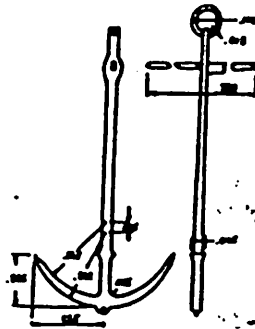
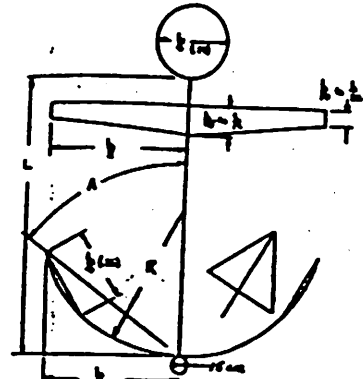


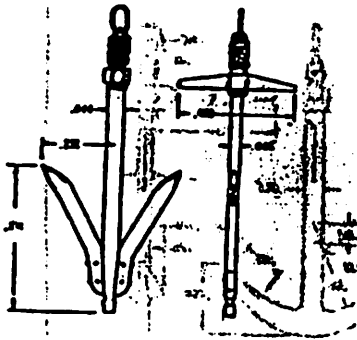
An ancient Roman anchor of about 20 A.D., found in Lake Vad. The iron shaft and arms were reinforced by wood, held on by bands and by rivets. The length of shaft was 3.5 meters, not including the upper and lower rings.



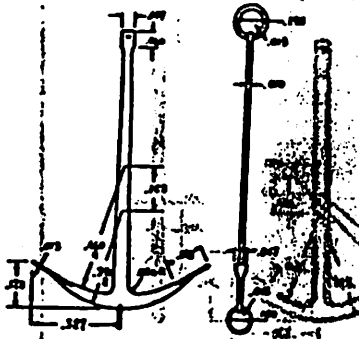
An ancient Roman anchor of about 20 A.D., from Puzosil. Very similar to the Lake Vad anchor, except that the wooden shaft was carried the piece, length 1.0 m.



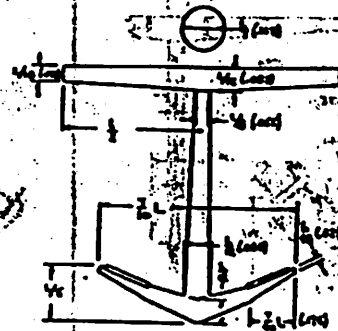
The average anchor of the period 1300 to 1400, with 35 degree crown, with 30 to 40 degrees not unusual, and 40 to 70 degrees limits. Prior to 1200, 75 of the anchors were 45 degrees. After 1200, 75% were 35 degrees. The reason for the crown is not clear. Dimensions 1300 and 1400 and anchors are found with straight arms.



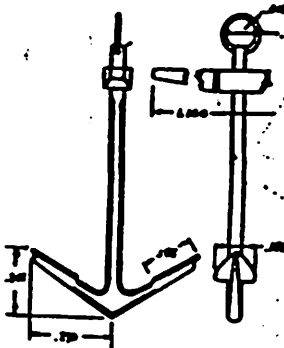
Ancient Roman anchor of about 20 A.D., found in Lake Vad. This anchor has a wooden shaft, with a lead plate, and iron flukes. Length about 3.5 m.



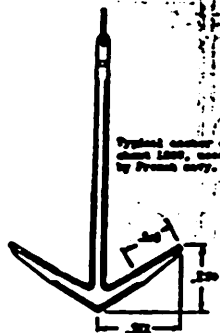
An ancient Roman anchor of about 200 A.D., found in a ship in Germany. Length .75 meters. This anchor does not appear to have had a wooden crown, perhaps because the short length, compared to the other Roman anchors, prevented it to support itself. Part of the crown, shaft and arms, each of which was made up from rods.



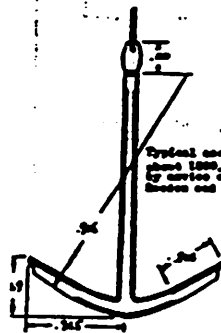
Another 'standard' design of the mid period as the one above.



Typical English old-style iron-shafted anchor, used in England until about 1800.



Typical anchor of about 1800, used by French navy.



Typical anchor of about 1800, used by navies of Denmark, Sweden and Holland.

Figure 1

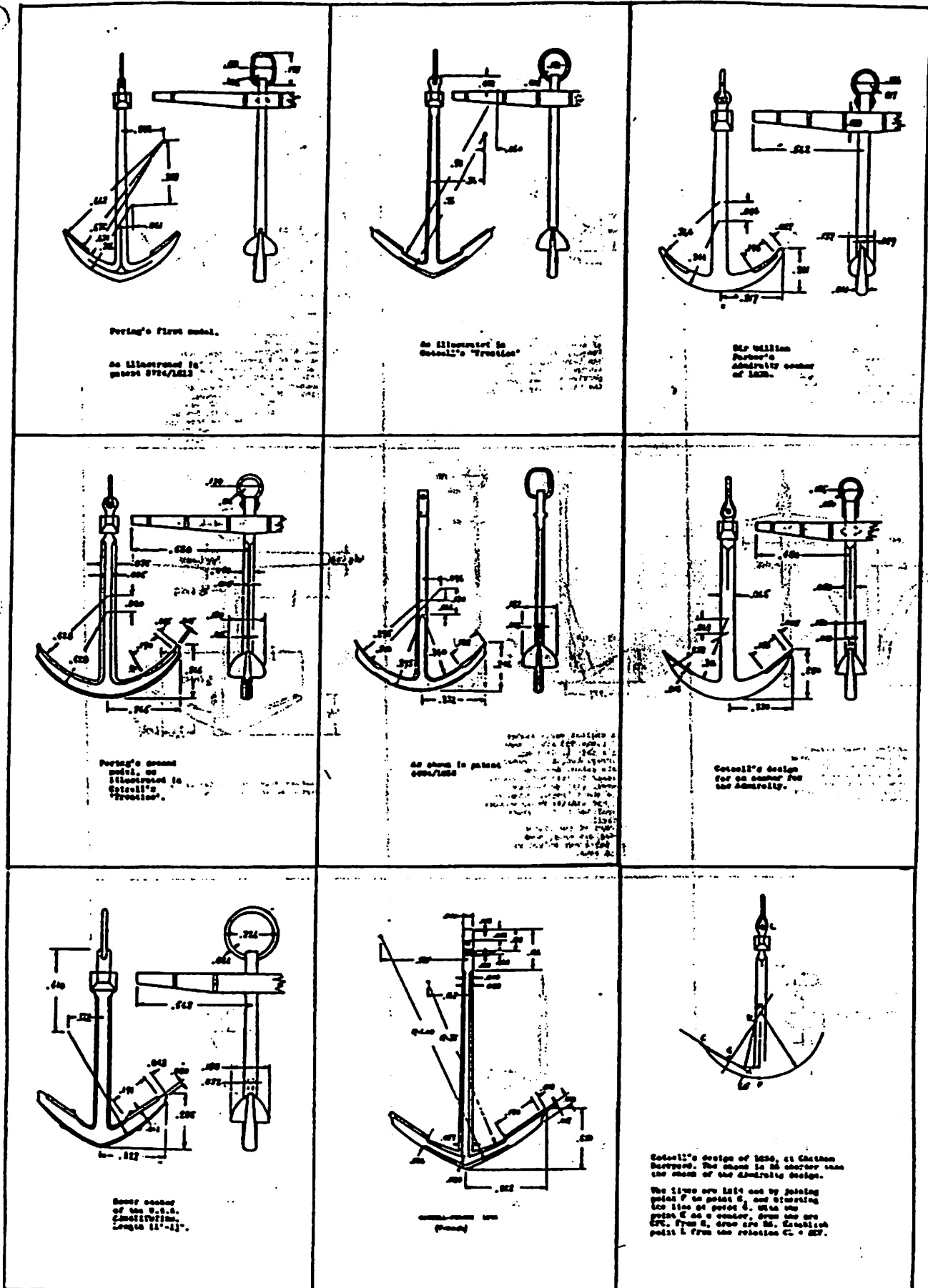


Figure 2