from—or inferior to—bronze)

Laiton de potin, n.(m): potin latten (presumably latten made with potin, an alloy of copper and tin, usually with lead and zinc, used to make coins by ancient Celtic peoples) [OED2008]

Lame (mod. lame), n.(f): 1. blade 2. plate (of metal. In plated armor, overlapping plates or bands connected by rivets or internal leathers to achieve articulation) 3. reed (part of a loom) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Lamine, n.(f): sheet (of metal, thinner and/or smaller than a *lame* or "plate") [COT1611, DMF2015]

Lanterne, n.(f): 1. lantern 2. tool used to charge guns, or the equivalent measure of powder [OED2008, landolt1865]

Lapasse, n.(f): burdock (likely the genus *Arctium*, previously called *Lappa*) [tournefort1694]

Lapathium acutum, *Lapathum acutum*, n.(m): narrow-leaved dock or sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*

Lapidée, adj.: stony

Laque, n.(f): lake (pigment, extracted from natural dyestuffs; usually red. From *lac*, a red colorant made from a variety of organic materials)

Laque platte, n.(f): dried lake pigment, formed into a flat shape for storage and sale

Laque ronde, n.(f): dried lake pigment, shaped into round beads for storage and sale

Large (au), advp.: loose, with space [richelet1680]

Larme, n.(f): tear (of resin or similar materials)

Latte, n.(f): a type of lead ingot (in Ms. Fr. 640, it appears to be smaller, more processed, and more convenient to sell than the *saulmon*, a large ingot or mass of unprocessed metal straight from the furnace) [savary1741]

Laver, v.: to wash (for pigments, this refers to a process now known as levigation), see also →**saulmon**, **grille**

Laveure (mod. lavure), n.(f): 1. wash water, washings (e.g., of paintbrushes) 2. residue (of gold or silver, recovered from ashes, sweepings, and crucibles in a goldsmith's workshop) [COT1611]

Lesard, lezard (mod. lézard), n.(m): lizard

Lesarde, lezarde (mod. lézarde), n.(f): female lizard (usually qualified as being small)

Lesion (mod. lésion), n.(f): harm, lesion

Lessive, lexive (mod. lessive), n.(f): lye [COT1611]

Liaison, n.(f): bond

Liard, liart (mod. liard), n.(m): 1. liard (small coin) [COT1611, OED2008] 2. a liard's worth (quantity of material), see also →**ardides**

Lie de vin, lye de vin, n.(f): wine lees [COT1611]

Lien, n.(m): 1. bundle (a quantity of glass for sale) 2. binding (e.g., for binding together molds)

Lieue, n.(f): league (ca. two miles) [COT1611]

Ligne, n.(f): line (often a measurement; Cotgrave says a twelfth of an inch; on fol. 22r it is defined as a twelfth of a king's foot) [COT1611, OED2008]

Ligne de plomb, n.(f): plumb line [OED2008]

Ligue, n.(f): alloy

Limaille, n.(f): filings [COT1611]

Lime, n.(f): file

Lime douce, n.(f): soft file (for polishing iron) [DAF2018]

Linge, n.(m): linen, linen cloth

Lisible (mod. lisible), adj.: legible

Liste, n.(f): roll or strip of fabric, band [COT1611, DMF2015]

Litharge, litarge, n.(f): litharge (a lead-based pigment, today commonly referring to yellow lead oxide, but historically also used for red lead oxide or white lead carbonate) [DMF2015, OED2008]

Livide, adj.: bleak [COT1611]

Livre, n.(f): 1. livre (any of a number of coins or units of account used in France) 2. book

Livre de raison, livre de raisons, n.(m): account book (a ledger) [lemarchand2015], syn. →**livre maige**

Livre maige (mod. grand livre), n.(m): ledger, syn. →**livre de raison**

Longuet, adj.: longish

Loppe, n.(f): loop (mass of raw iron from the smelting furnace, also called "bloom")

Loppin (mod. lopin), n.(m): piece [DAF2018]

Lumbris (mod. lombric), n.(m): earthworm [magnus2019]

Lumiere (mod. lumière), n.(f): 1. light 2. touch-hole (of hand-held firearms) 3. fuse (larger guns) 4. sight (for aiming a gun)

Lumignon, n.(m): wick

Lut, luth, n.(m): lute (clay or cement composed of various ingredients used to stop a hole, coat vessels to protect them from the fire, or seal a joint between pieces of apparatus, e.g., for distillation) [OED2008]

Luter, v.: to lute (cover the outside of the vessel with lute to seal and protect the vessel from the heat) [OED2008]

— M —

Mache de fer (mod. mâchefer), n.(f): iron dross

Machouere (mod. mâchoire), n.(f): jaw

Madreures (mod. madrures), n.(f): streaks (on wood), see also →**bois madré**

Magistra, eau, magistre, n.(f): liquid binder used in sand molding

Maigre, adj.: lean (sand, earth, etc.; see Yijun Wang and Pamela H. Smith, "Fat, Lean, Sweet, Sour: Sand of Ox Bone and Rock Salt," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_012_fa_14) [COT1611], ant. →**gras**

Mail, n.(m): mallet [COT1611]

Main, n.(f): 1. hand 2. coat (of paint, varnish, or plaster)

Maistre juré (mod. Maître juré), n.(m): sworn master (of a trade)

Mal caduc, n.(m): falling sickness [DMF2015]

Malaisé, adj.: awkward, difficult, troublesome, clumsy

Manche, n.(f): 1. sleeve [COT1611] 2. handle

Mandore, mandorre, mandorle (mod. mandore), n.(f): mandore (small stringed musical instrument. The derivative *mandorle* could also refer more generally to the shape of an almond, a term used by Vasari to describe certain ornamental motifs) [COT1611, OED2008, vasari1966]

Maniable, adj.: handleable, see also →**manier**

Manier, v.: to handle, see also →**maniable**

Maniere (mod. manière), n.(f): manner (of doing something)

Marbre, mabre (mod. marbre), n.(m): marble (*sur le marbre* used to mean "on the marble slab," e.g., of grinding)

Marchasite (mod. marcassite), n.(f): marcasite (bronze-yellow mineral consisting of iron disulfide, also known as pyrite or "fool's gold." Bernard Palissy defines marcasites as imperfect metals, sometimes formed in a square fashion, like dice) [OED2008, palissy1580]

Marche, n.(f): pedal (of a loom) [DAF2018]

Mareschal, mareschaulx (pl.) (mod. maréchal), n.(m): farrier [COT1611]

Marqueté, adj.: inlaid [COT1611]

Marroquin (mod. maroquin), n.(m): Morocco (Spanish goat leather)

Martine, martinet (mod. martinet), n.(m): trip hammer [DAF2018]

Maslée, n.(f): meaning uncertain, could refer to the "cascabel," the projection behind the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon

Masselote (mod. machelotte), n.(f): excess reserve of liquid metal for filling a mold [TLFi2019]

Massicot, n.(m): a yellow pigment (today referring to a pale yellow lead monoxide, but historically referring to lead-tin yellow) [COT1611, DMF2015, kirby2010]

Mastic, n.(m): mastic (a resin excreted in tears by *Pistacia lentiscus*)

Matiere, n.(f): substance, material, matter

Mattelas, matras (mod. mattelas), n.(m): mattress (long-necked glass vessel) [COT1611]

Matton, n.(m): large brick for paving, see also →**amatonner**

Mectre (mod. mettre), v.: to put

Mectre en besogne, besogne (mod. mettre), v.: to put to use, syn. →**mectre en oeuvre**

Mectre en oeuvre (mod. mettre), v.: 1. to put to use 2. to mount (e.g., jewellery), syn. →**mectre en besogne**

Medaille (mod. médaille), n.(f): medal (including coins)

Médiocrement, adv.: moderately [COT1611]

Membrure, n.(f): a piece of wood [DMF2015]

Mener, v.: to drive (hammering metal) [COT1611]

Menu, compte par le, n.(m): retail account [COT1611]

Menu, par le, n.(m): by retail [COT1611]

Mericoton (mod. mirlicoton), n.(m): possibly a wild peach (*Prunus persica* Batsch. In Ms. Fr. 640, peaches are generally called *pesches*, the big yellow fruit also known as “pavie” in modern French and often just called “peach” in English (vs. “melicotony” used in English in the eighteenth century)

Mesler, meller (mod. mêler), v.: to mix

Metal, metail (mod. métal), n.(m): 1. metal (in general) 2. a specific variety of copper alloy (in Ms. Fr. 640, used in bells and petards, among other works) [DMF2015]

Metalline, n.(f): meaning uncertain, seems to refer to an additive which makes tin look like silver

Metaulx, grands (mod. métaux), n.(mpl): great metals (unclear which metals this refers to: on fol. 32v, the author-practitioner lists gold, silver, copper, latten, and iron, but on fol. 134v writes of the casting of gold, and on fol. 156r, of lead “and the other great metals”)

Mie de pain, n.(f): bread pith (the inner part of a loaf), see also →**esmier**, syn. →**miette**

Miel rosat, n.(m): rose honey [COT1611]

Miette, n.(f): crumb, bread pith, syn. →**mie**

Millet, mil, n.(m): millet (a variety of common barley, of which is made a very coarse bread, particularly in the South of France) [littre1873, porteres1960]

Mine, n.(f): 1. measure of grain and dry goods between 110–120 English pounds or half a setier [COT1611, DMF2015] 2. measure of land [COT1611] 3. mine, source, quarry, or cave dug in the ground [COT1611, DMF2015] 4. vein of metal [COT1611] 5. ore, mineral, mineral specimen [DMF2015] 6. minium (red pigment, usually referring to red lead oxide) [DMF2015, kirby2010]

Mine de plomb, n.(f): Possibly a variety of minium, or a lead ore

Mineron, n.(m): miner (mine worker, smelter) [dietrich1786, renaudot1666]

Minium, n.(m): minium (red pigment, usually referring to red lead oxide) [DMF2015, kirby2010], syn. →**mine**

Mire, n.(f): gun-sight

Mirer, v.: to aim [COT1611]

Mirouer (mod. miroir), n.(m): mirror [COT1611], see also →**estaim de glace**

Mitraille, n.(f): debris (in particular of brass and copper) [lespinasse1886]

Mixtion, mistion, n.(f): mixture, mix

Modelle (mod. modèle), n.(m): model

Molée, moulée, moullée, n.(f): grindings from sharpening (powder of stone and metal particles left over from sharpening metal tools on a whetstone) [DMF2015], see also →**moulée**

Molettes, n.(fpl): pincers (i.e., a pair of pincers used as a tool) [COT1611]

Moller, mollir (mod. mouler), v.: to soften, to make pliant [COT1611]

Mollesin, adj.: soft, delicate [godefroy1971, TLFi2019]

Monceau, n.(m): mound

Montre, monstre, n.(f): example, specimen [COT1611]

Mordre, v.: to bite

Moresque, n.(f): meaning uncertain, likely a "moresque" ornament, imitating Ottoman fabrics (By itself, the word is used for forms found in ornament and decoration in the applied arts in Europe. In early seventeenth-century English, it could more specifically mean a grotesque ornament. See Ana Estrades, "Jasper Imitation on Horns," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_028_fa_15)

Morfondu, être, v.: to have a cold [COT1611]

Morrior (mod. morion), n.(m): morion (open-faced helmet with cheek pieces and a brim, with either a comb or a point on top)

Mortier, n.(m): 1. mortar (grinding tool, as in mortar and pestle) 2. petard (artillery. *Mortier* and the English "mortar" refer to an artillery piece which fires at high angles, but the author-practitioner also uses *mortier* for a bomb known in English as a petard) [OED2008, norton1623]

Motte, n.(f): lump [COT1611]

Moufle, adj.: mitten-like [DMF2015]

Mouiller, v.: to wet, see also →**humecter**

Moule, moulle (mod. moule), n.(m): mold

Moulée, moullée, molée, n.(f): type of sand used for molding (a byproduct of sharpening knives and scissors, as described on fol. 71v; it occurs twice on fol. 73r, where the scribe has left it blank and the author-practitioner has filled in the word), see also →**molée**

Mouler en cave, v.: to mold hollow

Mouler en creux, v.: to mold hollow, syn. →**mouler en cave**

Mouler en relief, v.: to mold in relief

Moulets, n. (m pl): The word could not be traced (appears to refer to some kind of device to hold molds in place)

Mouleure de tableaux, n.(f): moldings for panels

Mourir, se, v.: to die (for colors, in the sense of fading away); to die down (in the context of a fire)

Mousquet, n.(m): musket (also means a sparrowhawk, a small bird of prey, deriving from the French. The name was probably first given to small artillery pieces before it came to denote a hand-held, long-barrelled firearm. See, e.g., falcon) [OED2008]

Moyenne (mod. couleuvrine moyenne), n.(f): moyen (cannon of intermediate size)

Moyennement, adv.: moderately [COT1611]

Mucilagineux (mod. mucilagineux), adj.: mucilaginous

Mudat, ppl.: moved [doujat1974]

Muer, v.: to shed (of an animal with fur)

Mundifier, mondifier, v.: to purify [COT1611]

Muraille, n.(f): wall (usually thick or exterior one) [DMF2015]

Muy, n.(m): muid (i.e., a large vessel or measure) [COT1611]

— N —

Naif, naifve, adj.: true, lively (of colors) [COT1611]

Naifvement (mod. naïvement), adj.: exactly, faithfully, truly [COT1611, godefroy1971]

Naifvete, adj.: vividness [COT1611]

Natte, n.(f): mat [COT1611]

Naturel, adj.: 1. natural, according to nature [COT1611] 2. nature, the natural, natural disposition, innate property or quality (see Isabella Lores-Chavez, "Imitating Raw Nature," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_045_fa_16) [COT1611, marr2019]

Naturel (peindre au), v.: to paint from nature

Net, adj.: neat, clean [COT1611, DMF2015]

Nettement, adv.: neatly [COT1611]

Nel, n.(m): niello (decorations on silver in a black enamel made of lead, copper, silver, and ammonia salt) [FHH]

Noir à huile, n.(m): meaning uncertain; likely a black pigment (in Ms. Fr. 640, it seems to be specific to painting on glass)

Noir à noircir (mod. noir de fumée), n.(m): soot black

Noir d'escaille (mod. noir d'écaille), n.(m): black pigment (possibly made from hammer scale, known as scales black in English)

Noir d'os de pêche, n.(m): peach black (pigment made by charring peach stones and grinding into a powder. *Percarum Lapidum* refers to the prepared peach stones) [kirby2010]

Noir de charbon de pierre, n.(m): unidentified black pigment, possibly based on pit coal, see also →[charbon de pierre](#)

Noir de lampe, n.(m): lampblack

Noix, n.(f): walnut (often used as an approximate measure for an amount of material "the size of a walnut")

Noyau, n.(m): *noyau* is used in Ms. Fr. 640 to mean "core," that is, the inner block in a mold that allows casting a figure with a hollow core or center (another name for such a "core" in French is *âme*. Félibien and Cellini use the two terms interchangeably (*anima* and *nocciolo* in Italian). The author-practitioner uses *âme* once on fol. 124r to mean core, but seems to contrast it to the *noyau*, by which he seems to mean the outer plaster mold. He contrasts molding and casting *en chassis*

with that done *en noyau*, meaning molding with plaster either in one- or multi-piece molds)
[felibien1697, cellini1857]

— O —

Ocre de ru, n.(m): type of yellow ocher [kirby2010]

Œillet, n.(m): 1. carnation 2. eyelet (burst bubble) 3. young bud of a tree (in grafting) [COT1611]

Oindre, v.: to anoint (in the sense of greasing of smearing with an unguent) [COT1611]

Onglet, n.(m): type of chisel, for fine engraving or chasing [diderot2017], see also →**burin**

Or bel (mod. oripeau), n.(m): tinsel (leaf metal imitating a more precious material; in Ms. Fr. 640, brass or copper leaf imitating gold) [oudin1675, boyer1727]

Orberé: , see also →**bled orberé**

Or bruny, n.(m): burnished gold

Or couleur, n.(m): gold color (sometimes meaning a gold color produced by a particular process)

Or de paillelle, or de paillole (mod. paillette), n.(m): spangle gold (a type of gold which could be found by panning around Toulouse) [constans1658]

Or de pistolet, n.(m): pistolet gold, coin worth half a pistole [DMF2015]

Or en feuille, n.(m): gold leaf

Oribus: , see also →**poudre d'oribus**

Or mat, n.(m): mordant gilding (see Njeri Ndungu, "What is *Or Mat*?" https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_041_sp_16)

Or moulu, or moleu, n.(m): amalgam gilding (a process in which mercury is mixed into a paste with ground gold, painted onto metal, and then heated, leaving a thin layer of gold on the metal as the mercury evaporates) [gineau2014]

Ordeure (mod. ordure), n.(f): filth, syn. →**crasse**

Orfevre (mod. orfèvre), n.(m): 1. goldsmith 2. someone who works with precious metals in general [DMF2015], see also →**forge**

Orgue, n.(m): orgue (assembly of several gun barrels mounted on a rack) [OED2008, smith1628]

Orme, n.(m): elm (tree whose roots boiled in wine produce a binding medium for sand; see Caroline Marris and Stephanie Pope, "Sand Molds of Ox Bone, Wine, and Elm Root," https://edition640.makingandknowing.org/#/essays/ann_020_sp_15)

Orne, n.(m): Ash tree (*Fraxinus ornus*, properly "manna ash")

Orner, v.: to adorn

Orpiment, n.(m): orpiment (bright yellow pigment made from arsenic trisulfide, also known as orpin) [DAF2018, OED2008]

Osier, n.(m): wicker, see also →**visme**

— P —

Paillette, paillete (mod. paillette), n.(f): spangle, see also →**or de paillette**

Pailleterie, n.(f): spangling work [COT1611]

Pal, n.(m): pole [COT1611]

Pale, palle (mod. pelle), n.(f): shovel [COT1611]

Palette, n.(f): 1. palette (as in painter's palette) [DMF2015] 2. small spatula [DMF2015] 3. a small plank (in Ms. Fr. 640, often of wood) [DMF2015]

Palle baisse, n.(f): ditch-spade [intermediaire1901, col. 309]

Palma christi, n.(f): 1. meaning uncertain; likely refers to a plant with palmately lobed leaves (perhaps the cut-leaved dead-nettle, *Lamium hybridum*, or the castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis*) [OED2008] 2. possibly a medicine (made of pig's tallow and palmately lobed leaves. Also used as an additive to enhance the drying capacities of oil)

Pan, n.(m): handspan, unit of measure in the South of France (the distance between the ends of the thumb and little finger, ca. 25cm) [DMF2015]

Panier, n.(m): 1. basket 2. unit of measure for the sale of plate glass (on fol. 20r, a *panier* contains 24 plates and sells for 10 or 12 livres)

Pante de lit (mod. pente), n.(f): bed valance

Papier de trasse (mod. papier de trace), n.(m): thick paper used for making cards, and also rough paper used to wrap merchandise [diderot2017]

Papus, n.(m): pappus, modified calyx (the part of an individual floret that surrounds the base of the corolla tube in flower heads of the plant family *Asteraceae*. On fol. 124r, suggested along with dandelion as a particularly difficult test of lifecasting ability)

Parayre, n.(m): fuller (a profession employed in finishing cloth using fine clay), see also →**Terre des parayres**

Pareure, n.(f): peel, parings

Parfait, n.(m): complete, finished [DMF2015]

Parfumer, v.: to fumigate (when dealing with molds and metals), see also →**fumer**

Paroy (mod. parois), n.(f): partition [DMF2015]

Partant, adv.: therefore [COT1611]

Participer de, v.: akin to; or to be kin to, or related to in nature

Pas, n.(m): pace (measurement) [COT1611]

Passe solitaire, n.(m): owsell (or similar bird) [COT1611]

Passer, v.: to pass (in heating iron and steel, this can mean heating the metal to cause them to pass from one color to another)

Passevelours, n.(m): amaranth

Passevolant, n.(m): small type of cannon, also called base [COT1611]

Pastel, n.(m): pastel woad (the author-practitioner distinguishes *pastel* from *guesde*. Cotgrave calls it “Dyers woad (of a finer sort then that which is called Guesde),” and in the entry for Guesde, Cotgrave comments that “most writers confound them”) [COT1611], see also →*guesde*

Pastel d'escarlade, n.(m): scarlet pastel [muguet1671, anonymous1791, cardon2016]

Pata lupina, Palta lupina, n.(f): *Caltha palustris*, a variety of buttercup (ranunculus family), see also →*ranunculus*

Pate (mod. patte), n.(f): foot

Patron, n.(m): pattern (in painting) [COT1611]

Patronner, v.: to model [DMF2015]

Pau, n.(m): stake [COT1611]

Pavie, pavis, n.(f): variety of peach native to the Gers, see also →*mericoton*

Pegue, n.(f): pitch

Peindre au naturel, v.: painting from nature

Pelerin, n.(m): fellow, a good companion [TLFi2019]

Pelote, pelotte, pilotte (mod. pelote), n.(f): little ball [COT1611]

Pendant d'épée, n.(m): hanger of a scabbard, attaching it to the belt (also known as a frog)

Penetrer, v.: to penetrate, to reach all the smaller parts of a mold

Pers, adj.: a dark blue [DMF2015, COT1611]

Persicaire, n.(f): dead arsemart, dead culerage, ciderage, peachwort (on fol. 72r, refers to a running agent or a kind of flux added to liquify or clean metal)

Pertuis, n.(m): opening, hole

Pesanteur, poissanteur, n.(f): heaviness

Petiller, v.: to crackle [COT1611]

Petrolle, petrole (mod. pétrole), n.(m): liquid or soft bitumen [COT1611]

Petter, v.: to crack

Picoter, v.: to peck

Picotin, n.(m): peck, unit of measure (of about 5 pints, used to measure oats) [COT1611]

Piece, n.(f): piece (of artillery)

Piece de campagne (mod. pièce de campagne), n.(f): field piece

Pieces de feu, n.(f): firearms, artillery

Pièces de plaisir, n.(f): pleasure pieces (guns not intended to be put on carriages)

Pied de roi, pied de roy, n.(m): king's foot, unit of measure (a standard 12-inch foot) [COT1611]

Pied de veau, n.(m): calf's foot (*Arum maculatum*, arum), see also →*jarus*

Pierre de foudre, n.(f): thunderstone (possibly fossilized part of belemnoids)

Pierre de touche, n.(f): touchstone

Pierre morte, n.(f): exact meaning unclear, but is used as a synonym for *grais* in Ms. Fr. 640
(According to Guy Miège, it means "a decay'd stone, a stone long since hewen out of the rock")
[Miege1679], see also →**grais**

Pierre ponce, n.(f): pumice stone [COT1611]

Pierre sidérite, n.(f): magnet (in modern chemical nomenclature, siderite is an iron carbonate mineral, also called chalybite) [COT1611]

Pierre vive, n.(f): flint [COT1611]

Pierrerie, n.(f): gemstone

Pignon, pinon, n.(m): pine nut [COT1611, DMF2015]

Piler, v.: to pestle [OED2008, DMF2015]

Pilon, pinon, n.(m): pestle

Pilotte, n.(f): see pelote

Pinceau, n.(m): paintbrush (not to be confused with brosse, which can be a flat brush), see also
→brosse

Pinte, n.(f): pint (French or Parisian pint as a measure of volume, or a vessel containing that measure)
[COT1611]

Pionnier, n.(m): pioneer [COT1611]

Pistolet, n.(m): pistolet, a gold coin (often the Spanish *escudo* or *doble escudo*, but can be any gold coin) [OED2008]

Pituïte, n.(f): phlegm

Plain, adj.: flat (a type of gemstone cut) [ogden2018]

Plancher, planché (mod. plancher), n.(m): 1. floorboards 2. ceiling

Plane, n.(f): 1. plane (woodworking tool) [COT1611] 2. a specific type of plane called a draw knife
(described on fol. 95v) 3. a tool for burnishing tin plates (described on fol. 30v), see also →**rabot**

Planter, v.: to plant, or to arrange or set (such as arranging animals for lifecasting on a slab of clay)

Plaste, plastre (mod. plaque), n.(m): slab of earth or clay (on which animals being arranged for
lifecasting are set), see also →**plate**

Plastre (mod. plâtre), n.(m): plaster

Plastre meslé, n.(m): mixed plaster, ant. →plastre seul

Plate, platte, n.(f): flat ingot, see also →**plaste**

Platine, platene, n.(f): 1. thin piece of metal or wood 2. slab (in Ms. Fr. 640, used for preparing for
lifecasting) 3. small plate [COT1611]

Platteforme, platte forme, n.(f): 1. platform (in artillery) 2. in clockmaking, this refers to a device for
scoring cogs evenly (on fol. 82r)

Plume de Holande, n.(f): Dutch quill (a quill that has been heated before the fire or in sand in order
to harden it)

Plustost (mod. plutôt), adv.: before

Poeslon, poilon, poilonne (mod. poêlon), n.(m): skillet

Poignée, n.(f): grip

Poinçon, n.(m): 1. puncheon 2. bodkin [COT1611]

Poincte en blanc, n.(f): at point blank [bourne1969]

Pointer une pièce, v.: to mount a piece

Poix resine, n.(m): pitch resin

Polir, v.: to polish, see also →**brunir**

Poly (mod. poli), adj.: polished

Pommeau, n.(m): pommel (of a sword)

Pomole (mod. paumelle), n.(f): a type of barley [littre1873], syn. →**baillard**

Poncer, v.: 1. to smooth with pumice, to polish [COT1611] 2. to pounce (to transfer a design by pricking a pattern with a pin and marking through the pricked holes with powdered charcoal, chalk, or similar) [TLFi2019]

Poncis (mod. poncif), n.(m): pounced design [TLFi2019]

Pone, ponne (mod. ponne), n.(f): vat of earthenware or stone [DMF2015]

Pontet, n.(m): defined by the author-practitioner on fol. 94r in the context of sword construction as an "iron strip which closes off the branch which is at the end of the ricasso to stop thrusts from sliding into the guard"

Porceau, n.(m): 1. hog 2. hog's fennel [COT1611, OED2008]

Porphyre, n.(m): porphyry (in Ms. Fr. 640, often refers to the porphyry slab used as a grinding surface)

Portée, n.(f): range (of a gun) [littre1873]

Portepiece (mod. emporte-pièce), n.(m): cutting-punch (tool for punching and cutting out pieces of metal plate) [boyer1727, diderot2017]

Portevent, n.(m): pipe that directs the air from the bellows through the *tuelle* (blast-pipe) and up into the furnace

Portraire (mod. pourtraire), v.: to draw, to portray, to depict

Poser, v.: 1. to set 2. to lay (with gold leaf) 3. to put down

Pot, n.(m): pot [COT1611]

Potée, pottée, n.(f): putty (meaning either a powder or a paste) [COT1611, OED2008]

Potence, n.(f): crutch (for propping up a portcullis) [COT1611]

Potin, potein (mod. potin), n.(m): an alloy of copper and tin, usually with lead and zinc, formerly used in the manufacture of coins [OED2008]

Potiron, n.(m): a large mushroom that often grows overnight [godefroy1971, TLFi2019]

Poudre grené, n.(f): great grain powder (for a cannon) [COT1611]

Pouldre d'oribus, n.(m): a form of the philosophers' stone, i.e., an alchemical powder projected over metal to transmute it into a nobler metal, such as gold (according to Cotgrave, "powder of

projection, or of the Philosopher's stone; tearmed thus (in derision, and) because much gold hath beene wasted in the searching for it; thence also, any cousening, or iugling powder") [COT1611], syn. →poudre de perlimpinpin

Pouldrier, n.(m): gunpowder maker [COT1611]

Poulsse, pousse (mod. pouce), n.(m): thumb, a unit of measure (not to be confused with an inch) [COT1611]

Pourtraict (mod. portrait), n.(m): portrait, picture

Pratiquer, v.: to put in use

Prele (mod. prêle), n.(f): horsetail reed (used for polishing and sanding, e.g., of gessoed panels) [COT1611]

Presse, n.(f): press

Prestre, v.: to be malleable

Prinquer (mod. piquer), v.: to prick, leaving a mark on marble with a knife [beauchet-filleau1864]

Prinse, faire, v.: 1. to set (of plaster, cement, and the like) 2. to hold together

Pris, faire bonne, v.: to give a good hold (used in Ms. Fr. 640 to describe the consistency of sand used for frame casting)

Priver, v.: to rid of something (humidity, dust)

Propre, adj.: appropriate, suitable [DMF2015]

Proprement, adv.: readily, properly, aptly

Pulverin, n.(m): fine powder used for priming a gun

Purger, se purger, repurger, v.: to purge, to cleanse

Purpurine, n.(f): *aurum musivum*, *aurum mosaicum*, mosaic gold (a yellow metallic powder composed of a mixture of tin, sulfur, mercury and sal ammoniac)

Puys rodier, n.(m): type of well operated with one or more wheels

— Q —

Qualibre (mod. calibre), n.(m): caliber

Quarteron, n.(m): term designating several measurements (according to Cotgrave, a quarter of a pound, the fourth part of a hundreth, a Pinte, the "halfe of an Emine," or "a Quarter of the Moone") [COT1611]

Quenouille de lit, quenouille, n.(f): bedpost [COT1611]

Queue, n.(f): 1. tail (of an animal or a sword) 2. tang of a sword (the spike-shape extension at the end of a sword blade by which it is affixed to the hilt) 3. stalk (of a flower)

Queue de pourceau, queue de pourcealx, n.(f): hog's fennel [valmont-bomare1769], see also →porceau

Quintal, n.(m): hundredweight, 100 pounds [COT1611]

– R –

Rabot, n.(m): joiner's plane [COT1611], see also →[plane](#)

Rachault, rechault (mod. réchaud), n.(m): 1. chafing-dish 2. embers [COT1611]

Racler, v.: to scrape

Raclouer, n.(m): scraper

Racoustrer (mod. raccouter), v.: to mend [COT1611], see also →[reparer](#)

Rang, n.(m): rank, of cavalry

Ranunculus, n.(m): buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)

Rapporter (mod. rapporter), v.: to join, to assemble [COT1611]

Rappe (mod. râpe), n.(m): pomace (the grape skins, stems, etc., left over after pressing)

Rare, adj.: rarefied [OED2008]

Rat liron (mod. loir), n.(m): dormouse [furetiere1687]

Ratisseure (mod. ratissure), n.(f): scrapings [COT1611]

Realgar, n.(m): realgar (yellow mineral pigment composed of arsenic disulfide related to the pigment orpiment, also known as ruby sulfur, or ruby of arsenic) [COT1611, DAF2018]

Realle, n.(m): real (a currency unit)

Rechief, adv.: once again

Recuire, v.: 1. to transform again by the action of heat (on fol. 111r, the author-practitioner defines *recuire* as the process of turning a mold red for the second time, *faire pour la seconde fois rougir*. He contrasts this process to drying (*desseicher*) metals. Similarly, in a marginal note on fol.118v, *recuire* is defined as “turning a frame red,” a process similar to what “is done for gold and silver”) 2. to anneal (a specific heat treatment which craftsmen use in order to “perfect their craft” or “make it more durable.” Goldsmiths, for example, reconstitute the desired malleability and ductility of their objects by reheating or annealing them. Glassblowers use a special furnace to reheat the glass to prevent it from shattering. This process is known as “annealing” or “tempering” in English. See Ashbee’s translations of “ricuocere” in Benvenuto Cellini’s *Two Treatises*) [DAF2018, cellini1857]

Refort (mod. raifort), n.(m): horseradish [TLFi2019]

Refoulement, n.(m): ramming in [COT1611]

Refouler, v.: to ram in [COT1611]

Refoulouer (mod. refouloir), n.(m): rammer (for packing gunpowder into the gun barrel when loading a gun) [COT1611]

Regulus (mod. régule), n.(m): regulus (piece of metal separated from a mineral or ore by smelting or reduction as the first stage of purification) [OED2008]

Rehaulsser, rehaulser (mod. rehausser), v.: to heighten (in painting) [COT1611]

Rehaulssement, rehaulsement, n.(m): highlight

Relief, n.(m): relief (in modelling and sculpture)

Relief entier, n.(m): high relief [franke1855]

Remoiller, v.: to moisten again [godefroy1971]

Remouldre (mod. remoudre), v.: to grind again [COT1611]

Rendre, v.: to render

Renforcement, n.(m): shadows (in painting) [COT1611]

Renfondrement, n.(m): darkening [COT1611]

Reparer, v.: to repair the surface of a cast, see also →**ciseler**

Repousser, v.: to push back

Residence, n.(f): residue [DMF2015]

Resine (mod. résine), n.(f): resin; seems sometimes interchangeable with rousine, see also →**rousine**, **colophonie**

Ressuivre, ressuicts (mod. resuivre), v.: to retrace (to follow an existing line with another medium)

Ret (mod. rets), n.(m): net [COT1611]

Retailleure, n.(f): shreds [COT1611]

Retirements, n.(m): nooks

Retirer, v.: to extract, of pigments

Retirer à, v.: to resemble [COT1611]

Retirer, faire, v.: 1. to take away or remove something from something else 2. to contract

Revirer, v.: to rotate [COT1611]

Rhubarbe de moynes, n.(f): Munk's rhubarb, Alpine dock (*Rumex alpinus*), see also →**lapathium acutum**, **vinette**

Riveure, ribeure, ribleure (mod. rivure), n.(f): rivet [DMF2015]

Rocaille, roquaille, n.(f): term for small glass beads which could be colorless or tinted (for enameling, those with the least coloring were normally recommended for use) [COT1611, DMF2015, OED2008]

Rogner, rongner, v.: to pare, trim [COT1611]

Roiide (mod. raide), adj.: rigid, vigorous, fierce [DMF2015]

Roidement, adv.: steadily, constantly, fiercely [COT1611]

Rondeur, n.(f): circumference [vitruve1567]

Roration, n.(f): to moisten, wet, or sprinkle with dew (a Latinism for moisten found on fol. 161v) [OED2008]

Rose alexandrine, n.(f): meaning uncertain; likely a pink pigment made with materials thought to have come from Alexandria (perhaps Alexandrine ruby found on the banks of the Nile)

Rosette, n.(f): 1. pure red copper [littre1873, OED2008, COT1611] 2. bright red, vermilion (as a color) [COT1611, kirby2010], see also →**cuiivre franc**

Rostie (mod. rôtie), adj.: toast [DMF2015]

Rousine, n.(f): rosin; seems sometimes interchangeable with resine, see also →**resine**, **colophonie**

Rouer, v.: to roll [DMF2015]

Rouge clair, rouge cler, adj.: method of enameling red glass on gold

Rouge d'escaille, n. (m): A red pigment used in glass painting which the author-practitioner calls “the red from Germany” (*ecailles* means “scales” and often refers to metal scoria, perhaps suggesting a metal or mineral origin of the pigment), see also →noir d'escaille

Rouge en corps, adj.: red in body (probably in the sense of opaque red)

Roussir, v.: to wax red [COT1611]

Rude: rough (of sand), ant. →doux

— S —

Saba (mod. sève), n.(f): sap of trees, see also →save

Sable, n.(m): sand (in Ms. Fr. 640, refers to powders of various sorts used to make sand molds. It is also used to denote a mixture of plaster and refractory material for molds made with liquid plaster, which are distinguished from molds made from pure plaster)

Sablon, n.(m): sand bank or sand gravel (type of geological formation where one finds a deposit or concentration of gravel and sand usually due to erosion)

Sablonneux (mod. sablonneux), adj.: sandy

Safran, n.(m): saffron, see also →crocum

Safre, n.(m): cobalt oxide of a blue color (sometimes used for making cobalt glass, a blue sapphire glass that was ground to make smalt and used as a pigment)

Saint Michel, n.(f): Michaelmas (29 September)

Sal gemme (mod. sel gemme), n.(m): rock salt

Salicor, n.(m): saltwort (a herb) [COT1611]

Salpestre (mod. salpêtre), n.(m): saltpeter

Salve, n.(f): salvo [OED2008]

Sandal, n.(m): sandalwood, saunder [COT1611]

Sandrax, n.(m): sandarac (a hard resin excreted from *Tetraclinis articulata*, a conifer tree in Algeria, used in varnish production and pharmacy) [kirby2010]

Sang de dragon, n.(m): dragon's blood (red resin excreted from a number of trees colloquially known as the “Dragon Tree,” of species including *Dracaena* and *Daemonorops*, and used as a pigment and in pharmacy) [COT1611, kirby2010]

Sanguine, n.(f): 1. sanguine (earth pigment of a hue ranging from brown to red) 2. bloodstone [COT1611, OED2008]

Santonique, n.(f): plant, likely wormseed (*Artemisia cina*) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Sapper, v.: to undermine [COT1611]

Sarment, n.(m): vine shoot

Sarrasine, n.(f): portcullis [TLFi2019]

Sarrer, serrer (mod. serrer), v.: to close, to hold (e.g., as in sand encasing a flower)

Saulce (mod. sauce), n.(f): mixture

Saulce, saulisse (mod. saucisse), n.(f): sausage (in Ms. Fr. 640, used to describe a cloth tube filled with gunpowder, serving as a fuse for a petard) [demontesson1783]

Saulmon (mod. saumon), n.(m): a large ingot or mass of unprocessed metal straight from the furnace (see DMF2015. savary1741 notes that they were commonly used by merchants as ballast, taking their name from their shape which resemble the salmon fish. cf. *latte* and *grille*, which are smaller more processed ingots of lead and tin, respectively) [DMF2015, savary1741], see also →*latte*, *grille*

Saulpoudrer (mod. saupoudrer), v.: to sprinkle

Sautiller, v.: to quiver (on melted silver)

Sauvignon, n. (m): one of two types of grape that the author-practitioner singles out for growing in tight bunches suitable for sugar casting, see also →*chauché*

Save, seve, sabe (mod. sève), n.(f): sap of trees ("en sape" when the sap is rising)

Saye (mod. saie), n.(f): small bristle brush used by goldsmiths [TLFi2019], see also →*sayette*

Sayette, n.(f): tiny bristle brush (diminutive of *saye*, i.e., a small bristle brush used by goldsmiths), see also →*saye*

Scribe, n.(m): scribe (in Ms. Fr. 640, it seems to refer to letter-painters, sign-painters, or, more generally, mediocre painters)

Scudegrun, n.(m): stil de grain (yellow lake pigment from the German *schüttgrün*, typically made from buckthorn berries (genus *Rhamnus* or *Frangula*), but could be any number of other yellow dyestuffs. In Ms. Fr. 640, the plants used are weld (*Reseda luteola*) and dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*))

Sel alchali, n.(m): alkali salt

Sel armoniac (mod. Sel ammoniacque), n.(m): sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride, NH₄Cl) [COT1611, kirby2010]

Sel blanc, n.(m): white salt (uncertain whether of a particular kind. Perhaps refers to *sol blanc*, a white, calcareous earth mined particularly in Saxony) [bertrand1771]

Sel de armonic, n.(m): type of salt (possibly sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride, called *de armonic* by the English, according to the author-practitioner)

Sel de salicor, n.(m): salt of saltwort [COT1611]

Sel de tartre, n.(m): salt of tartar, see also →*tarte*

Sel de verre, n.(m): likely refers to the scum taken off the top of vitreous matter before it vitrifies [lemery1757, p. 514]

Sel gemme, n.(m): rock salt

Semal, n.(m): vessel used to carry the wine harvest [roquefort1808]

Semblable, adj.: suchlike

Semer, v.: 1. to sow 2. to disseminate

Senegre (mod. senègre), n.(m): fenugreek (popular name for the plant also known in French as *fenugrec*) [littre1873]

Serain (mod. serein), n.(m): 1. cool and humid evening air [COT1611] 2. clear or windless (weather)

Sernaille, n.(f): sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) [moreux2000]

Sestier (mod. sestier), n.(m): septier (a measure for diverse things, and therefore of diverse sizes; according to Cotgrave, physicians use the smallest, 3 ounces) [COT1611]

Sinapisé (mod. sinapisme), n.(m): mustard plaster [COT1611]

Sol, n.(m): 1. gold (literally "sun," the alchemical symbol for gold) 2. currency unit, 12 deniers and 1/20 of a livre (abbreviated "s") [OED2008] 3. sole (base or floor of a furnace)

Soliveau, n.(m): joist

Solle, n.(f): meaning uncertain, probably common salt [dupuy1902]

Son, n.(m): bran [COT1611]

Sonnant, adj.: sonorous (of metal)

Sophistiqué, p.p.: adulterated [COT1611, DMF2015]

Sophistiqueur, n.(m): sophisticator (one who adulterates a material) [COT1611, DMF2015]

Soubdain (mod. soudain), adv.: immediately, quickly

Soufflement, n.(m): porosity (in casting), or bubbles

Souffler, soufler (mod. souffler), v.: 1. to blow 2. to become porous, to fill with bubbles (in the context of casting, for example, when gases are mixed in and make the cast porous and brittle)

Soufflet, soufflet (mod. soufflet), n.(m): bellows

Souffre vif (mod. soufre vif), n.(m): natural sulfur, also known as virgin sulfur [littre1873, COT1611]

Soulcy, soulcis, solcy (mod. souci), n.(m): marigold

Souldure (mod. soudure), n.(f): solder

Sourd, adj.: dull (of metal)

Sourdis, n.(m): spring, welling-up (of water) [godefroy1971, DMF2015, jonain1869]

Souspirail (mod. soupirail), n.(m): literally "breathing hole" (in Ms. Fr. 640, a vent in molds for casting)

Soye (mod. soie), n.(f): tang (spike-shape extension at the end of a sword blade by which it is affixed to the hilt) [OED2008]

Spalt, aspalte, aspalthe, asfalt, n.(m): white powder (perhaps feldspar or gypsum, a chalk-like deposit, zinc, or a zinc alloy; possibly synonymous with *spat*, described in Ms. Fr. 640 as found in Germany, near Augsburg), see also →**spat**, **aspalte**

Spat, aspalte, aspalthe, asfalt: earth used for frame-casting (described by the author-practitioner on fol. 108r, possibly synonymous with *spalt*), see also →**spalt**, **aspalte**

Spatule, n.(f): spatula, syn. →**palette**

Spongieulx (mod. spongieux), adj.: spongy

Staphisagrie, staphisaigre, n.(f): stavesacre (plant whose seeds are used against lice and mange) [COT1611]

Stuc, n.(m): stucco

Stuf, n.(m): a kind of granular limestone, or tufa [TLFi2019, lucas1856]

Sublimé, n.(m): sublimate (material that has been sublimed, i.e., heated into a vapor, then condensed or precipitated)

Substance, n.(f): substance

Subtil, adj.: 1. delicate 2. fine (as in finely ground), see also →**subtilier**

Subtilier, v.: 1. to grind finely, or to make thinner 2. to disintegrate

Suffocation de la matrix, n.(f): suffocation of the matrix (medical term used to designate female hysteria) [DMF2015]

Suin, suint, n.(m): fat

Suin de pourceau, n.(m): pork fat

Suin de verre, axunge de verre, n.(m): sandiver (also called "glass gall," per Cotgrave: "the fattie substance floating on glasse when it is red-hot in the furnace, and which being cold is as hard as stone, yet brittle, and easily broken") [COT1611, diderot2017, DSA]

Super, v.: to drink

Superficie, superfice (mod. superficie), n.(f): surface

Supraplus, n.(m): used by the author-practitioner to refer to excess molten metal that is needed to fill the mold, but is not integral to the cast object, see also →**masselote**

— T —

Table de verre, n.(f): slab of glass for crushing colors

Tableau, n.(m): panel (a painting on wood and usually not on canvas)

Taffre, n.(m): taffer (a pigment usually obtained by roasting cobalt glance, white sand, or quartz; used in porcelain painting and enameling pottery to produce a blue color) [COT1611, stoll1893, p. 337]

Taille douce (mod. taille-douce), n.(f): copper engraving

Taille-basse, n.(f): basse-taille (an enameling technique)

Tailler, v.: 1. to cut (gemstones) 2. to carve (figures in a seal) 3. to engrave

Taincture (mod. teinture), n.(f): color, dye, tincture

Talan, n. (m): the mouth end of the scabbard

Talc, n.(m): talc or talcum (hydrous magnesium silicate, a green-to-gray soft mineral)

Talluer (mod. taluter), v.: to taper, to make tapering, of a wall [COT1611, OED2008]

Talon, n.(m): ricasso of a sword

Tamis, n.(m): sieve

Tamiser, v.: to sieve (for dry ingredients), to strain (for wet ingredients)

Tant y a, phr.: in any event

Tanvre, adj.: thin

Tapir, v.: to tamp down

Tapisser, v.: to hang on [COT1611]

Tapon, n.(m): stopple, stopper [COT1611]

Taraire, n.(m): auger [COT1611]

Tartre, n.(m): tartar, see also →**sel de tartre**

Teline, n.(f): tellin (any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Tellina*) [littre1873, OED2008]

Tellier, n.(m): loom [DMF2015]

Tenaille, n.(f): pincers [COT1611]

Tendre, adj.: delicate [COT1611]

Terra merita, terre emerita, terra emerita, terroy merita (mod. curcuma), n.(f): turmeric ("terra merita" defined on fol. 148r as "racine de cucurme") [dalechamps1653]

Terre, n.(f): earth

Terre bolvene (mod. terre boulbène), n.(f): boulbène earth (usually found in the Garonne valley and essentially made of clay and sand) [TLFi2019], see also →**terre bourre**, **terre des fondeurs**

Terre bourre, n.(f): founder's earth (mostly used by bell founders and made of reclaimed material from used molds, such as sand, clay, manure, hair, and brick dust), see also →**terre bolvene**, **terre des fondeurs**

Terre d'ombre, terre d'umbre (mod. terre d'ombre), n.(f): umber (earth from Umbria, yellow brown pigment containing iron oxide) [gineau2014]

Terre de parayre, n.(f): fullers' earth (a fine clay used in finishing cloth), see also →**parayre**

Terre des fondeurs, n.(f): founders' earth (described in great detail on fol. 127v as a mold material), see also →**terre bourre**, **terre bolvene**, **terre des fondeurs**

Terre fiens, n.(f): earth with dung, see also →**fiens**

Terre fondue, n.(f): unidentified type of earth (according to the author-practitioner, is used by potters and can be added to casting sand for strengthening molds)

Terrine, n.(f): presumably a specific shape or kind of dish

Teste (mod. tête), n.(f): head

Teston, n.(m): 1. nipple [COT1611] 2. teston (silver coin worth 18 pence sterling) [COT1611]

Theriaque, n.(f): theriac (a medicine made by mixing several ingredients such as plants or animal parts)

Tine, n.(f): open tub [COT1611]

Tirer, v.: to fire a shot

Tirer sur, v.: to verge on (of colors)

Tisane, n.(f): infusion of herbs [COT1611, DMF2015]

Toile, n.(f): canvas

Tondure, n.(f): cloth shearings [littre1873]

Torteau (mod. tourteau), n.(m): cake (a firmly pressed ball or slab) [COT1611, DMF2015], see also
→*tourtelle*

Toucher, v.: to touch, to handle [COT1611]

Tourillon, n.(m): an inner verrill (the round plate of iron whereby a piece of wood, often turned on, is preserved from wearing, and burning) [COT1611]

Tourmentine, n.(f): turpentine

Tournoyer, v.: to swirl

Tourtelle (mod. tourteau), n.(f): cake (a firmly pressed ball or slab), see also →*torteau*

Traict (mod. trait), n.(m): feature (of a work)

Trancheplume, trancheplume (mod. tranche-plume), n.(m): pen-knife

Trasser, v.: to trace, to delineate

Travers, de, adv.: crosswise (used to qualify molding and casting. Seems to refer to a technique of orienting the gate in a mold, characteristic of metalworkers in Foix)

Trebuschet (mod. trébuchet), n.(m): possible meanings include a trap for animals and a small set of scales for weighing coins (either could apply in the context of Ms. Fr. 640, which suggests a thin item made of metal) [DMF2015, COT1611]

Trempe, n.(f): 1. tempering (the process of quenching a heated metal in liquid) 2. tempering bath (the liquid used for quenching)

Tremper, v.: 1. to soak 2. to temper (metals), to quench (as part of the tempering process)

Tremper a paquet, v.: tempering process for hardening metal of tools (e.g., files) [littre1873]

Trepan (mod. trépan), n.(m): trepan

Triboulet, n.(m): triblet (a disc on which goldsmiths set rings or other round objects to file or work them) [COT1611]

Tripoli, tripoly, n.(m): tripoli (silica stone, the powder of which is used to polish metals and glass) [COT1611, littre1873]

Trusseaux, trusseaulx, n.(m): type of mold [COT1611]

Tuelle, n.(f): blast-pipe (the conduit at the bottom of the furnace or kiln through which the bellows' pipes are inserted)

Tuf, n.(m): white sand [COT1611]

Turquin, adj.: bluish gray

Turquine, n.(f): dark blue pigment [DMF2015]

Tutie, tuthie, n.(f): tutty (a medicinal stone or dust made of crude zinc oxide) [COT1611]

Tuyau, n.(m): 1. quill or pipe (in the sense of a ferrule) 2. cane of a ramrod

Tuyaulx des soufflets, n.(m): bellows' pipes

Tyrant, n.(m): described on fol. 9r as a formulary for merchants' apprentices listing the prices of merchandise

— U —

Umbre, n.(f): 1. shadow [COT1611] 2. umber (short for terre d'umbre) [TLFi2019]

Uny, unie, adj.: 1. uniform (even, smooth) 2. united

Usblac (mod. usblat), n.(m): isinglass (fish glue)

User, v.: to buff enamel with fine sand

User de, v.: to use

— V —

Vache, n.(f): type of crane [DMF2015]

Vaisseau, n.(m): vessel, recipient

Vapeur, n.(f): vapor (fol. 157v refers to a method of blowing into a mold to remove ashes; the DMF2015 describes *vapeur* as either dry or humid) [DMF2015]

Vase, n.(m): 1. vessel [COT1611] 2. sludge, mud [COT1611]

Vendangeur, n.(m): vintager (someone who harvests grapes) [COT1611]

Venter, v.: to ventilate, to free from chaff by winnowing [OED2008]

Verd, n.(m): probably “verdigris,” as it used in a context of casting *potin*

Verdaule, n. (f): another name for the bird called ortolan (according to the author-practitioner)

Verd de terre, vert de terre, n.(m): color (likely a green mineral chalk, earth) [COT1611]

Verdegris, vertdegris (mod. vert-de-gris), n.(m): verdigris (copper green composed of copper acetate) [DAF2018]

Verdesin: greenish

Verdet, n.(m): verdet, also known as “Spanish green”

Verge, n.(f): rod (a ramrod with guns) [COT1611]

Vergette, n.(f): 1. small rod 2. rod that painters rest their hand upon when they paint (in the sense of maulstick)

Vermeilles, n.(f): technique of enameling on a metal ground [TLFi2019]

Vermeillon, n.(m): vermilion [COT1611]

Vernis, n.(m): 1. varnish 2. sheen

Vernis de Flandres, n.(m): Flanders varnish [carlyle2001]

Vernis de lin, n.(m): linseed varnish

Verrier, n.(m): glassmaker (in the Parisian context, a profession which produces glass objects, first recognized in 1583 in the Statutes of Paris, as contrasted with another group of glassworkers, the “vitriers,” who made flat plate glass, stained glass windows, and painted on glass)

Verroil (mod. verrou), n.(m): lock

Vert d'azur, n.(m): unidentified green or green-blue pigment (according to the author-practitioner, is found in mines and is perhaps similar in composition to other mineral blues such as azurite (a copper carbonate). Cotgrave glosses *vert d'asur* as “A certain blewish greene stone, found in Mines of Copper which be mingled with silver, and an excellent purger of melancholie”) [COT1611]

Vert de terre, n.(m): green verditer (a basic copper carbonate known as an artificial malachite because it is manufactured rather than found as a mineral in nature) [ward2008]

Vert de vessie, vert de nerprun, n.(m): sap-green (a green-yellow pigment)

Vertuelle, vertvelle (mod. vertevelle), n.(f): strap hinge (the word is found in eighteenth-century documents from lower Poitou-Charente)

Vesie (mod. vessie), n.(f): blister [DMF2015, COT1611]

Vesse (mod. Vesse-de-loup), n.(f): puffball mushroom [TLFi2019]

Vessie, n.(f): blister or bubble (used on fol. 36v in connection with blowing glass). According to Cotgrave, *vessie* can also mean a distilling vessel) [COT1611]

Viande, n.(f): foodstuff (not necessarily meat)

Viatique, n.(m): travel provisions [DMF2015]

Vibrequin, n.(m): wimble (a boring tool similar to a gimlet) [COT1611, OED2008]

Vif, adj.: 1. lively, of colors 2. sparkling hot, of iron

Vilain, adj.: vile

Villate (mod. villette), n.(f): small town [COT1611]

Vin bruslé (mod. vin brûlé), n.(m): mulled wine

Vinette, vinete, n.(f): sorrel, *Rumex acetosa* [COT1611], see also →*Lapathum acutum*, Rhubarbe des moynes

Viole, n.(f): gilliflower [COT1611]

Viron, biron, n.(m): gimlet (possibly an alternative Occitan name for the tool that the author-practitioner usually calls *guimbelet*)

Visaube, bisaube, n.(f): contraction of *vitis alba* (probably referring to white briony, *bryonia alba*) [bulletin1845]

Visée, prendre, v.: to take aim [COT1611]

Visme (mod. vime), n.(m): species of willow (often *Salix viminalis*, employed for basket making, wicker, and thatch, among other uses. It is the Occitan word for the French *osier*, cultivated along the Garonne. Sometimes called “withy” or “osier” in English) [landric1580]

Vitrier, n.(m): glassworker (the profession that makes plate glass, stained glass windows, and paints on glass. In the Parisian context, the vitriers apparently engaged in a different range of glassworking than the *verriers*, who were first recognized in 1583 in the Statutes of Paris), see also →**verrier**

Vitriol, n.(m): today refers usually refers to iron sulfate, but historically is also applied to sulfuric acid

Vray (mod. vrai), adj.: true

Vuider (mod. vider), v.: to hollow

Vulgaire, adj.: common (on fol.100r, refers to an artisan who does things in a simpler way or lacks the appropriate tools)

– Z –

Zedoaire, n.(f): zedoary, or white turmeric (*Curcuma zedoaria* [DMF2015])