



Searching for Sasquatch: Crackpots, Eggheads, and Cryptozoology, Brian Regal, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011, 0230111475, 9780230111479, 249 pages. How does science treat evidence from the edges? This fresh and entertaining look at the search for Sasquatch concerns more than just the startling and controversial nature of monsters and monster hunting in the late twentieth century, but the more important relationship between the professional scientists and amateur naturalists who hunt them—and their place in the history of science. The traditional heroic narrative of monster-hunting situates mainstream, academic scientists (the eggheads) as villains rejecting the existence of anomalous primates and cryptozoology as unworthy of study. It gives a privileged place to passionate amateur naturalists (the crackpots) who soldier on against great odds, and the obstinacy of the mainstream to bring knowledge of these creatures to light. Brian Regal shows this model to be inaccurate: many professional scientists eagerly sought anomalous primates, examining their traces and working out evolutionary paradigms to explain them. Even though scientific thinking held that anomalous primates—Bigfoot, Sasquatch, Yeti—did not and could not exist, these scientists risked their careers because they believed these creature to be a genuine biological reality..

Eric Shipton Everest and Beyond, Peter Steele, 1998, Biography & Autobiography, 290 pages. This is the first biography of the renowned adventurer & mountaineer who pioneered the simple alpine-siege style..

Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era Nuclear Antiaircraft Arms and the Cold War, Christopher J. Bright, Sep 15, 2010, History, 290 pages. Thousands of nuclear antiaircraft arms were designed, tested and deployed in the United States during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency. These Army "Nike-Hercules" missiles ....

Promethean Ambitions Alchemy and the Quest to Perfect Nature, William R. Newman, Aug 15, 2005, History, 333 pages. In an age when the nature of reality is complicated daily by advances in bioengineering, cloning, and artificial intelligence, it is easy to forget that the ever-evolving ....

Human Evolution A Guide to the Debates, Brian Regal, 2004, Reference, 357 pages. A fascinating and wide-ranging look at the controversies surrounding the search for the origins of the human species..

High in the thin cold air the story of the Himalayan Expedition, led by Sir Edmund Hillary, sponsored by World Book Encyclopedia, Edmund Hillary, Edmund Hillary (Sir.), Desmond Doig, 1962, Sports & Recreation, 254 pages. Story of the Himalayan Scientific and Mountaineering Expedition of 1960-61, and the search for the elusive Yeti. For contents, see Author Catalog..

Cryptozoology A To Z The Encyclopedia Of Loch Monsters Sasquatch Chupacabras And Other Authentic M, Loren Coleman, Jerome Clark, Aug 5, 1999, Nature, 270 pages. Explores the truth and the myths behind such legendary creatures as the Loch Ness monster and Sasquatch.

The Kensington Runestone vindicated , Rolf M. Nilsestuen, 1995, Body, Mind & Spirit, 202 pages.

Third-generation Norweigan-American Rolf M. Nilsestuen summarizes hundreds of pages of documented evidence and proves conclusively that Norwegians were in Minnesota in 1362..

Cryptozoology Files Book One: The Phantom of Hudson Bay, J. L. Henry, Apr 30, 2009, , 48 pages. First comes the fog, then you see these two red flames coming for you. As the monster grows near you realize that those flames are eyes. Twelve feet long. The face of a catfish ....

Voices in the Dark Interviews with Horror Writers, Directors and Actors, Paul Kane, Marie O'Regan, 2010, Performing Arts, 265 pages. Covering a range from supernatural fiction to dark fantasy to graphic horror, these 25 interviewees discuss the creative challenges, expectations and conventions of the horror ....

Tracking the Man-Beasts Sasquatch, Vampires, Zombies, and More, Joe Nickell, Mar 22, 2011, , 239 pages. Takes the reader on expeditions into wilderness areas, explores historical contexts, and brings folkloric and iconographic evidence to bear on a category of mysteries as old as ....

The Discoverers of America , Harold Faber, 1992, Biography & Autobiography, 290 pages. A look at the dozens of explorers who reached the "New World" long before Columbus did discusses everyone from the native American tribes, through the Vikings and European ....

Unlocking The Past Celebrating Historical Archaeology In North America, John H Jameson, Jr., 2005, , 255 pages. Leading readers to archaeological sites from Canada to the Caribbean and through time from the era of early Norse voyages to World War II, this book describes compelling ....

Mountain , , , , .

Monsters An Investigator's Guide to Magical Beings, John Michael Greer, 2001, Body, Mind & Spirit, 282 pages. Join ceremonial magician John Michael Greer as he takes readers on a harrowing journey into the reality of the impossible. The author also provides techniques of magical self ....

Sasquatch/Bigfoot and the Mystery of the Wild Man Cryptozoology & Mythology in the Pacific Northwest, Jean-Paul Debenat, Ph.D., Feb 6, 2009, Body, Mind & Spirit, 428 pages. In this remarkable volume, Dr. Jean-Paul Debenat, a professor of comparative literature (University of Nantes, France) with a flair for anthropology, takes us far beyond the ....

Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence, Grover S. Krantz, Jun 1, 1999, , 348 pages. Unlike many other sasquatch books on the market, this book takes a calm, scientific view of the creature. Dr Krantz examines data that cannot be discounted as fakes, mistakes ....

How does science treat evidence from the edges? This fresh and entertaining look at the search for Sasquatch concerns more than just the startling and controversial nature of monsters and monster hunting in the late twentieth century, but the more important relationship between the professional scientists and amateur naturalists who hunt them—and their place in the history of science. The traditional heroic narrative of monster-hunting situates mainstream, academic scientists (the eggheads) as villains rejecting the existence of anomalous primates and cryptozoology as unworthy of study. It gives a privileged place to passionate amateur naturalists (the crackpots) who soldier on against great odds, and the obstinacy of the mainstream to bring knowledge of these creatures to light. Brian Regal shows this model to be inaccurate: many professional scientists eagerly sought anomalous primates, examining their traces and working out evolutionary paradigms to explain them. Even though scientific thinking held that anomalous primates—Bigfoot, Sasquatch, Yeti—did not and could not exist, these scientists risked their careers because they believed these creature to be a genuine biological reality.

—This excellent and fascinating book is not just about scientists searching for monsters, but others, called —amateur naturalists— that are looking and doing field work as well. This book is a rare and insightful look by an academic who writes and thinks well.—Bigfoot

Times

“This is a book not about Sasquatch, but about the men who spent their lives searching for it. Brian Regal’s fast-moving narrative uncovers the complex relationships within and between the amateur enthusiasts and the small number of professional scientists who took the monster seriously. Regal opens a window onto the psychology and sociology of monster-hunting and has provided a valuable case study in the relationship between science and popular culture.” Peter Bowler, Professor of History of Science, School of History and Anthropology, Queen’s University Belfast

“The Yeti, Sasquatch, and the Minnesota Iceman take a back seat in this lively and engaging book which shows us that far more interesting, surprising, and bizarre than these mythical monsters may be are the many naturalists, both amateur and professional, who strove to make a legitimate science out of their study.” Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis, Professor, History of Science, University of Florida

“A unique and remarkable work that highlights the people involved in the search for unknown primates. A font of information on many characters about whom I knew little or nothing. Brian Regal has created a valuable, historic and highly readable tome.” Richard Freeman, Zoological Director, Centre for Fortean Zoology, UK

“Sasquatch has always been a creature of the margins; half-human, half-beast; authentic and plastic; science and nonsense. In this incisive and often funny book, Brian Regal shows how the beast also stood between professional scientists and amateurs, and how debates about Sasquatch were simultaneously attempts to define the complicated relationship between these two groups.” Joshua Blu Buhs, author of Bigfoot: The Life and Times of a Legend

Brian Regal is an Assistant Professor for the History of Science at Kean University, New Jersey. His previous works include *Henry Fairfield Osborn: Race and the Search for the Origins of Man*, *Entering Dubious Realms: Grover Krantz, Science and Sasquatch*, and *Pseudoscience: A Critical Encyclopedia*.

As someone who has been involved in the world of cryptozoology (I was on the board of the International Society for Cryptozoology for a decade or so in the capacity of adviser on living and extinct mammals), and so knew many of the cryptozoological devotees, I found this book highly entertaining. The people involved in cryptozoology are colorful characters, and Regal's discourse on Grover Krantz and the search for the Sasquatch makes for a great read.

I have been fascinated (from an "armchair" perspective) ever since youth of the various mysterious creatures supposedly inhabiting our planet. One day while at the library I decided to browse through the available literature to see what modern "breakthroughs" have occurred in this field over the past 10 years. After noticing that much of the material was of the older variety, I came across the wonderful book "Searching for Sasquatch" by Dr. Regal. Flipping through its pages, what was supposed to be a few minutes of idle reading turned into a highly engaging few hours. I was unable to put it down, and signed it out to eagerly read it at home.

While I was familiar with many of the Bigfoot evidence accounts, I did not know about any of the faces behind the search - the history behind the "science" if you will. Dr. Regal's incredibly researched, well written, and flowing narrative was a delight to behold and delves into the lives of famous Bigfoot enthusiasts such as Rene Dahinden, Grover Krantz, and Ivan Sanderson among many others. A lot of work was put into gathering the wealth of information found within. I discovered that the world of the people who look for Bigfoot has a far more intriguing history than just the old newspaper clippings, photos, and film from the 1960's themselves.

I would highly recommend this informative, easy to read, and relatively compact book for anyone who not only may have been enchanted by these mysterious creatures, but for anyone who is

interested in a "behind-the-scenes" look at the work of "amateurs" and "professionals" who have dedicated their lives to studying them. Regardless if you are a believer or a skeptic, Dr. Regal's narrative is an intriguing look most of all at the sometimes tenuous relationship between science and society.

Kean University Professor Brian Regal, a rising star in the fields of the History of Science, Cryptozoology and pseudo-science, has written a lively and even-handed study of two very different groups of investigators. The product of extensive research, Regal's work first teases out the careers of the "Crackpots," the cadre of mostly amateur scientists, who, joined by a few scientists at mainstream universities, worked to establish the authenticity of the creature variously known as Yeti, the Abominable Snowman, Bigfoot, or Sasquatch. This first group, Regal is quick to point out, took their work quite seriously. It was their adversaries in the ongoing debate over the controversial and elusive creature, mostly established academic scientists, who called them "Crackpots." Regal then turns to those often labeled "Eggheads" by their opponents, those whom believers in the existence of the creature considered narrow-minded academics who could not or would not impartially evaluate the evidence that the creature might indeed exist. Significantly, and this is the great strength of the book, Regal does not set out to determine who is right or wrong. He is far more interested in how workers in mainstream science and those perhaps on the fringes of science talk and write about their work, how they interact, or do not interact, with one another, and who gets to become a member of the scientific club, and how.

As the body of literature and books on our hairy friends grows, we are seeing more publications on the bio-histories of the noted Sasquatch / Yeti researchers and hunters/field researchers. We are also seeing more publications on the search as it relates to the history and process of science. Dr. Regal's well-researched & documented book does us a service by joining these two aspects of the field, and one should not be put off by the creative tongue-in-cheek assignments of identity in the subtitle. In this volume, we are led to understand much better how science and scientists have influenced the key people involved in the search, and interacted with them -- and how the key people have interacted with, and perhaps even influenced (positively and negatively) science and scientists. Of course, in some cases, the key people are scientists, or in cases otherwise have nevertheless often pursued their goals with a scientific mindset and rational curiosity. This reviewer is also impressed with the objectivity of the author's work. Some publications on the subject reveal more about the authors than the authors do about the subject(s), and seem to enjoy bashing, ridiculing, and discrediting. The art of correcting others without humiliating them often seems lost. Dr. Regal takes a far more dispassionate (sometimes compassionate) but easily as interesting, approach. He gives us abundant and sometimes obscure information that few of us have access to, or are even aware of. Then he lets us be the judge of the importance of that information so that we can make our own decisions as to whom we regard highly or don't regard highly in the field, if such is necessary. One may argue that it is impossible for any writer, including academic researchers, to be without bias. But if Dr.

How does science treat evidence from the edges? This fresh and entertaining look at the search for Sasquatch concerns more than just the startling and controversial nature of monsters and monster hunting in the late twentieth century, but the more important relationship between the professional scientists and amateur naturalists who hunt them—and their place in the history

The heroic narrative of monster-hunting in the twentieth century pits obstinate mainstream scientists against passionate amateur naturalists. Searching for Sasquatch shows that in actuality, many scientists eagerly sought out creatures like Bigfoot, Sasquatch, and Yeti, often risking their careers in the process.

Is cryptozoology a pseudoscience? Is it a waste of time? Does real science care about monsters? Does science suppress the secret existence of mystery apes—or has it simply withdrawn from the quest, smarting from hoax after hoax—but secretly hoping that someday the beast's corpse will hit the lab table?

Planning on shopping at Amazon.com? Start your shopping by clicking the button below, and the

Skeptics Society will receive a commission. Your prices for all Amazon products will remain exactly the same, yet you'll provide essential financial support for the work of the nonprofit Skeptics Society.

aliens anthropogenic global warming atheism behavior behavioral science belief biological sciences biology brain Carl Sagan Christianity climate change consciousness conspiracies creationism critical thinking Darwin debate economics ethics evolution and/or creationism faith global warming God good and evil history human nature Intelligent Design lectures at Caltech Michael Shermer morality natural selection paranormal/supernatural/occult physics politics pseudoscience psychics psychology religion review science skepticism tribute UFOs universe

The battles over evolution, climate change, childhood vaccinations, and the causes of AIDS, alternative medicine, oil shortages, population growth, and the place of science in our country—all are reaching a fevered pitch. Many people and institutions have exerted enormous efforts to misrepresent or flatly deny demonstrable scientific reality to protect their nonscientific ideology, their power, or their bottom line;

Copyright © 1992–2013 Skeptic and its contributors. For general enquiries regarding the Skeptics Society or Skeptic magazine, email [skepticsociety@skeptic.com](mailto:skepticsociety@skeptic.com) or call 1-626-794-3119. Website-related matters: [webmaster@skeptic.com](mailto:webmaster@skeptic.com). Enquiries about online store orders: [orders@skeptic.com](mailto:orders@skeptic.com). To update your subscription address: [subscriptions@skeptic.com](mailto:subscriptions@skeptic.com).

**SOCIAL & CULTURAL HISTORY.** Bigfoot hunters and their brethren are often depicted as outcasts, misfits, or passionate amateurs toiling in solitude. But has this always been the case? This fresh and entertaining study looks at the surprisingly complex relationship between professional scientists and cryptozoologists. The traditional heroic narrative of monster-hunting in the late twentieth century treats mainstream, academic scientists (the eggheads) as villains who reject the possibility of anomalous primates and cryptozoology as unworthy of study. It gives a privileged place to passionate amateur naturalists (the crackpots) who soldier on against great odds and an obstinate public to bring knowledge of these creatures to light. However, as historian Brian Regal shows, this is misleading: many professional scientists eagerly sought anomalous primates, examining their traces and working out evolutionary paradigms to explain them.

<http://edufb.net/9.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/873.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/129.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/52.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/513.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/596.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/137.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/344.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/757.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/403.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/473.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/706.pdf>

<http://edufb.net/417.pdf>