This presentation highlights the technology and tool types that masons and sculptors employed at Mycenae to produce some of the most well-known monuments in the Aegean Bronze Age. Analysis of preserved tool marks on the Lion Gate relief, Treasury of Atreus, and the Tomb of Klytemnestra reveal phases of construction, specific artisan choices, and variable stone-cutting techniques. My analysis of Mycenaean tool patterns reveals that palatial centers managed metal resources at the end of the Bronze Age, including finished products like tools. A natural question stemming from this observation is whether or not masons at Mycenae experienced some autonomy. Or did the state micromanage them and their projects—as the disbursement of work implements might imply?

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Between the Steppe and the Sea: Scythians, Taurians, and Greeks in Crimea

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