Loch Ness, situated in the Scottish Highlands, is the largest freshwater lake in the British Isles. But this lake is not known for its width or its beauty; Loch Ness has become famous because it is the home of the most mysterious riddle of all time: It has appeared in many books and films.

There are many legends about monsters living in lakes in Northern Scotland. In 1933 after a new road was built along the edge of the Loch, the number of reports soared. In July 1933, George Spicer and his wife saw “a most extraordinary form of animal” cross the road in front of their car. They described the creature as having a large body and a long, narrow neck, which had a number of undulations in it.

In the same year a motorcyclist named Hugh Gray took a picture of the monster. Gray reported, “I did not see any head, for what I took to be the front parts were under the water, but there was considerable movement from what seemed to be the tail”.

The most famous photo of the monster was the so-called “surgeon’s photo”, supposedly taken by Colonel Robert Wilson in 1934. It shows a long, thin neck rising above the water connected to a hump-like body.

Land sightings continued sporadically until 1963, when a film of the creature was shot in the loch from a distance of four kilometres. There were other sightings and other photos until August 2012, when the Scottish skipper George Edwards, who spent decades looking for the monster, published a photograph he said was “the most convincing Nessie photograph ever”.

Starting from 1934 there have been several searches for the monster; groups of people watched the loch for weeks from various points equipped with cameras, while other researchers have employed sonar to find the monster with varying results. The most recent sonar exploration of the Loch was in 2004 when an expedition from the BBC used 600 sonar beams and satellite tracking to probe the Loch from end-to-end. No large living animal was found in the waters of the lake. Does this mean that the Loch Ness monster is really only a myth?
A A tale supposedly referring to 565 AD and recorded in the book *The Life of Saint Columba* (late 7th century) tells of Saint Columba, who saved a swimmer from a hungry monster in the Ness river.

B In fact, Loch Ness is not the only lake reputed to be inhabited by a monster. In Scotland there is also Loch Morar, where there have been sightings of a similar creature.

C They added that it was going across the road towards the loch 20 yards (about 20 m) away.

D I immediately got my camera ready and snapped the object which was then two to three feet above the surface of the water.

E The Loch Ness monster, also called Nessie, which has entered popular culture and has become a symbol recognized around the world.

F However this photo is now considered a fake, after the confession of a man who helped Wilson to build the model monster that was really photographed.

G Edwards claimed he had taken it in November 2011. It represents a hump out of the water which, according to him, remained so for five to ten minutes.

H It is 24 miles long and, at one point, one and a half miles wide.