





Genetic studies have confirmed that the Natufians carried significant African ancestry – especially in their Y-chromosome lineage E1b1b, which connects them directly to East African populations.

- Lazaridis, I., Nadel, D., Rollefson, G., Merrett, D. C., Rohland, N., Mallick, S., ... & Reich, D. (2016). *Genomic insights into the origin of farming in the ancient Near East.* *Nature*, 536(7617), 419–424.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/nature19310>





NATUFIANS, JERICHO, 8,000 BCE



**NATUFIAN PRINCESS,
10,500 BCE**



Kingdom of Axum, 100 AD - 940 AD



According to a researcher Pierre Yves Manguin, the Kunlun-bo ship had 6 characteristics:

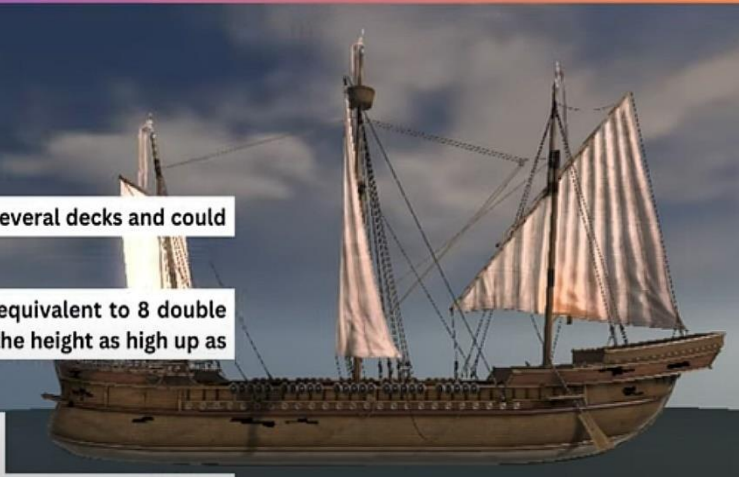
- Very large ship
- used no nail, instead mortise and pegs
- ship's body made of multi layered plank
- several masts and sails.
- 2 rudders
- no outrigger

Length of Kunlun ship was about 60 meters with several decks and could hold 1000 tonnes of cargo.

The ship could accommodate 1000 people.

For simple visualisation, the length and width is equivalent to 8 double storey houses and their compounds in a row and the height as high up as the roofs of the houses.

That was the size as early as the 3rd century AD. !!

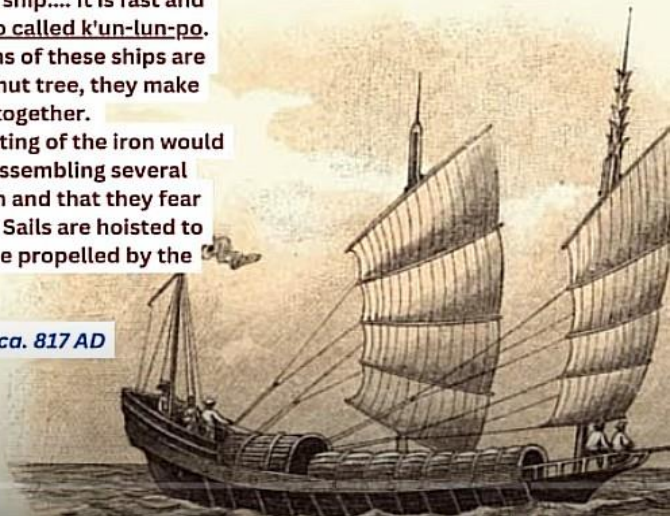


In *I-ch'ieh-ching yin-i*, a dictionary compiled by Huei-ling, 817 AD, 'po' is mentioned several times, and stood for large ocean-going ships.

"According to the Kuang Ya, po is an ocean-going ship.... It is fast and carries 1000 men as well as merchandise. It is also called k'un-lun-po. Many of those who form the crews and technicians of these ships are kunlun people. With the fibrous bark of the coconut tree, they make cords which bind the parts of the ship together.

Nails and clamps are not used, for fear that the heating of the iron would give rise to fires. The ships are constructed by assembling several thicknesses of side planks, for the boards are thin and that they fear they would break. Their length is over 60 meters. Sails are hoisted to make use of the winds, and these ships cannot be propelled by the strength of men alone."

-I-ch'ieh-ching yin-i dictionary, Huei-linca. 817 AD



Before Egypt, The Natufians – Black Architects of Civilization



Chinese dynastic records from as early as 192 AD. refer many times to the kingdom of Lin-yi, which meant the “land of Black men.” It stated the inhabitants, whom they referred to as the Kunlun possessed “black skin, eyes deep in the orbit, nose turned up, hair frizzy” at a period when they were not yet subject to foreign domination and preserved the purity of this type”.

During this time, ships of the Lin Yi, known to the Chinese by the appellation kun-lun bo (the “vessels of Black men”), were navigating the currents of the Indian Ocean from Southeast Asia to Madagascar.

Edwad H. Schafer quotes the Old Book of Tang:
 “The people south of Lin yi are curly haired and black bodied and was called kurung”..

-The African Presence in the Ancient Far East, Runoko Rashidi

Scholar Julie Wilensky notes that the term Kunlun is a “mysterious and poorly understood word, first applied to dark-skinned Chinese and then expanded over time to encompass multiple meanings, all connoting dark skin.”

Lin Yi (Cambodia)

