

Earliest evidence of the cooking and eating of starch

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The Klasies River cave in the southern Cape of South Africa. Credit: Wits University

New discoveries made at the Klasies River Cave in South Africa's southern Cape, where charred food remains from hearths were found, provide the first archaeological evidence that anatomically modern humans were roasting and eating plant starches, such as those from

tubers and rhizomes, as early as 120,000 years ago.

The new research by an international team of archaeologists, published in the *Journal of Human Evolution*, provides [archaeological evidence](#) that has previously been lacking to support the hypothesis that the duplication of the starch digestion genes is an adaptive response to an increased [starch](#) diet.

"This is very exciting. The genetic and biological evidence previously suggested that [early humans](#) would have been eating starches, but this research had not been done before," says Lead author Cynthia Larbey of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. The work is part of a systemic multidisciplinary investigation into the role that plants and fire played in the lives of Middle Stone Age communities.

The interdisciplinary team searched for and analysed undisturbed hearths at the Klasies River [archaeological site](#).

"Our results showed that these small ashy hearths were used for cooking food and starchy roots and tubers were clearly part of their diet, from the earliest levels at around 120,000 years ago through to 65,000 years ago," says Larbey. "Despite changes in hunting strategies and stone tool technologies, they were still cooking roots and tubers."



The Klasies River cave in the southern Cape of South Africa. Credit: Wits University

Professor Sarah Wurz from the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa (Wits University) and principal investigator of the site says the research shows that "early human beings followed a balanced diet and that they were ecological geniuses, able to exploit their environments intelligently for suitable foods and perhaps medicines".

By combining cooked roots and tubers as a staple with protein and fats from shellfish, fish, small and large fauna, these communities were able

to optimally adapt to their environment, indicating great ecological intelligence as early as 120,000 years ago.

"Starch diet isn't something that happens when we started farming, but rather, is as old as humans themselves," says Larbey. Farming in Africa only started in the last 10,000 years of human existence.

Humans living in South Africa 120,000 years ago formed and lived in small bands.



Cynthia Larbey points to an area where parenchyma were found in 65,000 year old hearths at Klasies River Cave. Credit: Wits University

"Evidence from Klasies River, where several human skull fragments and

two maxillary fragments dating 120,000 years ago occur, show that humans living in that time period looked like [modern humans](#) of today. However, they were somewhat more robust," says Wurz.

Klasies River is a very famous early [human](#) occupation site on the Cape coast of South Africa, excavated by Wurz, who, along with Susan Mentzer of the Senckenberg Institute and Eberhard Karls Universitaet ,Tübingen, investigated the small (c. 30cm in diameter) hearths.

More information: Cynthia Larbey et al, Cooked starchy food in hearths ca. 120 kya and 65 kya (MIS 5e and MIS 4) from Klasies River Cave, South Africa, *Journal of Human Evolution* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jhevol.2019.03.015](#)

Provided by Wits University

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