Ban Chiang (Thailand) sherd with slip layer, ppl

Iroquois sherd, New York, with iron oxide-rich slip, ppl
Earthenware, English, 16th C., ppl

Early Chinese glaze, thin and uneven, ppl
Image analysis to measure the glaze thickness (minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation)

Upper edge of clay body pulled into the glaze; anorthite rods form below

Chinese glaze stained for anorthite reveals thick body-glaze interaction layer, ppl

Ru: Incompletely melted batch materials in glaze

Ru: Quartz, some still angular; incompletely dissolved feldspars; and clay as still-visible batch materials

Clay added to the glaze provides nucleation sites for anorthite, brings iron
Anorthite in segregated swirls within the glaze

钙长石在釉内的隔离漩涡中

Anorthite with no patterning in glaze

无图案的钙长石在釉中

Porcellaneous stoneware, Chinese Guan celadon glaze, ppl

Porcellaneous stoneware (celadon glaze), ppl
Abundant cristobalite in the glaze

Chinese glazed ceramic with two populations of bubble size in glaze

European porcelain with underglaze paint, ppl

Thin enamel paint (colored by metallic oxides) over thick clear glaze, ppl

Thick, uneven enamel layer over clear glaze, ppl

Hard-paste porcelain (Chinese)
Hard-paste porcelain (European Meissen)

Chinese export porcelain (1790-1820) with thick, even glaze + enamel, ppl

Ink transfer print, with clear under and over glaze layers, ppl

Ash glazed ceramic, ppl
Ash glazed ceramic, ppl

Khmer Ceramics: Bangkong

European salt-glazed ceramic (1800) with typical surface texture, ppl

German salt-glazed stoneware, pigment powder mixed with the salt, ppl