

PRIMARY SOURCE from Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind

Section 1 In the following excerpt, American paleoanthropologist Donald Johanson describes how he and his colleague Tom Gray found the fossils of a 3.5 million-year-old hominid they nicknamed "Lucy." As you read, consider how the scientists feel about their discovery.

on the morning of November 30, 1974, I woke, as I usually do on a field expedition, at daybreak. I was in Ethiopia, camped on the edge of a small muddy river, the Awash, at a place called Hadar, about a hundred miles northeast of Addis Ababa. I had been there for several weeks, acting as coleader of a group of scientists looking for fossils.

. . . It was still relatively cool, not more than 80 degrees. The air had the unmistakable crystalline smell of early morning on the desert, faintly touched with the smoke of cooking fires. Some of the Afar tribesmen who worked for the expedition had brought their families with them, and there was a small compound of dome-shaped huts made of sticks and grass mats about two hundred yards from the main camp. . . .

Tom Gray joined me for coffee. Tom was an American graduate student who had come out to Hadar to study the fossil animals and plants of the region, to reconstruct as accurately as possible the kinds and frequencies and relationships of what had lived there at various times in the remote past and what the climate had been like. My own target—the reason for our expedition—was hominid fossils: the bones of extinct human ancestors and their close relatives. I was interested in the evidence for human evolution. But to understand that, to interpret any hominid fossils we might find, we had to have the supporting work of other specialists like Tom.

"So, what's up for today?" I asked.

Tom said he was busy marking fossil sites on a map.

"When are you going to mark in Locality 162?" "I'm not sure where 162 is," he said.

"Then I guess I'll have to show you." I wasn't eager to go out with Gray that morning. I had a tremendous amount of work to catch up on. . . . I should have stayed in camp that morning—but I didn't. I felt a strong subconscious urge to go with

Tom, and I obeyed it. I wrote a note to myself in my daily diary: Nov. 30, 1974. To Locality 162 with Gray in A.M. Feel good.

As a paleoanthropologist—one who studies the fossils of human ancestors—I am superstitious. Many of us are, because the work we do depends a great deal on luck. The fossils we study are extremely rare, and quite a few distinguished paleoanthropologists have gone a lifetime without finding a single one. I am one of the more fortunate. This was only my third year in the field at Hadar, and I had already found several. I know I am lucky, and I don't try to hide it. That is why I wrote "feel good" in my diary.

. . . Gray and I got into one of the expedition's four Land-Rovers and slowly jounced our way to Locality 162. . . . Although the spot we were headed for was only about four miles from camp, it took us half an hour to get there because of the rough terrain. When we arrived it was already beginning to get hot. . . .

Gray and I parked the Land-Rover on the slope of [a gully.] We were careful to face it in such a way that the canvas water bag that was hanging from the side mirror was in the shade. Gray plotted the locality on the map. Then we got out and began doing what most members of the expedition spent a great deal of their time doing: we began surveying, walking slowly about, looking for exposed fossils.

Some people are good at finding fossils. Others are hopelessly bad at it. It's a matter of practice, of training your eye to see what you need to see. I will never be as good as some of the Afar people. They spend all their time wandering around in the rocks and sand. They have to be sharp-eyed; their lives depend on it. Anything the least bit unusual they notice. . . .

Tom and I surveyed for a couple of hours. It was now close to noon, and the temperature was approaching 110. We hadn't found much. . . .

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gathering loaded down with rock samples they had been picked up two expedition geologists who were Rover for the run back to camp. On the way we the spot exactly and got into the blistering Land-We collected a couple of pieces of jaw, marked

"Something big," Gray kept saying to them.

"Something big. Something big."

scurry of scientists who had been bathing in the Land-Rover's horn, and the long blast brought a could not cool it. He pressed his thumb on the But about a quarter of a mile from camp, Cray "Cool it," I said.

We've got The Whole Thing!" river. "We've got it," he yelled. "... We've got it.

But a single individual of what? On preliminary had been right. There was no bone duplication. a single individual. Tom's and my original hunch representing about forty percent of the skeleton of hundred pieces of bone (many of them fragments) weeks. When it was done, we had recovered several massive collecting job that ultimately took three gully, sectioning off the site and preparing for a That afternoon everyone in camp was at the

number in the Hadar collection—is AL 288-1. since, although its proper name—its acquisition the name of Lucy, and has been so known ever remember exactly when—the new fossil picked up during that unforgettable evening-I no longer over again out of sheer exuberance. At some point night sky, and was played at full volume over and the Sky with Diamonds" went belting out into the the camp, and a tape of the Beatles song "Lucy in drank beer after beer. There was a tape recorder in never went to bed at all. We talked and talked. We was rocking with excitement. That first night we quite like it had ever been discovered. The camp examination it was very hard to say, for nothing

.81-61 ,(1891 Beginnings of Humankind (New York: Simon and Schuster, from Donald C. Johanson and Maidand A. Edey, Lucy: The

Discussion Questions

L. Summarizing Where did Johanson and Gray

2. Making Inferences Why do you think Johanson find Lucy?

thing big"? and Gray felt that they had discovered "some-

you think fossils like Lucy provide about the past? 3. Drawing Conclusions What important clues do

"I've had it," said Tom. "When do we head back

"Right now But let's go back this way and surto csmp?"

The gully in question was just over the crest of vey the bottom of that little gully over there."

leave, I noticed something lying on the ground virtually no bone in the gully But as we turned to decided to make that small final detour. There was feeling that had been with me since I woke, I interesting. Nevertheless, conscious of the "lucky" before by other workers, who had found nothing had been thoroughly checked out at least twice the rise where we had been working all morning. It

.hist I ", mrs binimod s to tid s s'ishT" partway up the slope.

"Can't be. It's too small. Has to be a monkey of

"Much too small," said Gray again. We knelt to examine it. some kind."

I shook my head. "Hominid."

"What makes you so sure?" he said.

"That piece right next to your hand. That's

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. He picked it up. It was the back of a small

such skeleton had ever been found—anywhere. parts of a single, extremely primitive skeleton? No Suppose all these fitted together? Could they be impermissible thought flickered through my mind. a pelvis—all of them hominid. An unbelievable, of bone on the slope: a couple of vertebrae, part of bone. . . . We stood up, and began to see other bits skull. A few feet away was part of a femur: a thigh-

"Look at that," said Gray. "Ribs."

"By God, you'd better believe it!" shouted Gray. "I can't believe it," I said. "I just can't believe it." A single individual?

gravel. . . . smelly, howling and hugging in the heat-shimmering our feelings, we hugged each other, sweaty and began jumping up and down. With nobody to share howl. I joined him. In that 110-degree heat we "Here it is. Right here!" His voice went up into a

said. "We may step on something. Also, we've got "We've got to stop jumping around," I finally

"Aten't you sure . . . $^{"}$ Aren't to make sure."

absolutely sure that it all fits together." play it cool until we can come back and make may be several individuals here, all mixed up. Let's "I mean, suppose we find two left legs. There