Syrian ship building in the Late Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean
Regional extent of the Amarna correspondence ca. 1330 BCE (and the tribute and gift exchanges recorded in these letters)

Most of the letters relate to this region.

Syrians in an Egyptian tribute scene

Syrian merchant ships anchored at an Egyptian port (Tomb of Kenamun, Amenhotep III, ca. 1386-1350 BCE)
Egyptians of the New Kingdom were keen to represent Syro-Palestinian ships in their tombs. 

Egyptian tomb of Nebamun (Amenhotep II, 1427-1400 BCE) 

Egyptian tomb of Kenamun (Amenhotep III, 1391-1353 BCE)
Who were the people that inhabited the regions of modern coastal Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Palestine during the Late Bronze Age?

Syrians in an Egyptian tribute scene

Syrian merchant ships anchored at an Egyptian port (Tomb of Kenamun, Amenhotep III, ca. 1386-1350 BCE)
Much of what we know (from the people themselves, and not from the Egyptians!) derives from the Late Bronze Age site of Ugarit (modern Ras Shamra) and its archives.

Gold bowl from Ras Shamra-Ugarit

A stela of the god Baal
Different views of the Late Bronze Age palace of Ugarit (modern Ras Shamra)

Palace banqueting room

Palace courtyard
The extent of Syro-Palestinian iconography of ships in the Late Bronze Age

Graffito on a bowl (Tell Abu Hawam, Israel)

Graffito on plaster (Tel Dor, Israel)
Consistent construction details in these different representations of Syrian ships

Proportions and dimensions?
How might the Late Bronze Age Uluburun shipwreck help in this regard?
Contextualizing the shipwreck through typological/chronological studies of pottery

Determining ‘relative dates’ and the likely trajectory of the ship

19 chronologically precise Aegean Stirrup Jars (these forms identified at the site of Amarna in Egypt: Akhenaton ca. 1350-1333 BCE)

9 Cypriot pithoi

Uluburun X shipwreck

149 Canaanite Jars
Getting dates from the Uluburun shipwreck

‘Hard’ dates

Dendrochronological dates recovered from logs on the Uluburun ship date to ca. 1300 BCE

Radiocarbon (C\textsuperscript{14}) dates from organic materials recovered from the Uluburun shipwreck (ca. 1300 BCE)
Egyptian tomb of Nebamun (Amenhotep II, 1427-1400 BCE)

Egyptian tomb of Kenamun (Amenhotep III, 1391-1353 BCE)
Provenience studies on Uluburun material

Petrographic analysis on Canaanite Jars

Ship timber is Lebanese cedar
A cargo that is familiar from Egyptian tomb representations

Tribute bearing Syrians represented in the 18th Dynasty Egyptian tomb of Rekhmire
So does all of this make the Uluburun ship Syro-Palestinian?

Syrians in an Egyptian tribute scene
What kinds of construction details can we take from this information?
Length to beam 15 x 5m (3:1)
How much is based on the site? On the iconography? Is any of it baseless? Is anything missing?
Reconstructions of the Uluburun ship

Trial of the Uluburun II
Interpreting/reconstructing the shipwreck with external sources (source material that does not share comparanda with material from the shipwreck: i.e. contemporary texts or iconography)

Depiction of Syrian merchants and merchant ships from the Egyptian tomb of Kenamun (Amenhotep III—1391-1353 BCE)