In Western Anatolia, the second half of the 13th century corresponds to the creation of the Beyliks, the first Turkish emirates, and to the arrival of Turkish populations. They come with their cultural identities and cause the introduction of new traditions and practices such as those related to food. This is illustrated for instance by the use - and the production - of different types of tablewares.

Archaeological and archaeometric studies allowed us to identify some productions centres of these new tablewares and to define their manufacturing techniques. The first results show that these early Turkish vessels were produced using new recipes, particularly concerning the nature and the composition of their slips and glazes. New populations, tablewares types and manufacturing techniques are correlated, illustrating these new influences.