BRONZE SPOONS AND SPATULAE IN THE KAHRAMANMARAŞ MUSEUM

KAHRAMANMARAŞ MÜZESİ'NDEKİ BRONZ KAŞIK VE SPATULALAR

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Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Taylan DOĞAN

Abstract

Three spoons, a spatula, and a combined tool consisting of both a spatula and a spoon in the Kahramanmaraş Museum constitute the subject of this study. The tools were brought to the museum collection by purchasing on different dates. While it was determined that four of the tools came from the Göksun town of Kahramanmaraş province, the findspot of one of them could not be determined. The spoons were made of bronze and casting technique was used in their production. Additionally, forging technique was used in the production of the combined tool consisting of spoon and spatula and spoon No. 3. These tools, which have been preserved without deterioration in their forms in general, have been exposed to occasional corrosion and minor fractures. Of the tools, which have different dimensions, the shortest is 9.6 cm, and the longest is 18 cm. While three of the spoons discussed in the study are widely seen in the literature, the tool consisting of spoon and spatula is a rare find and only one similar sample has been found in the literature.

Öz

Kahramanmaraş Müzesi'ndeki üç kaşık, bir spatula ve hem spatula hem de kaşıktan oluşan kombine bir alet, bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Buluntular, farklı tarihlerde satın alma yoluyla müze koleksiyonuna kazandırılmıştır. Buluntulardan dördünün Kahramanmaraş iline bağlı Göksun ilçesinden geldiği belirlenirken, birinin buluntu yeri tespit edilememiştir. Tamamı döküm tekniği kullanılarak bronzdan üretilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, spatula ile kaşıktan oluşan kombine alet ve 3 No.lu kaşığın yapımında ek olarak dövme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Genel anlamda form yapısı bozulmadan korunmuş olan bu buluntular, yer yer korozyona ve küçük kırılmalara maruz kalmıştır. Farklı ölçülere sahip buluntulardan en kısası 9.6 cm, en uzunu ise 18 cm'dir. Çalışma kapsamında ele alınan kaşıklardan üçü literatürde yaygın bir biçimde görülürken, kaşık ve spatula karışımı alet ise nadir bir buluntu olup literatürde sadece bir adet benzer örneği tespit edilmiştir. Eserler, müze envanterine tıp aleti olarak kayıt edilmiştir. Literatür araştırmalarında da benzer örneklerin, genellikle tıp aletleri ile

The tools were registered as medical instruments in the museum inventory. In literature research, it is seen that similar samples are generally covered within the scope of publications on medical instruments. However, when the contexts in which similar samples were found are examined, it is seen that the materials were not used for medical purposes only. In the light of the suggestions presented in the literature and the context of parallel finds, it can be suggested that Kahramanmaraş samples may have been used for different purposes such as medicine, pharmacy, kitchen, cosmetics and painting. Based on the similar finds, it is possible to state that the tools were produced and used during the Roman Imperial period.

Keywords: Kahramanmaraş Museum, Spoon, Spatula, Medical Instrument, Roman Imperial period.

ilgili yayınların kapsamında ele alındıkları görülmektedir. Ancak benzer örneklerin ele geçtiği kontekstler incelendiğinde, bu malzemelerin sadece tıbbi amaçlar için kullanılmadığı görülmektedir. Literatürde sunulan öneriler ve paralel buluntuların kontekstleri ışığında, Kahramanmaraş örneklerinin tıp, ecza, mutfak, kozmetik ve ressamlık gibi farklı amaçlar için kullanılmış olabilecekleri önerilebilir. Benzer buluntulardan hareketle, eserlerin Roma İmparatorluk döneminde üretilip kullanıldıklarını belirtmek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kahramanmaraş Müzesi, Kaşık, Spatula, Tıp Aleti, Roma İmparatorluk dönemi.

Introduction

The first step in the creation of this study began with my desire to study the tools described as medical instrument by the Kahramanmaraş Museum. As a result of the correspondence with the Museum Directorate, it was learned that the five tools that were the subject of the study were recorded as medical instruments in the museum inventory. In the preliminary literature research on the material, it has been determined that similar samples of the finds presented here are generally associated with medical instruments. Based on these data, documentation studies of the tools were made and the finds constituted the subject of the study.[1] However, detailed research on the subject has revealed that spoon, spatula and combined tools consisting of spoon and spatula were not only used for medical purposes. Accordingly, it was thought that it would be inconvenient to include an expression in the title of the study stating that the material was used for medical purposes. Thus, unlike the general literature, the title of the article was chosen not for the purposes of use of the material, but for its forms.

[1] I would like to thank the expert archaeologist Fuat LEBE who made great efforts in the documentation of the finds, to the Kahramanmaraş Museum Directorate for allowing the material to be studied, to the Director of the Museum Mrs. Safinaz AKBAŞ who provided assistance by supplying a suitable working area, and finally to lecturer Emrah BOYNUKARA for the English translation of the article.

As is known, most of the tools that are not discovered as a result of systematic excavations are transferred to museum collections through various means such as purchase, confiscation and donation. Among the aforementioned finds, the existence of tools that are very important both artistically and scientifically is not to be underestimated.[2] Within this context, the first aim of the study is the introduction of the tools, which were included in the inventory book of Kahramanmaraş Museum as medical instruments, to the scientific world. The rarity of the spoon No. 2 and the combined tool consisting of spoon and spatula are the main features that make it crucial in introducing these tools to the scientific world. In addition to this, although the introduction of the tool does not provide information about the metal industry, production centers or workshops of Kahramanmaraş and its surroundings, which served as an important transit point between east-west and north-south throughout history, during the Roman Imperial Period, it can be stated that it will play a role in forming an opinion about its products. The second aim of the study, as mentioned above, is to review the material as a medical instrument in the literature. Here, it will be tried to focus on all possible functions of the finds, especially the spoon sample No. 1, and to present data or suggestions that they were not used for a single function. Finally, with the help of the parallel samples in the literature, it is aimed to create a resource in this field by presenting suggestions on the dating of the materials.

Spoon No. 1 (Fig. 1): It is fully preserved. The bowl, which exhibits a circular shape, deepens from the outside to the inside. The bowl lip is above the handle axis. The bowl-handle junction is evident. The handle has a circular cross-section and tapers from the bowl junction towards the end of the handle.

Different materials such as bronze, silver, bone and ivory were used in the production of the parallel samples of the Spoon No. 1. In addition, it is known that, apart from the mentioned materials, iron, horn and wood were also used in the production of spoons.[3] It has been possible to attain similar

[2] However, many reasons such as the lack of data on the context of the materials, lack of suitable studying conditions in the museums and the journal editors' refusal to publish them because they are museum materials have all caused the finds in the museums not to be studied sufficiently by scientists. Thus, many important artifacts are not introduced to the scientific world and are abandoned in museum warehouses. It is clear that by making the study of materials in museum collections a mission by scientists despite all the difficulties, many unique or rare artifacts will be introduced to the world of science, repetitive artifacts will contribute to the existing data and to science in many ways.

[3] For bronze spoons see: Külnz, 1979-1981: 49, 56-57, Nr. 15; Künzl, 1982: Abb. 18.13; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: Fig. 4.32; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31, Pl. X.283; Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.9, AMM 6 Lev. XI.22, EFK 4 Lev. LXII.14; Yalav, 2008: 83, 97-100, 165-166, 222-224; Perk, 2012: 119-120, Env. No. 11.2.8, 11.2.8; Sınık, 2012: 69, 158, Kat. No. 65; Kasapoğlu, 2012: Resim 220.M108; Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.M108; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2-3; Di Gerio, 2014: Fig. 18; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135-136, 324-325, Kat. No. E40; Altunay, 2019: 105, Resim 67; Akçay, 2019: 93-94, Lev. XV.1. For silver spoons see: Oliver, 1965: 177-178, 180; Oliver, 1977: 20-22, Fig. 7; Külnz, 1979-1981: 57; von Bothmer, 1984: 63-64; Dusenbery, 1998: S143-21; Uzel, 2000: GANT 1 Lev. LXXVII.3; Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 152-153, Fig. 4.2; Yalav, 2008: 83; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Şahin, 2018: 71, 95, 159, Kat. No. G11; Altunay, 2019: 105; Akçay, 2019: 93-94. For bone spoons see: Davidson, 1952: 189, 191, Pl. 85.1396; Temizsoy – Arslan, *et al.*, 1996: 17, Resim 22; Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c; Dusenbery, 1998:

spoons from several settlements or necropolises connected to settlements, museums and private collections.[4]

Considering the places where the parallel samples were found, it is seen that the findspot and the context of most of them are unknown. Those whose findspots were identified were recovered primarily from tombs[5], temples[6] and houses[7]. When we look at the other finds unearthed together with the similar spoons obtained from sterile contexts, it is observed that they are quite diverse. In Cave VIII/28 (Cave of the Sandal-West Bank), in the area where the

S219-13; Uzel, 2000: UZEL 2 Lev. CXXXVIII.6-7; Yaraş, 2004: 233, 242, Abb. 8; Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240; Başaran – Tavukçu, 2007: 612-613, 621-622, Resim 3; Yalav, 2008: 83; Karaca, 2009: 36-37, Kat. Nu. 387-389; Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13, Resim 1; Di Gerio, 2014: 106; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Altunay, 2019: 105, Resim 67; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Ova, 2021: 63-64, 129, Kat. No. 54. For ivory spoons see: Künzl, 1982: Abb. 18.14; Uzel, 2000: EFS 7 Lev. LII.32; Yalav, 2008: 83; Karaca, 2009: 36; Di Gerio, 2014: 106; Altunay, 2019: 105; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Ova, 2021: 63. For iron spoons see: Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Ova, 2021: 63. For horn spoons see: Yalav, 2008: 83; Altunay, 2019: 105. For wooden spoons see: Davidson, 1952: 189; Karaca, 2009: 36; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Ova, 2021: 64.

[4] Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31, Pl. X.283 (Necropolis of Amathus); Karaca, 2009: 36-37, Kat. Nu. 387-389 (Allianoi); Temizsoy – Arslan, *et al.*, 1996: 17, Resim 22 (Excavation at Ulus in Ankara); Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 152-153, Fig. 4.2 (Cave VIII/28-Cave of the Sandal-The West Bank); Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c (Ainos); Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31 (The Hayrabolu Hacıllı Tek Höyük Tumulus); Yaraş, 2004: 233, 242, Abb. 8 (Necropolis of Koca Koru Tepe); Davidson, 1952: 189, 191, Pl. 85.1396 (Corinth); Sınık, 2012: 69, 158, Kat. No. 65 (Laodicea); Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240; Başaran – Tavukçu, 2007: 612-613, 621-622, Resim 3; Kasapoğlu, 2012: Resim 220.M108; Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.M108; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135-136, 324-325, Kat. No. E40 (Parion); Şahin, 2018: 71, 95, 159, Kat. No. G11 (Patara); Berg, 2017: 19-20, Fig. 2 (Pompeii); Dusenbery, 1998: 228-234, 369-376, 1053, 1055, 1445, S143-21, S219-13 (Samothrace); Ova, 2021: 63-64, 129, Kat. No. 54 (Stratonicea); Uzel, 2000: 176, AFA 3 Lev. III. 9 (The artifact, which is in the Afyon Archeology Museum, was recovered from a tumulus in Tatarlı Region, Dinar.); Uzel, 2000: 183, AMM 6 Lev. XI.22 (Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum); Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 119-120, 130, 157-158, 163, 166, Fig. 4.32 (It is thought that the artifact in the British Museum was obtained from Italy.); Uzel, 2000: 215, EFS 7 Lev. LII.32 (Ephesus Museum); Uzel, 2000: 233, GANT 1 Lev. LXXVII.3 (Gaziantep Museum); Oliver, 1965: 177-178, 180; von Bothmer, 1984: 63-64 (The artifact in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was recovered from Tivoli.); Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2; Di Gerio, 2014: 93, 106, 108, Fig. 18 (The artifact in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples is thought to have been recovered from Pompeii or Herculaneum, which was affected by Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD.); Külnz, 1979-1981: 49, 56-57, Nr. 15 (The artifact in the Worms City Museum was purchased from Italy.); Yalav, 2008: 83, 97-100, 165-166, 222-224 (Erdoğan Yalav Collection); Perk, 2012: 118-120 (Halûk Perk Medical Museum Collection); Uzel, 2000: 289, UZEL 2 Lev. CXXXVIII.6-7 (İlter Uzel Collection); Oliver, 1977: 20-22, Fig. 7 (It is thought that the artifacts in the Leon Pomerance Collection were brought from Anatolia.); Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13, Resim 1 (Selçuk University Archeology Department Collection); Künzl, 1982: 49; Uzel, 2000: 221, EFK 4 Lev. LXII.14 (The artifacts in the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection were purchased from Ephesus. However, no information could be obtained about their whereabouts).

[5] Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31, Pl. X.283; Dusenbery, 1998: 228-234, 369-376, 1053, 1055, 1445, S143-21, S219-13; Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31; Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c; Yaraş, 2004: 233, 242, Abb. 8; Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240; Başaran – Tavukçu, 2007: 612-613, 621-622, Resim 3; Kasapoğlu, 2012: Resim 220.M108; Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.M108; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135-136, 324-325, Kat. No. E40; Şahin, 2018: 71, 95, 159, Kat. No. G11.

[6] Sınık, 2012: 69, 158, Kat. No. 65.

[7] Found in the home of L. Aurunculeius Secundio (Berg, 2017: 19-20, Fig. 2).

spoon was found together with the curettes, jewelry, ceramics and coins.[8] In the OM16 grave with multiple burials in Patara, a spatula-tipped probe, a strigil, an unguentarium, a coin and a figure were found together with the spoon.[9] In the Hayrabolu Hacıllı Tek Höyük Tumulus, apart from spoons, various forms of terracotta and metal vessels, strigil, spatula, rings, belt buckles, spearheads, sword, shield and nails were found.[10] In Ainos, along with the spoons found in and around the tomb, a mug, oil lamp and unguentarium were found.[11] Along with spoon, unguentarium, oil lamp and figurines were found in the tomb in Parion.[12] In Samothrace, along with spoons, pieces of diadem, earring, ring, mirror, needle, beads, vessels such as amphoriskos, chytra, bowl, mug, pyxis, and unguentarium were found.[13] In the house of L. Aurunculeius Secundio in Pompeii, along with two spoons, strigil, knife, vessels such as aryballos, unguentarium and pyxis were found.[14]

It is possible to state that the other finds in the contexts in which the parallel shaped spoons were found were quite diverse and could have been used for different purposes. Among the finds, although the curettes and spatulae indicate medical intervention tools, none of the contexts can be said to be a medical device context. In the light of the context finds, it can be misleading to make a prediction about the age, gender and the occupation of the tomb owner unless they form a complete set.[15] Therefore, when the contexts in which parallel samples of the spoon No. 1 were found are evaluated as a whole, it is not possible to determine the intended use of this spoon type based on the contexts.

Looking at the literature regarding the function of the spoon, it is seen that there is no consensus. Although, in their studies, most of the researchers handle the spoon within the subject of medical instruments, they state that they had different areas of use. Among the main suggested functions and areas of use are medicine, drug measurement unit, drug preparation, drug administration to the sick organ, penetrator in medical applications, use of its handle as a dilator (expander), cosmetics, daily life (kitchen) and in painting by the painters.[16]

[8] Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 153, fn. 10, 13.
[9] Şahin, 2018: 6-7.
[10] Erdoğdu, 1999: 25-54.
[11] Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c.
[12] Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240; Başaran – Tavukçu, 2007: 612-613, 621-622, Resim 3.
[13] Dusenbery, 1998: 228-234, 369-376, S143-21, S219-13.
[14] Berg, 2017: 19-20, Fig. 2.
[15] A good example of this is the strigil, which is often associated with male athletes. In the researches carried out in tombs with strigil context in Antandros Necropolis, it was determined that strigilai were left in the tombs regardless of age (baby, child, adult) and gender (female, male) (Doğan, 2015: 143). In addition, it is known that strigil was used for quite different functions such as pharmaceutical purposes, in sculpture workshops, as a means of love between individuals (Baykan, 2010: 144; Doğan, 2015: 146).
[16] For medicinal use see: Külnz, 1979-1981: 57; Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 157-158; Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31; Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 152; Sınık, 2012: 69; Di Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2-3; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105. For the drug unit of measure see: Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 157-158; Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c; Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Yalav, 2008: 83; Karaca, 2009: 37; Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13; Perk, 2012: 118; Sınık, 2012: 69; Di

The Latin name of this spoon type is Cochlear.[17] In Latin, Co'cle/a or Co'chle/a means snail.[18] Therefore, the name of the spoon (Cochlear) must be derived from the Latin Cochlea, meaning snail.[19] This etymological data is significant in that it indicates that the main function of the spoon is related to snails. As a matter of fact, the Roman poet Martial uses the phrase "I am suitable for snails but not less useful for eggs" in reference to these spoons.[20]

When all the data regarding the functions of the spoon are brought together, it can be stated that it undertook many tasks, not only for medicinal purposes, but also for several daily works such as separating snails from their shells with the pointed end of the handle, dyeing, cosmetic and pharmaceutical purposes.

Looking at the dates suggested for the parallel samples of the spoon, it is seen that they are dated from the Archaic to the Byzantine periods.[21] Although

Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Şahin, 2018: 71, 95; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105; Ova, 2021: 64. For the preparation of the drug see: Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 157-158; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31; Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Yalav, 2008: 83; Perk, 2012: 118; Sınık, 2012: 69; Di Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2-3; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105; Ova, 2021: 64. For the administration of the drug to the sick organ see: Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 157-158; Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Yalav, 2008: 83; Perk, 2012: 118; Sınık, 2012: 69; Di Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2-3; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105; Ova, 2021: 64. For its use as a penetrator in medical applications see: Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 157-158. For the use of the handle as a dilator (expander) see: Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13; Ova, 2021: 64. For cosmetics see: Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 1990, 31; Karaca, 2009: 37; Di Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Berg, 2017: 19-20, fn. 18; Şahin, 2018: 71, 95; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105; Ova, 2021: 64. For daily life (kitchen) see: Smith, 1859: 301; Davidson, 1952: 189; Oliver, 1965: 180; Oliver, 1977: 20-22; Künzl, 1982: 5-6; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31; Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Vroom, 2007: 351; Yalav, 2008: 83; Karaca, 2009: 37; Di Gerio, 2014: 93-110; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135; Berg, 2017: 19-20, fn. 18; Akçay, 2019: 93-94; Altunay, 2019: 105; Ova, 2021: 64. For use by painters in painting processes see: Künzl, 1982: 5-6.

[17] Smith, 1859: 301.

[18] Ma, 1957: 58.

[19] Smith, 1859: 301. In addition, the auditory part of the snail-shaped inner ear is called the Cochlea.

[20] Smith, 1859: 301.

[21] Phrygian period/7th-5th century BC (Uzel, 2000: 176, AFA 3 Lev. III. 9); end of the 2nd century BC (Oliver, 1977: 20-22, Fig. 7); middle of the 1st century BC (Oliver, 1965: 177-178, 180; von Bothmer, 1984: 63-64); middle of the1st century BC-1st century AD (Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c); ca. 25 BC (Dusenbery, 1998: 228-234, 369-376, 1053, 1055, 1445, S143-21, S219-13); 1st century AD (Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2; Di Gerio, 2014: 108; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135-136, 324-325, Kat. No. E40; Berg, 2017: 19-20, Fig. 2); second and third quarters of the 1st century AD (Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31); first half of the 1st century AD (Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240); middle of the 1st century AD (Yaraş, 2004: 242); second half of the 1st century AD (Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.M108); 1st century AD-early 2nd century AD (Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 119-120, 130, 157-158, 163, 166, Fig. 4.32; Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 3); 1st-2nd century AD (Davidson, 1952: 191, Pl. 85.1396; Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 152-153); 1st-3rd century AD (Külnz, 1979-1981: 49, 56-57, Nr. 15; Ova, 2021: 63-64, 129, Kat. No. 54); 2nd-3rd century AD (Karaca, 2009: 36-37, Kat. Nu. 387-389); 3rd-4th century AD (Sınık, 2012: 69, 158, Kat. No. 65); Roman period (Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31, Pl. X.283; Uzel, 2000: 183, 215, 221, 289, AMM 6 Lev. XI.22, EFS 7 Lev. LII.32, EFK 4 Lev. LXII.14, UZEL 2 Lev. CXXXVIII.6-7; Yala 2008: 83, 97-100, 165-166, 222-224; Perk, 2012: 119); Early Roman Imperial period (Şahin, 2018: 71, 95, 159, Kat. No. G11); Roman Imperial period (Künzl, 1982: 51; Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13); Byzantine period? (Uzel, 2000: 233, GANT 1 Lev. LXXVII.3).

the existence of the material has been proven in the early periods such as the Archaic period and the late periods such as the Byzantine period, considering the quantity of similar spoons, it can be stated that the period in which similar spoons were produced and used intensively was the Roman Imperial period.

Spoon No. 2 (Fig. 2): It consists of spoon handle and bowl. The beginning of the handle is in the shape of a human head. Its gender could not be determined due to corrosion. The handle has a partly cylindrical and partly rectangular cross-section. The handle is decorated with five knuckles. The handle is forming an inclined step and connects to the bowl. The bowl is shallow. The bowl is narrow at the beginning and wide in the middle.

A complete similar sample of the spoon, which consists of a bowl and a handle, has not been found. The unique feature of the spoon is the human-headed shape of the handle. A limited number of parallels of the bowl were found.[22] No information could be obtained about the context of any of their similar ones. Looking at the parallels in the literature, it is seen that they are called as spoons. On the other hand, it is suggested that the spoon was used for two main functions: tableware and medical purposes. Therefore, while it is not possible to make a suggestion about the function of the spoon based on the context data, the suggestions in the literature indicate that the spoon played a role as a part of daily life in the kitchen and for medical purposes.[23]

Parallel samples made of both bronze and silver were evaluated[24], within the Roman Imperial period.[25] Based on the similar samples, it can be stated that the spoon No. 2 could not be earlier than the 2nd century AD and not later than the 4th century AD. In this context, spoon No. 2 can be dated to the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

Spoon No. 3 (Fig. 3): Most of the handle has a cylindrical cross section. In addition to this, it has a rectangular cross-section from the area close to the decoration at the junction with the bowl. While the beginning part of the handle is slightly tapered, the area near the junction with the bowl is decorated with knuckles. The decoration consists of three knuckles and three concave grooves. The bowl is oval shaped.

Except for one, parallel samples of the spoon have been found in private and museum collections.[26] As no data were presented on the context in which

[22] Sherlock, 2011: 89-90, Fig. 1B (Broughton); Sherlock, 2011: 91-92, Fig. 2H (Beddington Roman Villa); Sherlock, 2011: 94-95, Fig. 3O (The British Museum); Sherlock, 2011: 94-95, Fig. 3R (Lydney Park, Glos, City Museum); Sherlock, 2007: 250, 252, 255, Fig. 1 (A private collection in Zurich); Robertson, 1970: 217, 226, Fig. 9.4 (Traprain); Milne, 1907: 79, Pl. XIX.3; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2; (The National Archaeological Museum of Naples).

[23] For its use as a kitchen utensil see: Sherlock, 2007: 249-250, 252, 255, Fig. 1; Sherlock, 2011: 90; For medical purposes see: Milne, 1907: 79, Pl. XIX.3; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2.

[24] For bronze samples see: Robertson, 1970: 217, 226, Fig. 9.4; Sherlock, 2011: 91, 95, Fig. 2H, Fig. 3O, Fig. 3R. For silver samples see: Milne, 1907: 79, Pl. XIX.3; Sherlock, 2007: 250, 252, 255, Fig. 1; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2.

[25] 2nd-3rd century AD (Sherlock, 2011: 89-95, Fig. 1B, Fig. 1C, Fig. 2H, 3O, 3R); 3rd century AD (Sherlock, 2007: 252, 255, Fig. 1); 3rd-4th century AD (Robertson, 1970: 217, 226, Fig. 9.4); Roman period (Milne, 1907: 79, Pl. XIX.3; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2).

[26] Oransay, 2000: Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53 (Arycanda); Uzel, 2000: 225, ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.4-5 (Nidai Ergun Collection); Uzel, 2000: 224, EFK 7 Lev. LXV.34 (Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection); Uzel, 2000: 268, KÖSE 4 Lev. CXVII.16 (Veysel Köse Collection); Yalav, 2008: 160, 168, 170,

the similar finds were recovered, it has been improbable to develop a suggestion for the function of the spoon in the light of the context.

In the literature, different names and functions have been proposed for the parallel samples of the spoon. The names used for this type of spoon are spoon, medicine spoon, measuring spoon, ear spoon, ear probe and curette.[27] Apart from the use of the spoon for medical and pharmaceutical purposes such as measuring, preparing and heating medicines, pouring or applying it to the sick organ, putting it in or removing from a container and using it as a curette, it was also used for daily uses (kitchen) such as removal of fish scales with the sharp edges of the bowl.[28]

All the similar samples are made of bronze[29] and have been dated to different periods, from the Late Hellenistic to the Byzantine period.[30] Considering the parallel samples, it can be stated that this spoon type emerged in the Late Hellenistic period and was used until the Byzantine period. Since there is no data on the context of spoon No. 3, it is not possible to suggest an exact date. However, considering both the similar samples and other finds constituting the subject of the study, it seems appropriate to review the spoon within the Roman Imperial period.

Spatula (Fig. 4): There is a small crack at the tip of the handle. The cylindrical cross-section handle thickens from the beginning towards the end. The handle has decoration at the junction with the flat part. Towards the flat part, the decoration consists of a thick knuckle, three thin knuckles/bracelets, a large bead, a thin knuckle and a thick knuckle, respectively. Transitions between the items such as knuckles/beads/bracelets

Env. No.: 179-180, 191, 195 (Erdoğan Yalav Collection); Perk, 2012: 122, Tip C, Env. No.: 11.2.15, 11.2.17 (Halûk Perk Medical Museum Collection); Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2 (Lehigh University Collection); Uzel, 2000: 210, EFS 1 Lev. XLVI.4 (Ephesus Museum); Uzel, 2000: 206, CMT 2 Lev. XLI.7 (Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty Medical History Museum).

[27] For the spoon see: Uzel, 2000: 206, 225, 268, CMT 2 Lev. XLI.7; ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.4-5; KÖSE 4 Lev. CXVII.16; Oransay, 2000: Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53; Yalav, 2008: 170, Env. No.: 195. For the medicine spoon see: Perk, 2012: 122, Tip C, Env. No.: 11.2.15, 11.2.17. For measuring spoon see: Yalav, 2008: 168, Env. No.: 191. For the ear scoop see: Uzel, 2000: 210, EFS 1 Lev. XLVI.4; Yalav, 2008: 160, 168, Env. No.: 179-180, 191. For the ear probe see: Uzel, 2000: 224, EFK 7 Lev. LXV.34; Yalav, 2008: 170, Env. No.: 195. For the curette see: Yalav, 2008: 160, 170, Env. No.: 180, 195.

[28] For the measurement of drugs see: Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Yalav, 2008: 69; Perk, 2012: 118. For the preparation of drugs see: Perk, 2012: 118. For heating of drugs see: Uzel, 2000: 69-70. For pouring or applying drugs to the sick organ see: Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Perk, 2012: 118. For putting medicines in a container or removing them from a container see: Uzel, 2000: 69-70; Perk, 2012: 118. For its use as a curette see: Yalav, 2008: 69. For the removal of fish scales see: Uzel, 2000: 69-70. For its use as a kitchen utensil see: Oransay, 2000: 63, 145, Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53.

[29] Uzel, 2000: 206, 210, 224-225, 268, CMT 2 Lev. XLI.7, EFS 1 Lev. XLVI.4, EFK 7 Lev. LXV.34, ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.4-5, KÖSE 4 Lev. CXVII.16; Oransay, 2000: Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53; Yalav, 2008: 160, 168, 170, Env. No.: 179-180, 191, 195; Perk, 2012: 122, Tip C, Env. No.: 11.2.15, 11.2.17.

[30] Late Hellenistic-Early Roman period (Uzel, 2000: 206, CMT 2 Lev. XLI.7; Oransay, 2000: Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53); Roman period (Yalav, 2008: 160, 168, 170, Env. No.: 179-180, 191, 195); 1st-3rd century AD (Uzel, 2000: 224, EFK 7 Lev. LXV.34); 1st-4th century AD (Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2); Byzantine period (Uzel, 2000: 210, 225, 268, EFS 1 Lev. XLVI.4, ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.4-5, KÖSE 4 Lev. CXVII.16; Perk, 2012: 122, Tip C, Env. No.: 11.2.15, 11.2.17).

are provided by concave grooves. The tip of the spatula is flat and straight in section. Two sides of its beginning and one side of its end are protruding. One side of the spatula end is rounded. The middle part is concave.

When the handle, decoration and flat parts of the spatula are considered as a whole, although there are not identical ones in the literature, its variations have been identified. In the literature, it is possible to encounter especially the variations of the decoration sections. Although the handles of the spatulae usually end in the form of olive seeds[31], there are few samples with plain handles, as in our sample.[32] Considering only the flat part at the tip of the tool, it becomes obvious that it is fairly common.[33]

Parallel samples were tried to be identified, especially considering the flat tip of the spatula. In this context, it has been possible to come across similar ones in many settlements or necropolises that are connected to settlements, museums and private collections.[34] Data on the context of very few of the similar spatulae could be obtained.[35] The spatulae in question were found in

[31] Milne, 1907: Pl. XIII.3-4; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: Beil. 56.4; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: Pl. VII.153, 158, VIII. 167, 169; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12, ANT 1 Lev. XV.2, BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3, ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1, EFS 6 Lev. LI.29, GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10, IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 110, Env. No.: 64; Perk, 2012: 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 25; Şahin, 2018: 158, Kat. No. G4-6.

[32] Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697; Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: Beil. 61.2; Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23; Uzel, 2000: EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13, EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17, Env. No.: 1.62.92, 26.7.89; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Yalav, 2008: 226, Env. No.: 267.

[33] Milne, 1907: Pl. XIII.3-4; Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: Beil. 56.4, 61.2; Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15 Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: Pl. VII.153, 158, VIII. 167, 169; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12, ANT 1 Lev. XV.2, BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3, ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1, EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13, EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17, EFS 6 Lev. LI.29, GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10, IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 110, 226, Env. No.: 64, 267; Perk, 2012: 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 25; Şahin, 2018: 158, Kat. No. G4-6.

[34] Uzel, 2000: ANT 1 Lev. XV.2 (Ankara University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Deontology Collection); Yalav, 2008: 71, 85, 110, 159, 226, Env. No.: 64, 178, 267 (Erdoğan Yalav Collection); Perk, 2012: 89, 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18 (Halûk Perk Medical Museum Collection); Uzel, 2000: ERGUN 3 Lev. LXIX.15 (Nidai Ergun Collection); Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15 (John Hopkins University Medical Institute Collection); Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2 (Lehigh University Collection); Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12 (Afyon Archeology Museum); Uzel, 2000: BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3 (Burdur Archeology Museum); Uzel, 2000: ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1 (Çanakkale Archeology Museum); Uzel, 2000: EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13, EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17, EFS 6 Lev. LI.29 (Ephesus Museum); Uzel, 2000: GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10 (Gaziantep Museum); Uzel, 2000: IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8 (İstanbul Archeology Museums); Milne, 1907: 58-63, Pl. XIII.3-4; Bliquez, 2014: 118-125, Fig. 25 (The National Archaeological Museum of Naples); Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 23-25, Pl. VII.153, 158, VIII. 166, 167, 169 (Necropolis of Amathus); Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, 100-101, Beil. 56.4, 61.2 (Necropolis of Eridanos); Atik, 2012: 68 (Heraion Teichos); Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23 (Cyprus); Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 114, 151, Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15 (Metropolis); Şahin, 2018: 158, Kat. No. G4-6 (Patara); Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335 (Corinth); Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697 (Olynthus).

[35] It was not possible to reach the context data of most of the similar spatulas. There are many reasons why the context data is not available. Among these, it is possible to suggest that they

houses, cults and health centers and predominantly in tombs. In Patara, spatulae were unearthed from the tombs. These tombs were generally used more than once between the end of the 4th century BC and the first quarter of the 1st century AD. Apart from the spatula, among the tomb gifts there are various finds such as amphora, pyxis, unguentarium, mirror, nail, ring, handle, arrowhead, pin, coin, strigil, scissors and medicine tube. The only tomb that can be associated with medicine, in terms of finds, is the tomb with the code OM46. Between the end of the 4th century BC and 1st century AD, a total of six burials were carried out in the tomb. The finds inside the tomb are located in three different areas. Regardless of the area, mirror, nail, ring, handle, arrowhead, pin, pyxis, coin, unguentarium, strigil, scissor, medicine tube and spatula were found in the grave. Although, within the historical context, it is not clear that it was a strictly sterile context, it was determined that two strigilai, three arrowheads, two medicine tubes, and a handle were found in the area where the spatula was located.[36] Spatulae were recovered from two tombs in the Eridanos Necropolis. In one of the tombs with a sterile context, a knife and an unguentarium were found along with a spatula, while in the other a ring, mirror and tweezers were found.[37] A spatula, two scalpels and two tweezers were found in a tomb in the Idalium Necropolis in Cyprus.[38] During the Olynthus excavations, spatulae were found in room e of house B vi 9 and in room e of house A v 7. However, no information could be obtained about the other finds of the context in which the spatula was recovered.[39] In the cult and health center discovered during the Heraion Teichos excavations, finds such as spatula made of iron, bronze, lead and bone; tweezers, ear spoons, hooks, needles, double forks, measuring spoons, terracotta and bronze vessels were found.[40]

Considering the context data of parallel samples, it is seen that spatulae were found in tombs, houses and cult centers and together with various finds. In the light of finds such as scalpels, knives, medicine tubes, ear spoons found in the context of the Idalium Necropolis, Eridanos Necropolis, Patara Necropolis and Heraion Teichos Cult and Health Center, it can be stated that spatula played a role in medical functions. However, finds such as arrowheads and mirrors in the contexts makes it necessary to avoid absolute judgments here.

are in the collections the context data of which does not exist, that they are found on the surface in ancient cities or that information about the context unearthed during excavations is not presented in publications. (Milne, 1907: Pl. XIII.3-4; Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12, ANT 1 Lev. XV.2, BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3, ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1, EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13, EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17, EFS 6 Lev. LI.29, GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10, IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 110, 226, Env. No.: 64, 267; Perk, 2012: 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 25; Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 114, 151, Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15).

[36] Şahin, 2018: 6-8, 68-69, 158, Kat. No. G4-6.

[37] Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, 100-101, Beil. 56.4, 61.2.

[38] Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23.

[39] Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII. 1696-1697.

[40] Atik, 2012: 68-69.

Spatula is named ὑπάλειπρου, σπαθομήλη in Greek and Spathomele/a in Latin.[41] In the modern literature, on the other hand, it is generally defined according to whether the tip of the handle is in the form of an olive seed. Names such as spatula when the handle tip is plain, and spatula probe, spatula tipped probe and flat-tipped probe are preferred when the handle tip is in the form of an olive seed.[42]

In the literature research, it has been learned that the spatula has a very wide area of use. Spatula is used for cauterizing the wounds in the body or the relevant part after the cut of the umbilical cord, pressing the tongue during interventions related to the mouth and throat, repositioning or separating the body organs, repositioning and shaping broken bones or tissues, protecting the sensitive areas of the body against scalpels, chisels or drills in surgical operations, clearing clots after nasal bleedings, scraping of bones, cleaning and treatment of teeth, applying the drug to the sick organ and scraping the drug from the body after a while, measuring the drugs, preparing the drugs or similar materials by mixing, preparing the paints used by painters and mixing paints of different colors, using for domestic purposes such as kitchen, and in the preparation and application of cosmetic products.[43] Based on these data, it can be stated that spatula had a wide range of uses such as medical intervention, pharmacy, cosmetics and kitchen.

The parallel samples were mainly made of bronze. However, the existence of silver, gold-plated and bone versions are also known.[44] Similar samples

[41] Uzel, 2000: 57. For detailed information on its origin see: Bliquez, 1982: 118-125.

[42] Milne, 1907: 15, 58-61, Pl. XIII.3-4; Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, 100-101, Beil. 56.4, 61.2; Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 23-25, Pl. VII.153, 158; VIII.166, 167, 169; Uzel, 2000: 57-59; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Yalav, 2008: 71, 85; Perk, 2012: 89; Atik, 2012: 68; Bliquez, 2014: 118-125, Fig. 25; Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 114, 151, Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15; Şahin, 2018: 68-69, 158, Kat. No. G4-6.

[43] For the cauterization of the relevant place after the umbilical cord is cut or the cauterization of other wounds in the body see: Milne, 1907: 60; Bliquez, 1982: 120; Uzel, 2000: 58; Şahin, 2018: 68. For its use in pressing the tongue during mouth and throat interventions see: Milne, 1907: 59; Bliquez, 1982: 120; Şahin, 2018: 68. For its use in lifting or separating body organs see: Milne, 1907: 60; Bliquez, 1982: 120. Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 24. For its use in repositioning and shaping broken bones or tissues see: Bliquez, 1982: 120. For the protection of sensitive areas of the body against scalpels, chisels or drills in surgical operations see: Bliquez, 1982: 120. For its use in clearing clots in nosebleeds see: Milne, 1907: 59; Bliquez, 1982: 120. For its use in scraping bones see: Bliquez, 1982: 124. For its use in cleaning and treating teeth see: Şahin, 2018: 68. For the use of the drug in the application of the diseased organ and after a while in the removal of the drug from the body see: Milne, 1907: 58-59; Richter, 1915: 450-451; Bliquez, 1982: 120; Uzel, 2000: 58; Yalav, 2008: 71, 85; Perk, 2012: 89; Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 114; Şahin, 2018: 68. For its use in measuring, mixing and preparing drugs see: Milne, 1907: 58; Davidson, 1952: 182; Bliquez, 1982: 120; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 24; Uzel, 2000: 58; Yalav, 2008: 71, 85; Perk, 2012: 89; Şahin, 2018: 68. For use by painters see: Milne, 1907: 59; Richter, 1915: 450-451; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 24; Uzel, 2000: 58; Perk, 2012: 89. For its use in the kitchen utensils function see: Bliquez, 1982: 120. For cosmetic use see: Bliquez, 1982: 120; Şahin, 2018: 68.

[44] For bronze samples see: Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, 100-101, Beil. 56.4, 61.2; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et*

have been dated to different dates from the Classical period to the Late Byzantine period.[45] Considering the parallel samples, it can be stated that this spatula type emerged in the Classical period and was used until the Late Byzantine period. Since there is no data on the context of the spatula, it is not possible to suggest an exact date. However, considering both the abundant number of similar samples and the other finds constituting the subject of the study, it seems appropriate to evaluate the spatula within the Roman Imperial period.

Combined Tool Consisting of Spoon and Spatula (Fig. 5): The tool consists of a combination of a handle in the middle and a spoon at one end of the handle and a spatula at the other. The handle is cylindrical. The handle is decorated with two convex grooves consisting of one concave groove and two knuckles. The transition from the handle to the spoon is provided by the decoration consisting of two knuckles. The spoon widens towards the tip. The tip of the spoon is partially damaged. While one side of the spatula is flat, the other side is in the form of a saddle.

An exact sample of this combined tool consisting of a spoon and a spatula could not be found.[46] Only in terms of containing both spoon and spatula, it is in parallel with a sample in the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection. When the spatula and spoon sections of the tool are considered separately, no similar sample of the spatula could be detected except for the above-mentioned sample, while many parallel samples of the spoon were found. The parallel of the tool as a whole is the sample in the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection.[47] Both tools are similar in general and in some details. However,

al., 1990: 23-25, Pl. VII.153, 158; VIII.166, 167, 169; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12, ANT 1 Lev. XV.2, BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3, ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1, EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13, EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17, ERGUN 3 Lev. LXIX.15, GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10, IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 71, 85, 110, 159, 226, Env. No. 64, 178, 267; Perk, 2012: 89, 96-97, 99, Env. No. 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18; Atik, 2012: 68; Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15; Şahin, 2018: 68-69, 158, Kat. No. G4-6. For silver samples see: Uzel, 2000: EFS 6 Lev. LI.29. For the gold-plated samples see: Milne, 1907: 15. For bone samples see: Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335.

[45] Classical period (Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17); Beginning of the 4th quarter of the 4th century BC (Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, Beil. 56.4); Circa 320 BC (Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 100-101, Beil. 61.2); 1st century BC (Bliquez, 2014: 119, Fig. 25); Second half of the 1st century BC (Şahin, 2018: 158, G4); Roman period (Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3 Lev. III.12; BUR 1 Lev. XXXIX.3; EFS 3 Lev. XLVIII.13; IAM 2 Lev. LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 110, 159, 226, Env. No.: 64, 178, 267; Perk, 2012: 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18); Roman Imperial period (Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23); Early Roman Imperial period (Şahin, 2018: 158, Kat. No. G5-6); Augustan period or 1st century BC-1st century AD (Uzel, 2000: EFS 6 Lev. LI.29; Atik, 2012: 68); 1st-4th century AD (Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2); 2nd-3rd century AD (Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 151, Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15); Late Roman period (Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335); Byzantine period (Uzel, 2000: ANT 1 Lev. XV.2; EFS 4 Lev. XLIX.17; ERGUN 3 Lev. LXIX.15; GANT 3 Lev. LXXIX.10); Late Byzantine period? (Uzel, 2000: ÇAN 1 Lev. XLIII.1).

[46] No similar samples were found in the literature research. However, it should be kept in mind that there may be parallel finds in publications that we could not detect or that have not yet been published. Moreover, apart from the tools produced by mass-production in workshops such as Aganthelus, the uniqueness of the tools can be associated with the fact that they were produced specifically for the wishes and needs of the physicians (Uzel, 2000: 38).

[47] Künzl, 1982: 50-51; Uzel, 2000: 223, EFK 6 Lev. LXIV.24; Bliquez, 2014: 95, Fig. 19B. Apart from these, another tool was found in Olynthus, indicating the combination of spoon and

there are also some differences in details. One side of the spatula sections of both samples is flat and the other side is saddle-shaped. Therefore, it can be stated that they are identical in terms of spatula. Although the spoons are partially parallel in shape, their cross-sections are different. In the Kahramanmaraş sample, the cross-section is in the "U" shape and in the Ephesus one it is "V". They are also different in terms of decorations on the handle. In the Kahramanmaraş sample, the handle is decorated with two convex grooves consisting of one concave groove and two knuckles. With the Ephesus sample, there is no concave groove and there is a decoration consisting of three knuckles in the middle of the handle.[48]

Considering the spoon section of the Kahramanmaraş tool, it is observed that there are many parallel samples. In these samples, there is a structure in the form of an olive seed in the area where normally spatula should exist.[49] It is observed that most of the parallel samples are in museums or private collections and information about their context is not available. However, the samples obtained from Allianoi, Philadelphia (Gökçeseki) in Isauria, Juliopolis, Parion and Trier give an opinion on both the findspots and the context data. Parallel samples in Allianoi were found in areas J XI-b2 and J XI-e4. Among the finds recovered in the same areas are spoon-tipped probe, flat-tipped probe (stylus), spatula, tube (urological) probe and scalpel handle.[50] Similar samples in Philadelphia (Gökçeseki) in Isauria were found in a pit in the urban necropolis. Inside the pit, finds that could be used for quite different functions such as cosmetic/medical tools, cutting/drilling tools, jewellery, straps and clothing parts, lock parts, keys, sculpture pieces, figurines, ceramics, and coins were found.[51] Parallel samples in Juliopolis were recovered from the tombs. In the context of the tombs, medical tools such as ear spoons, knives, forceps, scissors, medicine crushing/mixing plates were found along with the spoons.[52] A similar sample in Parion was found in the theater stage building. Based on the fact that it was obtained from theater, it can be stated that the

spatula. However, since the shape of both spoon and spatula differs from the Kahramanmaraş Museum sample, it is not evaluated here (Robinson, 1941: 354, Pl. CXII.1703).

[48] Uzel, 2000: 223.

[49] For parallel samples of the spoon see: Baykan, 2012: KSo. Tip III, Kat. Nu. 91-92 (Allianoi); Canlı, 2021: 243-245 Kat. No. So1-94 (Philadelphia in Isauria); Arslan – Metin, 2013: 47-48; Arslan – Metin, 2021: 100 (Juliopolis); Gostenčnik, 2013: Abb. 3.9 (Lauriacum); Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5 (Parion); Uzel, 2000: AMM 8 Lev. XIII.33 (Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum); Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 120, 128-129, Fig. 4.30 (British Museum); Uzel, 2000: EFS 8 Lev. LIII.38-40 (Ephesus Museum); Uzel, 2000: ISP 1 Lev. LXXXIII.4 (Isparta Museum); Uzel, 2000: IAM 3 Lev. LXXXVI.12-13, IAM 5 Lev. LXXXVIII.23-24, IAM 6 Lev. LXXXIX.28-29 (İstanbul Archeology Museums); Künzl, 1982: 89-90, Abb. 68.8 (Römisch-Germanisches Museum in Köln); Künzl, 1982: 45, Abb.15.15 (Roman-Germanic Central Museum in Mainz); Künzl, 1982: 72-73, Abb. 46.4 (Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Trier); Künzl, 1979-1981: Nr. 35-36, 42-43 (Worms City Museum); Uzel, 2000: ANT 9 Lev. XXIII.42, ANT 10 Lev. XXIV.47 (Ankara University Faculty of Medicine Department of Deontology Collection); Yalav, 2008: 69, 230, Env. No.: 271 (Erdoğan Yalav Collection); Perk, 2012: 86-87, Tip B, Env. No. 8.4.2.8, 8.4.2.9, 8.4.2.11 (Halûk Perk Medical Museum Collection); Uzel, 2000: UZEL 1 Lev. CXXXVII.4 (İlter Uzel Collection); Uzel, 2000: ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.2-3 (Nidai Ergun Collection); Uzel 2000, KÖSE 1 Lev. CXIV.3 (Veysel Köse Collection).

[50] Baykan, 2012: 39-40, KSo. Tip III, Kat. Nu. 69, 91-92, 199, 228, 252, 298.

[51] Canlı, 2019: 76; Canlı, 2021: 238, 240.

[52] Arslan – Metin, 2021: 100-102.

spoon functioned as a cosmetic tool.[53] As it is known, gladiatorial combat were also held in theaters during the Roman Imperial period. Therefore, it should be kept in mind that the find in the Parion theater could be one of the first intervention tools used in the treatment of gladiators[54]. A similar sample was recovered from the tomb in the Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Trier. Along with the spoon, finds that could be used for different functions such as knives, dentist's forceps, fibula, ceramics, coins, and rings were recovered from the tomb.[55]

As can be seen, apart from the find in Parion, all the samples with identified findspots and contexts were found together with the finds related to medicine. The Parion sample, on the other hand, must have been used for cosmetic or medicinal purposes. When the data obtained are evaluated together, it can be stated that this type of spoon was used primarily for medicine and also, possibly, for cosmetic purposes.

All the similar samples are made of bronze, whether as a whole or just as spoon. As mentioned above, the parallel sample of this combined tool consisting of spoon and spatula as a whole is of Ephesian origin and belongs to the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection and dated to between the 1st and the 3rd centuries AD.[56] While similar samples of the spatula part of the tool could not be found, many similar samples of the spoon part were seen. Parallel samples of the spoon section have been evaluated in the Roman Imperial and Byzantine periods.[57] Although parallel samples of the spoon section can be seen until the Byzantine period, when the tool is evaluated as a whole, it is seen that the find is highly probable that it belongs to between the 1st and the 3rd centuries AD, as in the sample of the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection.

Conclusion

Considering the form features of the tools and the literature, it can be said that the spoon No. 2 and the combined tool are more striking than the other finds. Among the tools in the scope of the study, it is possible to see the parallels of the spoon No. 1 in many settlements/necropolises connected to settlements, museums and private collections. In this context, it can be

[53] Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.
[54] Baykan, 2009: 48.
[55] Künzl, 1982: 72-73, Abb. 46.4.
[56] Uzel, 2000: 223.
[57] Second half of the 1st century AD (Künzl, 1982: 99, Abb. 78); 1st century AD-beginning of the 2nd century (Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 120); end of the 1st century AD-beginning of the 2nd century (Künzl, 1982: 73, Abb. 46.4); first half of the 1st century AD-second half of the 3rd century AD (Canlı, 2021: 251); 1st-3rd century AD (Künzl, 1979-1981: 49; Baykan, 2012: Kat. Nu. 91-92; Arslan – Metin, 2021: 100, Fig. 16.2, 4); 2nd-3rd century AD (Riha, 1986: 65); 3rd century AD (Künzl, 1982: 114, Abb. 90.4); first half of the 3rd century AD (Künzl, 1982: 45, Abb. 15.15); 3rd century AD and later (Gostenčnik, 2013: 104); end of the 3rd century AD-first half of the 4th century AD (Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 133); 3rd-4th century AD (Künzl, 1982: 93, 112, Abb. 69.3, Abb. 88.3; Galili – Rosen, *et al.*, 2010: 106); Early Roman Imperial period (Künzl, 1982: 90. Abb. 68.8); Roman period (Uzel, 2000: AMM 8 Lev. XIII.33, ANT 9 Lev. XXIII.42, EFS 8 Lev. LIII.38-40, ERGUN 1 Lev. LXVII.2-3, IAM 3 Lev. LXXXVI.12-13, IAM 5 Lev. LXXXVIII.23-24, IAM 6 Lev. LXXXIX.28-29, KÖSE 1 Lev. CXIV.3; Yalav, 2008: 230, Env. No: 271; Perk, 2012: 86-87, Env. No: 8.4.2.8, 8.4.2.9, 8.4.2.11); Late Roman period? (Uzel, 2000: ISP 1 Lev. LXXXIII.4); Byzantine period (Uzel, 2000: ANT 10 Lev. XXIV.47; UZEL 1 Lev. CXXXVII.4).

suggested that the spoon has a fairly common use. As stated above, spoon No. 2 can be said to be a unique find in the light of the available data. The tip of the spoon handle is shaped like a human head. Due to corrosion, the identity and gender of the figure could not be identified. The spoon may have been used for pharmaceutical/medical purposes and for tableware in kitchen as part of daily life. It is known that figures engraved on tools used for pharmaceutical/medical purposes are generally associated with Asclepios or health. However, no similarity could be detected between the human head and the figures that indicate the health theme in the literature. In the case that it was a local figure associated with health, it should not be ignored that other spoons may have been produced from the same mold and that new samples may emerge as a result of possible research to be carried out in the region. On the other hand, if it was produced on a special order as part of the tableware, a special mold was needed and this must have brought a very high cost. Thus, it can be assumed that the spoon owner was a wealthy and perhaps a local ruler. It is possible to detect the parallels of the spoon No. 3 in settlements, museums and private collections. However, it can be noted that similar samples are limited in terms of number. When the handle, decoration and scoop parts of the spatula are considered as a whole, no parallel samples have been found in the literature. In most of the similar samples, the handle usually ends with an olive seed shaped structure. However, there are similar samples with plain handles, although in limited numbers. Considering only the spatula section of the tool, it is seen that it is quite common in settlements, museums and private collections. An exact sample of the combined tool consisting of a spoon and a spatula could not be found. Only in terms of containing both spoon and spatula, it is in parallel with a sample in the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection which was identified to be of Ephesus origin. Considering the spatula and spoon sections of the tool separately, while no similar sample of the spatula could be detected except for the above-mentioned sample in the Th. Meyer-Steineg Collection, many parallel samples of the spoon were found.

Similar samples of the tools that are listed as medical instruments in the museum inventory are mostly discussed in the publications on medical instruments in the literature. In order to determine the ancient period functions of the finds preserved in the Kahramanmaraş Museum, researches were carried out on the suggestions in the literature and the context finds in which parallel samples were found. As a result of the researches, it has been seen fairly risky to determine a single area of use for the spoons and spatulas, which are the subject of the study, and limit its function only to this purpose. Such tools may have been created for a specific purpose when they were first produced. However, it is highly probable that the usage areas have expanded considerably afterwards. Evaluating the etymological data, context finds and the suggestions made by scientists, it can be stated that the tools discussed here may have been used for quite different purposes such as pharmacy, cosmetics, kitchen, painting and medicine.

Based on the similar finds, among the tools in Kahramanmaraş Museum, spoon No. 1 to 3 and spatula are roughly dated to the Roman Imperial period,

and the combined tool consisting of spoon and spatula between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD and the spoon No. 2 between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

Catalog

Cat. No. 1: The spoon (Fig. 1)

Museum Inv. No.: 7-7-85

Findspot and Date: Göksun-29.03.1985

Length: 9.6 cm

Paralels: Davidson, 1952: 189, 191, Pl. 85.1396; Oliver, 1965: 177-178, 180; Oliver, 1977: 20-22, Fig. 7; Külnz, 1979-1981: 49, 56-57, Nr. 15; Künzl, 1982: 49; von Bothmer, 1984: 63-64; Jackson – La Niece, 1986: 119-120, 130, 157-158, 163, 166, Fig. 4.32; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 31, Pl. X.283; Temizsoy – Arslan, *et al.*, 1996: 17, Resim 22; Başaran, 1997: 497, 499, Resim 21.a, c; Dusenbery, 1998: 228-234, 369-376, 1053, 1055, 1445, S143-21, S219-13; Erdoğdu, 1999: 45, 56, Şekil 28, Resim 31; Uzel, 2000: 176, 189, 215, 221, 233, 289, AFA 3, AMM 6, EFK 4, EFS 7, GANT 1, UZEL 2, Lev. III. 9, XI.22, LXII.14, LII.32, LXXVII.3, CXXXVIII.6-7; Ladizhinskaya, 2002: 152-153, Fig. 4.2; Yaraş, 2004: 233, 242, Abb. 8; Aydın Tavukçu, 2006: 152-153-274-275, Kat. No. 240; Başaran – Tavukçu, 2007: 612-613, 621-622, Resim 3; Yalav, 2008: 83, 97-100, 165-166, 222-224; Karaca, 2009: 36-37, Kat. Nu. 387-389; Akarsu – Akarsu, *et al.*, 2011: 13, Resim 1; Perk, 2012: 118-120; Sınık, 2012: 69, 158, Kat. No. 65; Kasapoğlu, 2012: Resim 220.M108; Başaran – Kasapoğlu, 2013: 132-133, Şekil 5.M108; Bliquez, 2014: 2, 18, 51, 54, 119, Fig. 2; Di Gerio, 2014: 93, 106, 108, Fig. 18; Çelikbaş, 2016: 135-136, 324-325, Kat. No. E40; Berg, 2017: 19-20, Fig. 2; Şahin, 2018: 71, 95, 159, Kat. No. G11; Ova, 2021: 63-64, 129, Kat. No. 54.

Date: The Roman Imperial period

Cat. No. 2: The spoon (Fig. 2)

Museum Inv. No.: 1-144-98

Findspot and Date: Göksun-09.11.1998

Length: 15.7 cm

Paralels: Milne, 1907: 79, Pl. XIX.3; Robertson, 1970: 217, 226, Fig. 9.4; Sherlock, 2007: 250, 252, 255, Fig. 1; Sherlock, 2011: 89-95, Fig. 1B, 2H, 3O, Fig. 3R; Bliquez, 2014: Fig. 2.

Date: Between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

Cat. No. 3: The spoon (Fig. 3)

Museum Inv. No.: 17-19-73

Findspot and Date: Unknown-1973

Length: 12.4 cm

Paralels: Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Oransay, 2000: Kat. No. 53, Lev. XII.53; Uzel, 2000: 206, 210, 224, 225, 268, CMT 2, EFK 7, EFS 1,

ERGUN 1, KÖSE 4, Lev. XLI.7, XLVI.4, LXV.34, LXVII.4-5, CXVII.16; Yalav, 2008: 160, 168, 170, Env. No.: 179-180, 191, 195; Perk, 2012: 122, Tip C, Env. No.: 11.2.15, 11.2.17.

Date: The Roman Imperial period

Cat. No. 4: The spatula (Fig. 4)

Museum Inv. No.: 20-15-97

Findspot and Date: Göksun-06.11.1997

Length: 14.1 cm

Paralels: Milne, 1907: 58-63, Pl. XIII.3-4; Richter, 1915: 450-451, Cat. No. 1757; Robinson, 1941: 352-353, Pl. CXII.1691, 1696-1697; Gjerstad, 1948: 143, 145, Fig. 25.15, 17; Davidson, 1952: 182, 184, Pl. 82.1335; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966: 90-91, 100-101, Beil. 56.4, 61.2; Bliquez, 1982: 204-205, Fig. 2.15; Künzl, 1982: 54-55, Abb. 23; Chavane – Karageorghis, *et al.*, 1990: 23-25, Pl. VII.153, 158, VIII. 166, 167, 169; Jakielski – Notis, 2000: 382, Fig. 2; Uzel, 2000: AFA 3, ANT 1, BUR 1, ÇAN 1, EFS 3-4, 6, ERGUN 3, GANT 3, IAM 2, Lev. III.12, XV.2, XXXIX.3, XLIII.1, XLVIII.13, XLIX.17, LI.29, LXIX.15, LXXIX.10, LXXXV.8; Yalav, 2008: 71, 85, 110, 159, 226, Env. No.: 64, 178, 267; Perk, 2012: 89, 96-97, 99, Env. No.: 8.5.5.1, 8.5.5.10, 8.5.5.16, 8.5.5.19, 8.5.5.17, 8.5.5.21, 8.5.5.22, 8.5.5.18; Atik, 2012: 68; Bliquez, 2014: 118-125, Fig. 25; Aybek – Gülbay, *et al.*, 2016: 114, 151, Kat. No. 17, Fig. 15; Şahin, 2018: 158, Kat. No. G4-6.

Date: The Roman Imperial period

Cat. No. 5: Combined Tool Consisting of Spoon and Spatula (Fig. 5)

Museum Inv. No.: 5-14-83

Findspot and Date: Göksun-15.04.1983

Length: 18 cm

Paralels: Künzl, 1982: 50-51; Uzel, 2000: 223, EFK 6 Lev. LXIV.24; Bliquez, 2014: 95, Fig. 19B.

Date: Between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD

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Appendices

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5