The early Turkish pottery productions in western Anatolia: Provenances, contextualization and techniques
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INTRODUCTION
The period dated from the 13th to the 15th centuries is related to the transition between the Byzantine period and the first Turkish ones - Beylik and later Ottoman - in western Anatolia. The arrival of these Turkish populations brought about the production of new ceramics types in the region such as: polychrome sgraffito with “green lotus leaves and purple-brown dots” decoration, moulded wares, turquoise glazed wares, and the so-called “Miletus Ware”.

PROVENANCES AND CONTEXTS
Archaeological studies and archaeometric analyses carried out in Lyon on the ceramics bodies have allowed to better define production centres of these new types of ceramics.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES: GLAZE AND SLIP
According to analyses using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), the ceramics’ glaze compositions and slip natures are as follows.

- Byzantine tradition
  - Transparent high lead glaze
  - Clayey slip

- New tradition
  - Opaque lead-alkali glaze
  - Clayey slip

- New tradition
  - Transparent lead-alkali glaze
  - “Synthetic” slip

CONCLUSION
The association of archaeological and archaeometric data have allowed defining some of the first Turkish pottery productions in western Anatolia. For instance, we could define three productions of “Miletus Wares”, one of which was manufactured in Iznik and exported to Crimea until the end of the 16th century. Two of them have very similar stylistical and technical features.

Bibliography