

**GARETH WILLIAMS**

**A**

**MONSTROUS  
COMMOTION**



**THE MYSTERIES  
OF LOCH NESS**

# **A Monstrous Commotion**

The Mysteries of Loch Ness

---

**GARETH WILLIAMS**



*To Caroline, Tim, Jo and Tessa  
And in memory of my parents, Alwyn and Joan*

Rachainn a thaomadh na fairge dha nan iarradh e orm.  
*I would go to drain the sea for him if he asked me.*

Gaelic proverb

# Contents

[Title Page](#)

[Dedication](#)

[Chronology: the modern era \(1930–\) of the Loch Ness Monster](#)

[Key players in the story](#)

[List of Illustrations](#)

[Preface: Sneak preview](#)

1 [A landscape made for a mystery](#)

2 [Enter the Monster](#)

3 [Revelations](#)

4 [From legend to fact](#)

5 [A contagious obsession](#)

6 [Gentlemen and beasts](#)

7 [Phenomenal investigations](#)

8 [So near, yet so far](#)

9 [Serious science](#)

10 [No hiding place?](#)

11 [Identity parade](#)

12 [Hindsight and some wisdom](#)

13 [The human factor](#)

14 [Last word](#)

[Postscript](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[Notes](#)

[Also by Gareth Williams](#)

[Illustrations](#)

[Copyright](#)

## Chronology

The modern era (1930–) of the Loch Ness Monster

*AAS = Academy of Applied Science; LN(P)IB = Loch Ness (Phenomenon) Investigation Bureau.*

- 1930** 27 August: Three young men fishing report a massive wake off Tor Point
- 1933** 28 April: John and Aldie Mackay report a large animal like a whale near Abriachan Pier
- 22 July: Mr and Mrs George Spicer report a large ‘prehistoric’ animal crossing the road north of Foyers
- 17 October: Philip Stalker writes an article about the Loch Ness Monster for the *Scotsman*, entitled ‘The Plesiosaurus Theory’
- 12 November: Hugh Gray photographs a 40-foot ‘serpent’ off Foyers - the first photograph of the Monster
- 14 November: Lieutenant Commander Rupert Gould begins his two-week investigation at Loch Ness
- 19 December: *Daily Mail* expedition, led by Marmaduke Wetherell, arrives at Loch Ness; they discover a trail of footprints south of Foyers on 22 December
- 1934** 3 January: Wetherell’s ‘Monster’ footprints are identified by the Natural History Museum as the left hind foot of a hippopotamus
- 5 January: Arthur Grant encounters a large animal by the roadside near Abriachan
- March: Publication of *The Home of the Loch Ness Monster* by Colonel W. H. Lane, suggesting that the Monster is a giant salamander
- 19 April: Robert K. Wilson takes the ‘Surgeon’s Photograph’, showing a curved neck and head, near Invermoriston
- May: Publication of *The Loch Ness Monster and Others*, by Rupert Gould, arguing that the Monster was related to the sea serpent
- July: Sir Edward Mountain’s Expedition to Loch Ness, with observers trained in still and cine-photography
- 1945** Publication of *Loch Ness and Its Monster*, by Father Aloysius Carruth

- 1951** 14 July: Lachlan Stuart photographs a three-humped animal below Whitefield
- 1954** 2 December: echo sounder on the trawler *Rival III* detects a massive sonar contact, 500 feet below the surface of Loch Ness
- 1955** 29 July: Peter Macnab photographs a 50-foot, two-humped animal in Urquhart Bay
- 1957** Publication of *More Than a Legend* by Constance Whyte, suggesting that the Monster is a surviving plesiosaur
- 1959** 22 March: Dr Denys Tucker, Curator of Fishes at the Natural History Museum, watches a humped animal in the Loch off Glendoe and later identifies it as a plesiosaur
- 1960** 28 February: Torquil MacLeod observes a 50-foot animal at the water's edge below the Horseshoe Scree
- 14 March: Tim Dinsdale begins a lengthy correspondence with Peter Scott
- 23 April: Tim Dinsdale films a single-humped object off Foyers; the film is shown on BBC Television's *Panorama* on 13 June
- 31 July: Denys Tucker is sacked by the Natural History Museum for refusing to retract his belief in the Loch Ness Monster
- 7 August: the yacht *Finola* encounters a large aquatic animal near Dores; Torquil MacLeod corroborates the sighting from the shore
- 19 October: Peter Scott convenes the Loch Ness Study Group of zoological experts to consider Dinsdale's film and other evidence
- 1961** Publication of *Loch Ness Monster* by Tim Dinsdale, arguing that the Monster is a surviving plesiosaur
- Publication of *The Elusive Monster* by Maurice Burton, suggesting that sightings of a 'Monster' are explained by otters or vegetation mats
- July: David James and Peter Scott found the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau (LNPIB)
- 23 November: *The Field* publishes 'Time to meet the Monster' by David James MP
- 1962** July: Peter Baker leads the Oxford–Cambridge Expedition to Loch Ness, with surface observation and an underwater sonar sweep
- 24 August: F. W. (Ted) Holiday sees a huge slug-like animal off Foyers
- October: the First David James Expedition (LNPIB) to Loch Ness



- November: David James's panel of experts concludes that Loch Ness harbours a 'large animate object' worthy of further study
- 1963** 24 February: David James and Peter Scott appear in Associated Television's *Report on the Loch Ness Monster*
- June: the Second David James Expedition to Loch Ness; Peter Scott and others survey the Loch from gliders
- 1964** Summer: the Third David James Expedition to Loch Ness
- 15 October: David James loses his Brighton seat in the General Election
- 1965** September: Professor Roy Mackal, University of Chicago, visits Loch Ness and the Fourth David James Expedition, and is appointed Scientific Director of the LNPIB
- 1966** January: David James visits the Adventurers' Club in Chicago to raise funds for the LNPIB
- February: the Joint Air Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre (JARIC) concludes that the object filmed by Tim Dinsdale in 1960 was not a boat and was 'probably animate'
- Publication of *The Leviathans* by Tim Dinsdale
- 9 December: BBC Television broadcasts Peter Scott's *Look* programme, 'On the track of unknown animals', from Loch Ness
- 1967** 13 June: Dick Raynor, LNPIB volunteer, films a long wake off Dores Bay
- 1968** Publication of *The Great Orm of Loch Ness* by F. W. Holiday, arguing that the Monster is a giant invertebrate descended from the extinct species *Tullimonstrum*
- Summer: the Seventh David James Expedition to Loch Ness
- Sonar survey, by Professor Gordon Tucker and Dr Hugh Braithwaite of Birmingham University, identifies large sonar contacts moving fast at depth
- 1969** Summer: submarines are deployed to search for the Monster during the Eighth LNPIB Expedition to the Loch
- Frank Searle, photographer and hoaxer, takes up residence on the shore of Loch Ness
- 1970** The LNPIB becomes the LNIB; the Ninth LNIB Expedition to Loch Ness takes place
- Summer: Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell and David Solomon lead the first expedition to Loch Morar to hunt for 'Morag', another large aquatic creature

- September: Robert Rines and the Academy of Applied Science make their first trip to Loch Ness with various 'attractants' to lure the Monster
- 1971** 23 June: Robert Rines sees a large, single-humped animal in Urquhart Bay
- 1972** Summer: Nicholas Witchell spends six months watching the Loch before starting university
- 8 August: the underwater 'flipper' photograph is taken in Urquhart Bay by Robert Rines and the AAS
- October: the LNIB is forced to close down due to lack of funds
- 1974** Summer: Adrian Shine begins the exploration of Loch Morar in *Machan*, his home-built submersible observation hide
- Publication of *The Loch Ness Story* by Nicholas Witchell
- 1975** Early June: Robert Rines meets Peter Scott at Slimbridge
- 20 June: the underwater 'whole body' and 'gargoyle head' photographs are taken in Urquhart Bay by Robert Rines and the AAS
- November: Peter Scott coins a formal scientific name for the Monster: *Nessiteras rhombopteryx*, meaning 'the wonder from Ness with the diamond-shaped fin'
- 10 December: *Nature* publishes 'Naming the Loch Ness Monster' by Peter Scott and Robert Rines
- 11 December: presentation of the Rines photographs and other evidence at a Conference on the Loch Ness Monster, held at the House of Commons
- 1976** Publication of *The Monsters of Loch Ness* by Roy Mackal, in which he suggests that the Monster is a giant amphibian
- Publication of *Nessie: Seven Years in Search of the Monster* by Frank Searle, containing numerous faked photographs
- March: *Wildlife* publishes 'Why I believe in Nessie' by Sir Peter Scott
- Summer: rival American expeditions investigate Loch Ness - the AAS/*New York Times* (Robert Rines's seventh visit) and *National Geographic*
- 1979** Formation of Loch Ness & Morar Project, directed by Adrian Shine
- 1981** Adrian Shine begins the Loch Ness Project, a systematic geographical and ecological survey of the Loch, using sonar and underwater television
- 1984** Frank Searle disappears from Loch Ness after 15 years
- 1987** July: Symposium on the Loch Ness Monster, organised by the International

Society of Cryptozoology and the Society for the History of Natural History, is held in Edinburgh

October: Adrian Shine organises Operation Deepscan, a comprehensive sonar sweep of the Loch

**1991** Steve Feltham, Monster hunter, arrives at Loch Ness

**1992** Nicholas Witchell organises Project Urquhart, a sonar and ecological survey of the Loch that involves the Natural History Museum and the Royal Geographical Society

**2008** Robert Rines's thirtieth and last visit to Loch Ness

**2015** Steve Feltham completes 24 years of continuous observation at Loch Ness

## Key players in the story

AAS – Academy of Applied Science; JARIC – Joint Air Reconnaissance and Intelligence Centre; LN(P)IB – Loch Ness (Phenomena) Investigation Bureau.

**Baker, Peter F** (1939–87). As a graduate student, organised the Oxford– Cambridge Expedition to Loch Ness in 1960 and an end-to-end sonar sweep of the Loch in 1962. Subsequently Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Physiology at King’s College, London.

**Burton, Dr Maurice** (1898–1992). Curator of Sponges and later Deputy Keeper of Zoology at the Natural History Museum, London. Wrote several books including *Living Fossils* (1956) and *The Elusive Monster* (1961). Initially believed that the Monster was a plesiosaur; later, that sightings were of otters or masses of decaying vegetation.

**Campbell, Alex** (1901–83). Water bailiff for the Ness Fishery Board, based at Fort Augustus. Part-time correspondent for the *Inverness Courier* and other local papers for over 60 years. Filed many reports about the Monster, notably the index sighting by the Mackays in May 1933; saw the Monster himself on at least 17 occasions.

**Crowley, Aleister** (1875–1947). Occultist, high priest of his own religion (‘Thelema’), poet and sexual endurance athlete. Owned Boleskine House, overlooking the Loch, from 1899 to 1913. Invented the ‘Kooloo Mavlick’ to intimidate the locals, and later claimed that this gave rise to the legend of the Loch Ness Monster.

**Dinsdale, Tim** (1924–87). Aeronautical engineer who became a global celebrity after filming the Monster off Foyers in April 1960; in 1966, JARIC experts confirmed that the object filmed was ‘probably animate’ and not a boat. Wrote several best-selling books, beginning with *The Loch Ness Monster* (1961).

**Edgerton, Harold ‘Doc’**. Professor of Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and inventor of ultra-high-speed exposure systems and the ‘strobe’ flash which revolutionised underwater photography. Nicknamed ‘Papa Flash’ by Jacques Cousteau.

**Gould, Rupert T.** (1890–1948). Lieutenant Commander (Retired) of the Royal Navy. Cartographer, restorer of John Harrison’s historic marine chronometers, and author of

books about natural enigmas including *The Case for the Sea-Serpent* (1930). Broadcaster and ‘the man who knew (almost) everything’ on the BBC’s *Brains Trust* during the 1930s. Visited Loch Ness to investigate the Monster in November 1933 and wrote *The Loch Ness Monster and Others* (1934).

**Grant, Arthur.** Veterinary student who encountered a Monster on the Inverness–Drumnadrochit Road near Abriachan in the small hours of 5 January 1934.

**Gray, Hugh.** Employee of the British Aluminium plant at Foyers, who took the first acknowledged photograph of a Monster (a 40-foot ‘serpent’) near Foyers on 4 November 1933.

**Holiday, F. W. ‘Ted’** (1920–79). Angling correspondent and writer who first saw the Monster off Foyers in August 1962. Became convinced that the Monster was, firstly, a giant slug-like invertebrate and, later, a multidimensional entity with telepathic powers. Wrote *The Great Orm of Loch Ness* (1968) and *The Dragon and the Disc* (1973).

**James, David** (1918–86). Adventurer, writer, politician and Laird of Torosay Castle on the Isle of Mull. Famous for a daring escape from a German prisoner-of-war camp in 1941. With Peter Scott, founded the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau in 1961 and organised ten expeditions to Loch Ness between 1962 and 1971. MP for Brighton Kempton (1959–64) and North Dorset (1970–79).

**Lane, Colonel W. H.** (1874–1946). Veteran of the British Army in India and Burma, who also excavated the ruins of Babylon. Wrote the first book on the Monster, *The Home of the Loch Ness Monster* (1934), arguing that the creature was a giant salamander.

**Mackal, Roy** (1925–2013). Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Chicago, who visited Loch Ness in 1965 and became Scientific Director of the LNPIB in 1966. Believed that the Monster was a giant amphibian and wrote *The Monsters of Loch Ness* (1975). Also wrote scientific papers on molecular virology and *In Search of Mokele-Mbembe* (1982), about his hunt for a surviving dinosaur in Africa.

**Mackay, John and Donaldina (Aldie).** Proprietors of the Drumnadrochit Hotel whose sighting of a large, whale-like animal off Abriachan Pier triggered the modern era of interest in the Monster. This ‘Strange Spectacle’ was reported by Alex Campbell in the *Inverness Courier* on 2 May 1933.

**Macnab, Peter.** Bank manager and town councillor from Ayrshire, who photographed a two-humped creature, estimated to be over 50 feet long, in Urquhart Bay in July 1955. His photograph persuaded Sir Alister Hardy, Professor of Zoology at Oxford, that the Monster existed.

**Mountain, Sir Edward.** Chairman of the Eagle Star Insurance Company, who once declined to insure the *Titanic*. In 1934, he financed and led the first organised expedition to photograph and film the Monster – an exercise he described as ‘a success from the start’.

**Murray, Sir John** (1841–1914). Marine biologist, explorer and cartographer; veteran of the *Challenger* expedition to Antarctica during the 1880s. Led the massive Bathymetrical Survey (1899–1906) which catalogued the geography and ecology of Loch Ness and 561 other freshwater lakes in Scotland.

***Nessiteras rhombopteryx*.** Formal scientific name which Sir Peter Scott proposed for the Loch Ness Monster in an article published by *Nature* in December 1975. Derived from classical Greek, the name means ‘the wonder from Ness with the diamond-shaped fin’.

**O’Connor, Peter.** Fireman and member of the Northern Naturalists’ Society, Newcastle. In May 1960, claimed to have photographed a long-necked, plesiosaur-like creature at close range with a Brownie camera; named the Monster *Nessisaurus o’connori*. Later set up business in Luton as ‘The Taxidermist of Europe’.

**Rines, Dr Robert H.** (1922–2009). Boston-based patent lawyer who first read engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and filed several patents for microwave and radar devices. Founded the Academy of Applied Science (1964), which funded numerous trips to investigate the Monster. The AAS expeditions took famous underwater photographs, later published in *Nature*, which showed the Monster’s diamond-shaped flipper (1972) and its body, neck and head (1975). Rines made his thirtieth and last visit to Loch Ness in 2008, aged 86.

**Scott, Sir Peter Markham** (1909–89). ‘Painter and naturalist’; also broadcaster, writer, dinghy sailor (Olympic medallist, 1936) and British gliding champion. International conservationist and founder (first President) of the World Wildlife Fund. With David James, founded the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigation Bureau (1961); senior author, with Robert Rines, of ‘Naming the Loch Ness Monster’, published by *Nature* in December 1975.

**Searle, Frank** (1921–2005). Former soldier who spent 15 years from 1969 camping on the shores of Loch Ness, often with female companions whom he called his ‘Girls Friday’; known as ‘the man who took his camera to bed’. Claimed to have seen the Monster many times; many of his photographs were published by the popular press but were later dismissed as fakes. Ran the ‘Frank Searle Loch Ness Investigation Centre’ after the LNIB closed down in 1972, and wrote *Nessie: Seven Years in Search of the Monster* (1976). Disappeared suddenly from Loch Ness in 1984.

**Shine, Adrian** (born 1949). Self-taught ecologist who has explored Lochs Morar and

Ness since the late 1970s, initially in a self-built submersible called *Machan*. Organised and led the Loch Ness Project and several systematic investigations of the Loch, including the comprehensive sonar sweep, Operation Deepscan (1987). Published numerous papers on the ecology and topography of Loch Ness and the search for the Monster. Designed the permanent Loch Ness Exhibition in Drumnadrochit.

**Spicer, George.** London-based businessman who reported seeing a 'prehistoric' animal crossing the road near Foyers in July 1933 – the first documented sighting of the Monster on land.

**Stalker, Philip.** Senior reporter with the *Scotsman* during the 1930s. In October 1933, wrote a highly influential article on the emerging mystery of the Monster, entitled 'The plesiosaurus theory'.

**Stuart, Lachlan.** While working as a woodsman in July 1951, took a photograph of a three-humped creature in the shallows below Whitefield. This was one of the classic photographs of the Monster, and key evidence in Constance Whyte's book, *More Than a Legend* (1957).

**Tucker, Dr Denys W.** (1921–2009). Expert on eels and deep-sea fish, and Curator of Fishes at the Natural History Museum, London, during the 1950s; nicknamed 'Eel Man' by the popular press. Saw the Monster in 1959 and identified it as a plesiosaur. Ignored warnings from the Archbishop of Canterbury and was sacked by the Museum in 1960 when he refused to retract his belief in the Monster.

**Tucker, Professor D. Gordon** (1914–90). Professor of Electronic and Electrical Engineering at the University of Birmingham who, with Dr Hugh Braithwaite, developed a novel underwater sonar apparatus during the mid-1960s. In August 1968, recorded large objects diving and rising at high speeds (too fast to be fish) in Loch Ness.

**Wetherell, Marmaduke** (1888–1938). Film director, scriptwriter and star from the silent era; self-styled big-game hunter and adventurer, and Fellow of the Geographical Society and the Zoological Society. Led the *Daily Mail* expedition to find the Monster in December 1933.

**Whyte, Constance** (1902–82). Former general practitioner; wife of the manager of the Caledonian Canal from the mid-1930s to the late 1950s. After the Second World War, followed up accounts of the Loch Ness Monster and wrote *More Than a Legend* (1957). Foundation Trustee of the Loch Ness Phenomenon Investigation Bureau (1961); resigned in 1966.

**Wilson, Colonel Robert K.** (1899–1969). Gynaecologist and surgeon who practised in the West End of London between the wars. In April 1934, took the 'Surgeon's

Photograph', which became the iconic image of the Monster. Later, served with the Special Operations Executive in 1944–45 and wrote a classic textbook on automatic pistols.

**Witchell, Nicholas** (born 1953). Aged 19, spent several months in a wooden hut overlooking the Loch before beginning university to read Law. While still a student, wrote *The Loch Ness Story* (1974), which included the underwater photographs taken during the AAS expeditions led by Robert Rines. Became a journalist, correspondent and newsreader at the BBC. Led the multidisciplinary Project Urquhart study of Loch Ness in 1996.



## List of Illustrations

- Map 1      Loch Ness and the north-eastern end of the Great Glen.
- Map 2      Southern end of Loch Ness, from Fort Augustus to Invermoriston, showing locations of classic sightings of the Monster.
- Map 3      Middle section of Loch Ness, from Invermoriston to Inverfarigaig.
- Map 4      Area of Loch Ness around Urquhart Bay and Drumnadrochit.
- Map 5      North-eastern end of Loch Ness, including Abriachan, Dores and Lochend.
- Figure 1     Drawing of the Monster by Arthur Grant.
- Figure 2     Cartoon by Tim Dinsdale accompanying his letter to Peter Scott, 30 March 1960.
- Figure 3     Sketch drawn by Torquil MacLeod of a large animal at the foot of the Horseshoe Scree, 28 February 1960.
- Figure 4     'Sonar curtain' used to sweep Loch Ness during the Cambridge Expedition of July 1962.
- Figure 5     Reconstruction of *Tullimonstrum gregarium*, from fossils in the Mazon County coal measures near Chicago.
- Figure 6     Photographic sonar equipment deployed on 7 August 1972 at 'Grid Element 2903', near Temple Pier in Urquhart Bay.
- Figure 7     Peter Scott's sketches of hypothetical, multi-humped Monsters, inspired by the sightings reported by Alan Wilkins in July 1975.
- Figure 8     Artwork drafted by Peter Scott to include the Loch Ness Monster in the World Wildlife Fund's 'Save One Species Appeal', 1975.
- Figure 9     'A Nessie' drawn by Peter Scott for Dick Raynor, Christmas 1975.
- Figure 10    'Hypothetical amphibian', Roy Mackal's favoured candidate for the Loch Ness Monster
- Figure 11    Mirages, optical illusions due to bending (refraction) of light across layers of air with differing optical density.

- [Figure 12](#) [Eyewitnesses' sketches of a square-section 18 x 18-inch wooden post, hoisted out of Loch Ness 150 yards away](#)
- [Figure 13](#) [Family of otters swimming in line and simulating a large, multi-humped aquatic animal.](#)
- [Figure 14](#) [Graph of sightings of the Loch Ness Monster from 1933 to 2014.](#)
- [Figure 15](#) [Stages in the evolution of the appearance of the Loch Ness Monster.](#)

### *Plates*

- [1](#) [Photograph taken by Hugh Gray at Foyers, 12 November 1933.](#)
- [2](#) [Commander Rupert Thomas Gould \(1890–1948\).](#)
- [3](#) [Marmaduke Arundel Wetherell \(1884–1939\).](#)
- [4](#) [Marmaduke Wetherell with Arthur Grant, near Abriachan, 4 January 1933.](#)
- [5](#) [Robert K. Wilson \(1899–1969\).](#)
- [6](#) [The 'Surgeon's Photograph', taken by R. K. Wilson on 19 April 1934, approximately two miles north of Invermoriston.](#)
- [7](#) [Second photograph taken by R. K. Wilson, immediately after the 'Surgeon's Photograph'.](#)
- [8](#) [The cover of Colonel W. H. Lane's \*The Home of the Loch Monster\*, the first book about the Monster.](#)
- [9](#) [The team of local men assembled by Sir Edward Mountain to watch for and photograph the Monster in July 1934.](#)
- [10](#) [Peter Scott \(1909–89\), at Slimbridge in the early 1960s.](#)
- [11](#) [The cover of \*More Than a Legend\* by Constance Whyte, first published in 1957.](#)
- [12](#) [Dr Constance Whyte MB, BS \(1902–82\).](#)
- [13](#) [Photograph taken by Lachlan Stuart, below Whitefield on 14 July 1951.](#)
- [14](#) [Photograph taken by Peter Macnab on 29 July 1955.](#)
- [15](#) [Tim Dinsdale \(1924–87\).](#)
- [16](#) [Frames from the cine-film taken by Tim Dinsdale on 23 April 1960, showing the humped object filmed off Foyers and, for comparison, a 15-foot open fishing boat with a single occupant.](#)
- [17](#) [Philippa and Peter Scott with Eamonn Andrews on \*This Is Your Life\*, broadcast in February 1956.](#)
- [18](#) [Maurice Burton \(1898–1992\).](#)
- [19](#) [Dr Denys Tucker with Professor J. L. B. Smith and Dr Ethelwy Trewavas, outside the Natural History Museum in April 1958.](#)

- [20 Flashlit photograph taken by Peter O'Connor, reportedly at 6.30 a.m. on 27 May 1960.](#)
- [21 David James \(1919–86\), and the forged papers with which he escaped from a German prisoner-of-war camp.](#)
- [22 Skeleton of the elasmosaur \*Cryptoclidus eurymerus\*, found in the Oxford Clay beds near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.](#)
- [23 F. W. 'Ted' Holiday \(1920–79\).](#)
- [24 The camera rig at Achnahannet.](#)
- [25 Professor Roy Mackal \(1925–2013\).](#)
- [26 Frame from the cine-film taken on 13 June 1967 by Dick Raynor, showing a wake crossing the Loch near Dores.](#)
- [27 US Navy submariner Dan Taylor and his home-built submarine \*Viperfish\*, with Peter Davies, David James, Sir Peter Ogilvie-Wedderburn, Holly Arnold and Clem Skelton, June 1969.](#)
- [28 Wing Commander Ken Wallis at the controls of his home-built autogyro, on the shore of Loch Ness in July 1970.](#)
- [29 Dr Robert H. Rines \(1922–2009\).](#)
- [30 Nicholas Witchell, who wrote \*The Loch Ness Story\* \(1975\) while still an undergraduate student, pictured at Loch Ness in summer 1976.](#)
- [31 The 'flipper' photograph, as reproduced in \*Nature\*, 11 December 1975. It was taken by an underwater camera on the morning of 7 August 1972, near Temple Pier in Urquhart Bay.](#)
- [32 Frank Searle \(1921–2005\).](#)
- [33 A photograph by Frank Searle, supposedly showing the Loch Ness Monster, taken in November 1975.](#)
- [34 Robert Rines, Peter Scott and Michael Garside, photographed at Temple Pier in early summer 1975.](#)
- [35 The 'whole body' photograph, taken near Temple Pier on the morning of 20 June 1975.](#)
- [36 The 'gargoyle' photograph, taken near Temple Pier on the morning of 20 June 1975.](#)
- [37 \*Courtship in Loch Ness\* \(1975\), painted by Peter Scott for David James.](#)
- [38 Peter Scott, Robert Rines and David Davies \(editor of \*Nature\*\), at the press conference in London, 10 December 1975.](#)
- [39 Adrian Shine \(born 1949\) in \*Machan\*, the underwater camera hide which he built in 1973.](#)

- [40 Cover of the fourth edition of Tim Dinsdale's \*Loch Ness Monster\* \(1982\), featuring the photograph taken by Tony 'Doc' Shiels.](#)
- [41 Operation Deepscan, organised by Adrian Shine in October 1987.](#)
- [42 Train of bow-waves from a trawler on Loch Ness.](#)
- [43 Two photographs, supposedly of the 'Monster', which actually show the dorsal fin of a bottle-nosed porpoise and the dorsal fin and snout of a basking shark.](#)
- [44 Copy of the Surgeon's Photograph, annotated by Marmaduke Wetherell's stepson, Christian Spurling, on 11 July 1992.](#)
- [45 Alastair Boyd holding a reconstruction of the model 'Monster' made by Christian Spurling in 1934.](#)
- [46 The origins of the underwater 'flipper' photograph published in \*Nature\* in December 1975.](#)
- [47 Tim Dinsdale on \*Water Horse\*, photographed in the early 1980s.](#)
- [48 Sir Peter Scott, photographed at Slimbridge during the mid-1980s.](#)
- [49 Alex Campbell \(1901–83\), pictured in the early 1970s and around 1980.](#)