Bain-marie

A roasting pan or baking dish partially filled with water to allow food to cook more slowly and be protected from direct high heat. Used for custards and terrines.

Bavarois

Creamy pudding that is made with cream and eggs, then set with gelatin.

Beignets

Fritters. Small dollops of dough that are fried.

Beurre Manié

Butter and flour mixed together in equal parts and used to thicken liquids.

Beurre Noisette

Browned butter.

Bisque

A shellfish soup that has been thickened.

Blanquette

A stew made from meat that has not been browned or fried. Usually refers to stews made of lamb, chicken or yeal.

Bouchées

Small puff pastry cases.

Bouillon

Broth or stock.

Bouquet Garni

A mixture of fresh herbs tied together with string and used to flavor stews, soups etc. It refers to a mix of parsley, bay leaf, thyme (and sometimes celery stalk). The bouquet is removed before serving.

Brunoise

Vegetables cut into very small diced pieces.

Canapé

An appetizer consisting of a small bread or biscuit base covered with a flavored topping.

Chapelux

Browned bread crumbs.

Chine

To remove the backbone from a rack of ribs.

Concasser

To chop roughly

Consommé

Broth that has been made clear.

Coulis

A thick sauce usually made from one main ingredient, such as raspberry coulis.

Court Bouillon

Flavored liquid used for cooking fish.

Crêpes

Very thin pancakes.

Croquettes

A mixture of potato with ground cooked meat, fish or poultry formed into balls, patties or other shapes and coated with a breading before frying.



Croustade

Bread piece dipped in butter and baked until it is crisp.

Croûte

Crust. Sometimes refers to a pastry crust, sometimes to toasted or fried bread.

Croûtons

Small cubes of bread used as a garnish is salads and soups.

Dariole

Small mould shaped like a castle used for moulding salads or baking cakes.

Déglacer

To deglaze, to loosen browned juices and fat from the bottom of a frying pan or saucepan by adding liquid, bringing to a boil and stirring. The liquid is usually water, wine or broth.

Dégorger

To extract juices from meat, fish or vegetables, usually by salting them, then soaking or washing. It is usually done to remove a strong taste.

Dépouiller

To skim off the scum that accumulates at the top of a stock or sauce.

Duxelles

Finely chopped raw mushrooms, used as a stuffing. Sometimes combined with chopped ham or scallops.

Entrecôte

Sirloin steak.

Entrée

The term used to refer to something served before the main course but is used now to refer to the actual main course.

Entremet

Dessert or sweet, but not including pastries.

Escalop

A thin slice of meat that is often pounded out to make it thinner.

Farce

Stuffing.

Flamber or Flambé

To set alcohol on fire.

Frappé

Something that is iced or set on or in a bed of ice.

Fricassé

A stew made from poultry, meat or rabbit that has a white sauce.

Glace de Viande

Reduced brown stock used to add color and flavor to sauces.

Gratiner or Au Gratin

To sprinkle the surface of a cooked food with bread crumbs and butter, and sometimes cheese and brown under the broiler. The finished food is referred to as au gratin as in au gratin potatoes.



Hors d'Oeuvre

First course or appetizer.

Jus or Jus de Viande

The juices that occur naturally from cooking.

Jus Lié

A thickened gravy.

Liaison

Ingredients used for thickening sauces, soups or other liquids.

Macédoine

Small diced mixed vegetables, usually containing at least one root vegetable. Sometimes also means a mixture of fruit, like fruit salad.

Marmite

French word for a covered earthenware container for soup. The soup is both cooked and served in it.

Mireoix

A mixture of braising vegetables.

Mortifier

To hand meat, game or poultry.

Moulè-â-manqué

A cake tin that is wider at the base than at the top and only about 1" in depth.

Napper

To coat, mask or cover with something.

Noisette

The word literally means "nut". It usually means nut brown in color. For example, beurre noisette is butter browned over heat until it becomes a nut brown color. It can also refer to boneless rack of lamb that is rolled, tied and cut into rounds. The word can also refer to hazelnuts.

Nouvelle Cuisine

A term that refers to the style of cooking that features lighter dishes with lighter sauces and very fresh ingredients.

Panade

A very thick mixture, usually made from a combination of flour, butter and milk, that is used as a base for dishes such as soufflés and fish cakes.

Paner

To coat with egg and crumbs before frying.

Papillote

A wrapping of parchment paper around fish or meat used for cooking. The paper retains moisture in the food.

Parisienne

Refers to potatoes molded into balls with a melon scoop and fried or roasted.

Pâte

A basic mixture or paste. Often refers to uncooked dough or pastry.

Pâté

A paste made of liver, pork or game.

Pâtisserie

A sweet or pastry, it also refers to a cake shop.

Piquer

To insert fat, bacon, ham etc into meat or poultry.

Poussin

A young chicken.

Quenelle

Minced fish or meat mixture that is formed into small shapes and poached. It also refers to a shape that the minced mixture is made into.

Ragoût

A stew

Réchauffée

Reheated food.

Repere

Flour mixed with water or egg white and used to seal pans when cooking food slowly. Often used when cooking a ragoût.

Revenir

To quickly fry meats or vegetables in hot fat to warm them through.

Roux

Melted butter to which flour has been added. Used as a thickener for sauces or soups.

Rouille

Garlic and oil emulsion used as flavoring.

Sautoir

A deep frying pan with a lid, used for recipes that require fast frying, then slow cooking.

Terrine

Pâté or mixture of minced ingredients, baked or steamed in a loaf shaped container.

Timbale

A dish cooked in a mould that is higher than it is wide and has sloping sides.

Velouté

A type of sauce made from butter, flour, cream and stock.

Vol-au-vent

A large pastry case made of puff pastry that is usually used as a container for creamed dishes, such as creamed chicken.

