

IMPRESSIVE MATHEMATICAL AND GEOMETRICAL RELATIONS ON THE DISC OF NEBRA

A MYSTERIOUS CELESTIAL MECHANICS THE DISC OF NEBRA A NEW STONE OF ROSETTE?

by

Vasile Droj

Summary

The author of this article, Vasile Droj, has made a discovery comparable to the Stone of Rosette: the Disc of Nebra is not made at random or at free hand, but on the basis of mathematical-geometrical calculations of high precision, which give an idea of an impressive science. The mathematical-geometrical relations surprise by an unsettling scenario where every character incised on the Disc is at length elaborated, according to an unknown geometry which the author calls 'Embryonal Synthetic'. The earth is seen from cosmic space in concomitance with an amazing celestial mechanics, which let think if not of an extraterrestrial provenience of the informations contained by the Disc, so surely of a relic from a most advanced civilisation of the past. The Disc of Nebra tells also a new cosmogony with an hint to the circular or orbital energies of which the numerous arcs give evidence. The energy of the circular fields perhaps express an other world where the curved light is the full sovereign.

Introduction:

Many archaeological sites and finds were studied for hundreds of years, and nearly all is said about them. From time to time a new discovery comes up, and all the researchers of the world bend themselves over the fresh arrival to dissect it unto its minimal particles. Under the last arrivals is the neolithic site of Goseck in Germany, and the disc of Nebra found in the vicinity, in 1999. This archaeological site, dated to about 7.000 years old, was presumably a true astronomical observatory.

THE CONSTRUCTION of this site is attributable to a people which takes part of a neolithic Danubian culture with offspring from the Carpathians, grosso modo where today lies Romania, which then diffused into quasi all Europe (the Vinca Culture). They let their indelible traces, as the pensive statues therefor called 'Pensatores', scattered from the mouths of the Danube to central Europe, and especially, their great circular sanctuaries. These last are conceived and constructed according to a common archetype, that of three or four circular rings.

AT THE CARPATHIANS themselves there is a circular sanctuary (Sarmizegetusa Regia) sufficiently similar to that of Stonehenge and to that of Goseck in Germany. The essential characteristic of the German site is the lack of the two perpendicular axes of the solstices and the equinoxes, replaced by three entries which let think at a 'triangular axis'. The presence of the number 'three' has a precise signification and gives reference to three celestial bodies which generate and influence the life: earth, sun and moon. It seems that the solution of this triadic problem is to be found in a disc discovered at Nebra not far from Goseck, which immortalizes the three celestial bodies in an inedited conjunction.

The Disc of Nebra

In 1999, in the vicinity of Sachsen-Anhalt, in the Harz mountains in Germany, a bronze disc from neolithic age was discovered, dated from 1.600 BC., with a diameter of 32 cm (1 ft 3/5 i) and a weight of about 2 kg (4 lb). The incisions in gold on the field of the great disc represent a minor disc, an half moon, two arcs in opposite at the border of the great disc, and finally, an arc of a circle. The field of the disc is speckled by 30 little circles named circlets or points.

By the similarity to the celestial lights Sun and Moon, the studiosi who have attributed to the disc astronomical functions, consider the find in its entirety as the oldest map of heaven. The groupment of seven circlets on the field is reducible to the seven stars of the Pleiad constellation, which makes the disc to a celestial chart also. In the end, this all is known by special reviews. What is new and revolutionary in this article, is my unequivocal demonstration that the disc of Nebra is constructed on the base of unitarian view and of extremely precise mathematico-geometrical calculation, which leads to an insight to a scenery beyond all imagination.

Extraordinary Mathematical-Geometrical Relations

It is about twenty years past that I layed the fundamentals of a new discipline named Artematica (mathematicated art), that is, a demonstration that some sort of art from past times is not meant as today, but all its artifact contains precise delimitations to communicate reports, proportions, messages. In one word, that 'art' is 'mathematized'. Using the new 'artematical' methodology I have reveiled tens to tens of most secret archaeological find containings, which had remained hidden for thousands of years.

Applying the artematical science to the Disc of Nebra there went out extraordinary things which exceed all imagination whatsoever, which demonstrates that its constructors had a knowledge incomprehensibly superior to all what we understand about them. All the incisions on the disc are calculated perfectly, in details as well as in synthesis. All the elements are in mathematico-geometrical interrelation by their compounding extremely sophisticated constructions. Here you are.

The Reason of the Minor Disc

IN THE INTERIOR of the great disc there exists a minor disc, not centered but situated a little lateral. Why? You can see: all the arcs have their extremities sected rectangularly. If we prolong these right lines to the interior of the great disc we observe with stupefaction that they converge just into the center of the minor disc (fig.1).

- a) The prolongation of the superior linear section of the left side arc passes through the center of the minor disc.
- b) The prolongation of the inferior linear section of the same arc passes also through the center of the minor disc.

- c) The line of the inferior section of the right side arc continued arrives at the center of the minor disc.
 - d) If one prolongs the line of the right section of the solitary arc situated under the minor disc, one can observe that it passes also through the said center. The question is, why all these relations? The fact is evident and indisputable, what is its logic? And the argumentation does not end there.
 - e) If one prolongs from the other left section of the arc a line, one remains astonished to notice that it passes through the point of the inferior section of the left side arc. But truly impressive is the fact that the prolongation towards right intersects the line 'a' in the point which is the generating center of the solitary arc. Compasses meeting that point gyrate perfectly around the solitary arc. The fact is impressive that we have on the same line three random points which must respond and correspond to a logic of system. Enough to shift one of the points to smash all. This lets consider that the conception, the simulation and the construction of the Disc of Nebra could have been made by a computer simulation.
- orbit of the minor disc and the internal part of the left side arc.
 - b) In the same zone, the distance between the inferior extern point of the left side arc and the superior intern point of it is expressed in four moduli, or four radii. Interesting that this vertical line divides the modulus 'a' into two equal parts.
 - c) At the other side of the disc, the right side arc is himself expressed also in a multiple, of 4 r.
 - d) Also the opening of the solitary arc is a multiple of the minor disc radius, 3 r.
 - e) The line expressing the high of the solitary arc has the same length as the modulus radius of the minor disc.
 - f) The same distance is to be found from the right part of the solitary arc, the interior point, to the inferior point of the half moon.
 - g) From the same point unto the left from the solitary arc to the minor disc there are exactly two moduli or two radii.
 - h) The distance between the both horns of the half moon is exactly 2,5 r.

The Radius of the Minor Disc as a Measure Key to Relations and Proportions

AN OTHER extraordinary characteristic of the Disc of Nebra is the use of the minor disc radius by the constructors as a model of measure. In that sense, all the characteristical distances inside the major disc are multiples of this model. Almost the little discs or points which represent the stars, are distributed in relation to this modulus (fig. 2).

- a) The modulus which represents the radius of the minor disc is to be found well expressed as the distance between the

- i) From the minor disc to the central star of the star group which constitutes the presumed constellation of the Pleiades, there is an exact distance of one modulus.
- j) The same distance stretches between the star and the point of the superior half moon horn.
- k) And finally, from the point of the superior half moon horn to the superior extern edge of the right side arc there is an other modulus.

All these relations amaze. The lengths of the arcs, the measures of the discs as also the

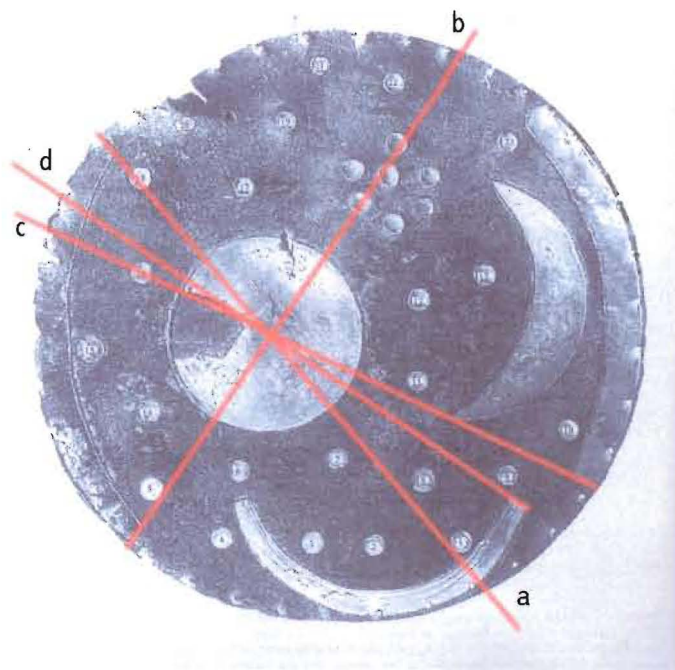


Fig.1

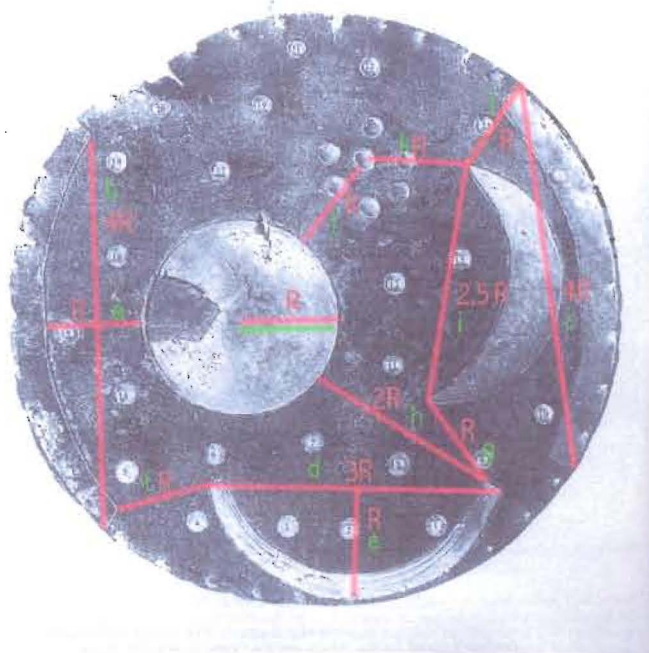


Fig.2

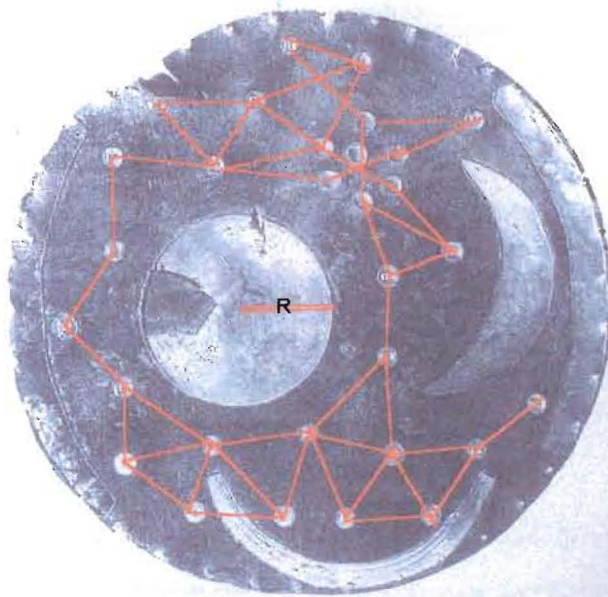


Fig.3

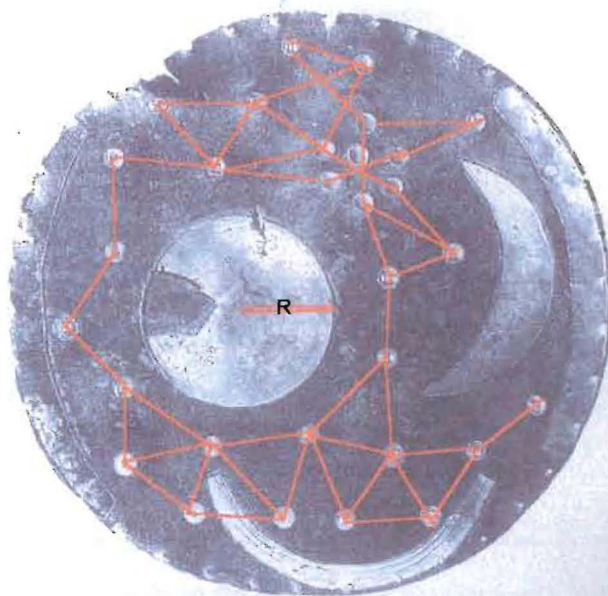


Fig.4

distances between themselves are all multiples of the minor disc radius. It is impressive to take into account that the find is from neolithics. And the surprises do not end, because the little circles (circlets) which represent the stars on the celestial firmament, are distributed on the base of the same radius modulus also (fig. 3).

The Little Circles – Stars, Governed by the Radius Modulus

THE LITTLE CIRCLES scattered over the Disc of Nebra are not sent at random but have about them a reason, of which the first aspect is that they stand in a distance of more or less a radius of the minor disc to each other (fig. 4). There are three little variations of distance between them: the longest, when the radius modulus touches the external circumferences of two circlets; a mean one, when it touches the circumference and the center of another circlet; and the most little one, when it touches their circumferences turned to each other.

The group of the 7 circlets, perhaps, the constellation of the Pleiades, is governed totally by the radius modulus. In fig. 4 it can well be seen that all the opposed stars are disposed in a modulus distance. That will say that among the minor disc which represents may be the planet Earth and the circlets representing the constellation of the Pleiades, there exists, perhaps, a connection.

The Reason of the Little Circles

The circlets are not distributed on the disc at random but on basis of a precise reason. The principle is that of 'Three Collinear Points' which expresses a logic, an intent, and therefore not a gamble. Nearly all points are in three-collinearity, this is, with a minimum of three on the same line (fig. 5). The lines a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h contain straight out 4 collinear points, proving that their distribution is not

result from accident but from a logical intent by the author of the Disc of Nebra. The other lines contain only three collinear points.

Interesting further the fact that the lines 'b' and 'd' are perpendicular to the line 'a'. The lines with three collinear points 'i' and 'j' are perfectly tangents to the minor disc.

The Circlets Tangential to the Minor Disc

What gives just more impression is the fact that if we take at chance a circlet whatsoever and draw a tangential line to the minor disc, it will pass automatically through another circlet; or vice versa, a line through two circlets is automatically a tangent to the minor disc (fig. 6). In this way all the circlets satisfy the equation. Not an only one stays outside. The minor disc is practically caged by tangents.

That picture gives many to think, for to realize such a distribution one needs a computer. We have to do here with a celestial mechanics which surpasses by far our knowledge and opens the question if the circlets do not, perhaps, represent artificial bodies, situated around the earth in the epoch of the construction of the Disc of Nebra.

The Satellite Circle around the Minor Disc

THE IDEA of the presence of strange bodies around the earth may be deduced also by the notion, that around the minor disc the circlets are distributed in satellite orbits (fig. 7). All the circlets in the satellite orbit are ordered in equal distance to the minor disc. The largest space between the satellites of the ceinture is replaced by stars from the constellation of Orion (Taurus, Trlt.).

The Satellite Circle of the Constellation of Orion

Not only the minor disc has a belt of satellites, but also the just mentioned

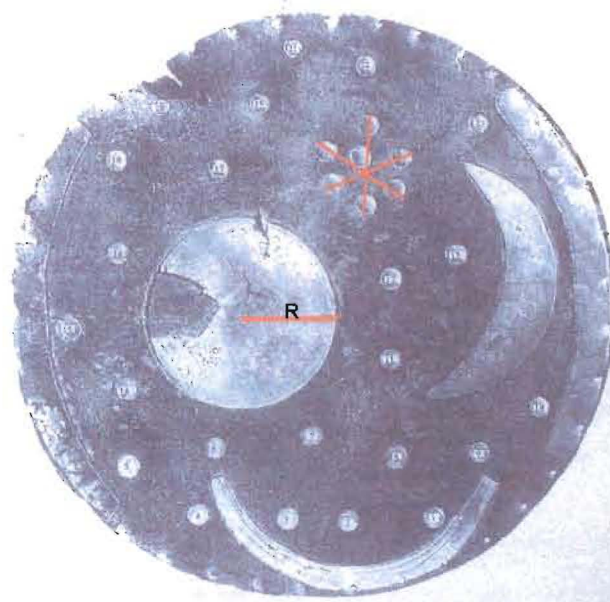


Fig.5

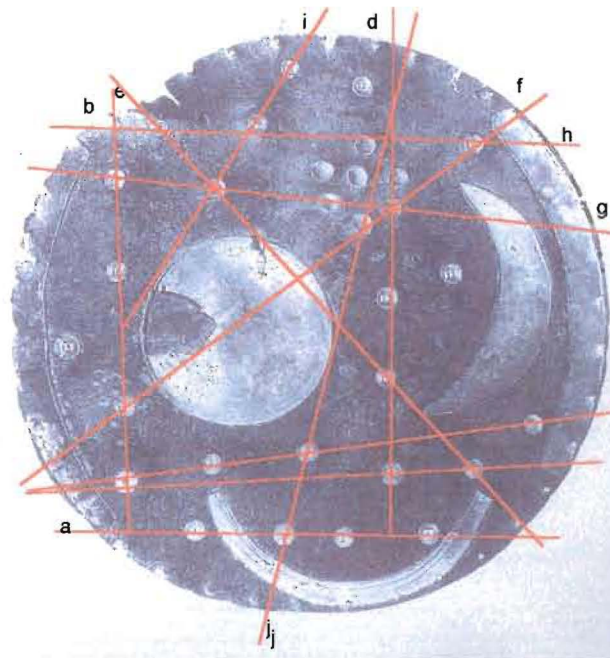


Fig.6

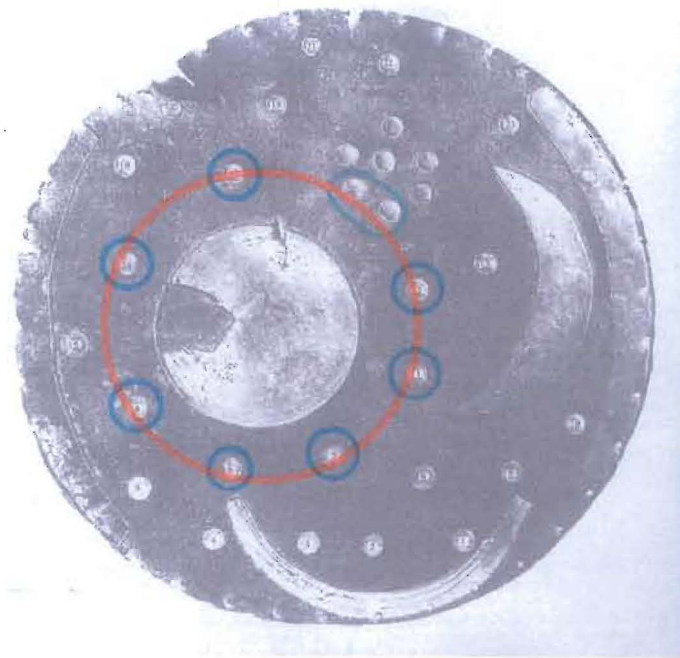


Fig.7

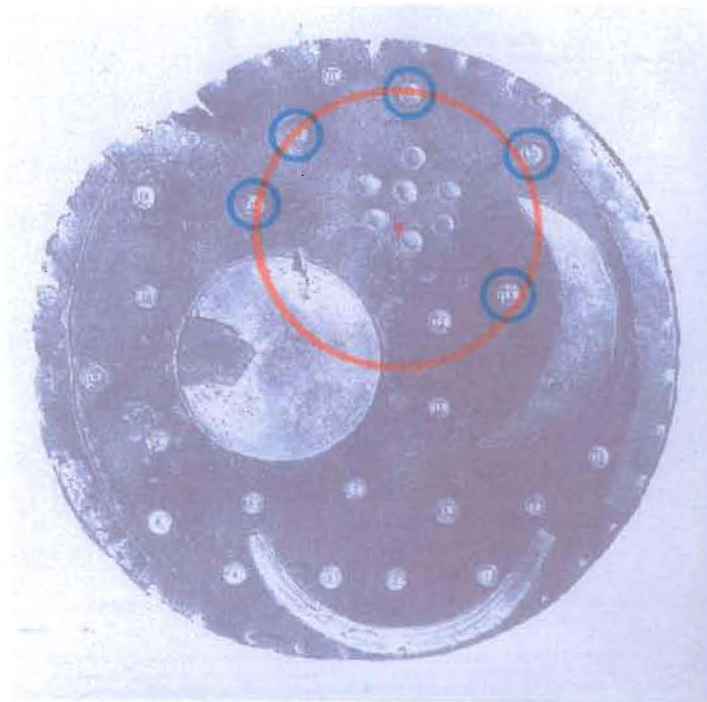


Fig.8

constellation of Orion, composed itself by a circle of stars (fig. 8). And so, around the yet existent little circle of stars, there dwells an other much greater one. This circle is interpenetrating with the one which girdles around the minor disc.

The Solitary Arc as a Key to the Mystery of the Circlets and the Satellite Orbits

THERE IS THE question from where all the little circles are coming, and why a great number of them perform satellite circles. The key to this mystery hides in the solitary arc which is by himself a part of the circle, so alluding to the satellite belt.

The first interesting remark is that the diameter of the circlets and that of the solitary arc are similar, as when they had found their offspring in a disintegration of the arc. Continuing the missing part of the solitary arc we obtain a circle (fig. 9a). Well, into the rest part of the virtual circle we could place all the circlets scattered over the surface of the great Disc of Nebra (fig. 9b). By this it is why the large majority of the circlets are disposed in circular orbits.

To understand the idea of the fractionated arc, there comes help by the artificials on the Disc of Nebra themselves, which let two circlets in the nearest vicinity to the points of the solitary arc. The circlet 'a' is situated in the interior of the two arc circles to demonstrate that they have the same diameter. Furthermore, the distance between it and the point of the arc is that of a circlet's width suggesting that there into could be made inserted also the others.

On the other part, over the right point, the circlet 'b' is a little at distance, to introduce the idea of disintegration and scattering of the circlets besides of the arc mother. Behind this description is a strange vision the authors of the disc wanted to transmit, which will be

exposed and demonstrated at the end of the present article.

A Mysterious Celestial Mechanics The Interplay of Planetarian and Stellar Forces

Aside of the original and sophisticated interplay of the circlets, the Disc of Nebra carries on its frontal field the evident representations of the minor disc, the solitary arc, the half moon and also of the great lateral arcs. It is the stage of the great lights: the Sun, the Moon, and also the Earth.

The Enigma of the Half Moon

The idea that the Disc of Nebra is not made at random, as a simple manifestation of neolithic art, but represents perhaps one of the most extraordinary artifacts mankind has ever conceived, is to be found at the begin of the demonstrations held, and can be demonstrated for an other time by the case of the said half moon. As follows:

IF ONE DRAWS a straight line between the horns of the half moon and sticks the compasses into its midst, he can observe, stupefied, that the circle to execute continues perfectly the convex contour of the half moon (fig. 10a). Why? This will say, that the half moon is not traced at chance, by free hand, but on the base of precise calculations and on incontrovertible geometrical laws. In this case, the straight line through the horns is nothing other than the diameter of the moon himself. The half moon engraved on the Disc of Nebra is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the full moon. The half moon could be more filled or more slim in thickness, conversely: not, by that to satisfy a mathematical and geometrical relation in the same time.

The Virtual Half Moon

The concave arc of the half moon is not made by chance also, but on base of precise calculation. In the following way: from the

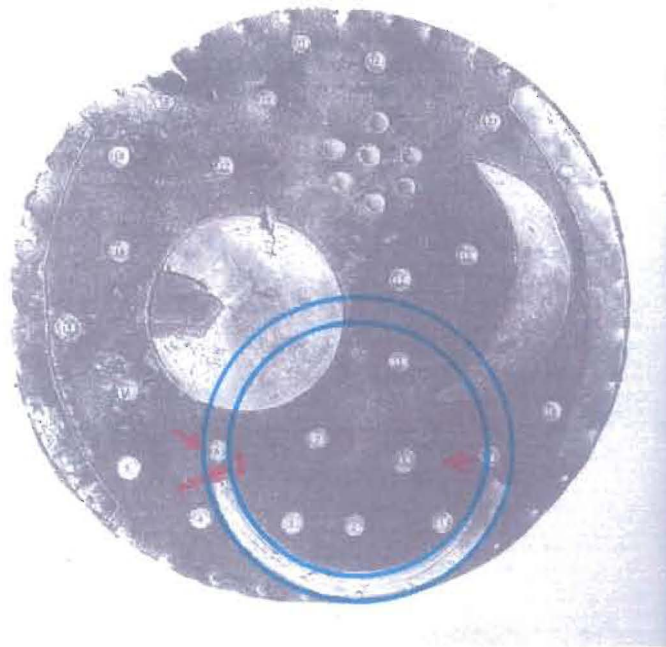


Fig.9a

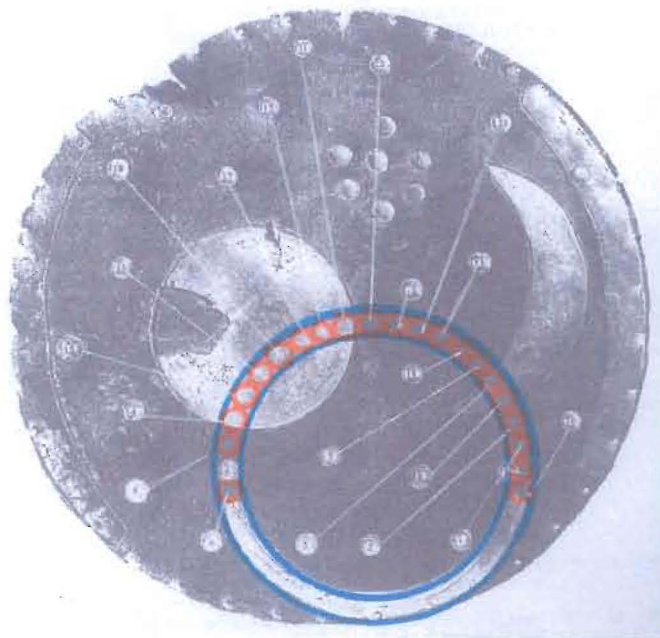


Fig.9b

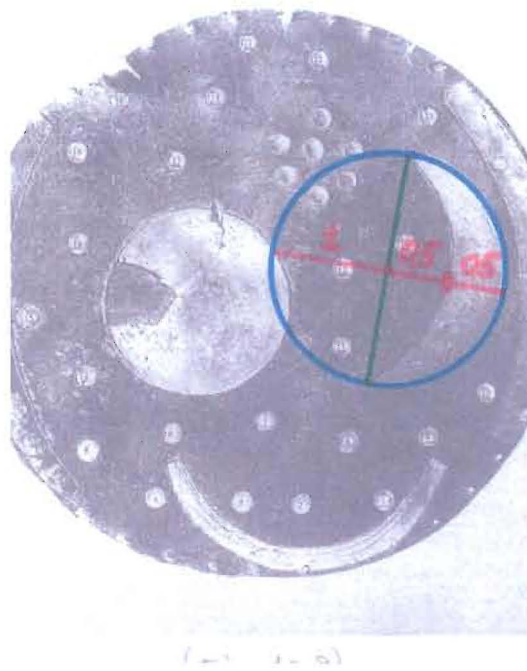


Fig.10a

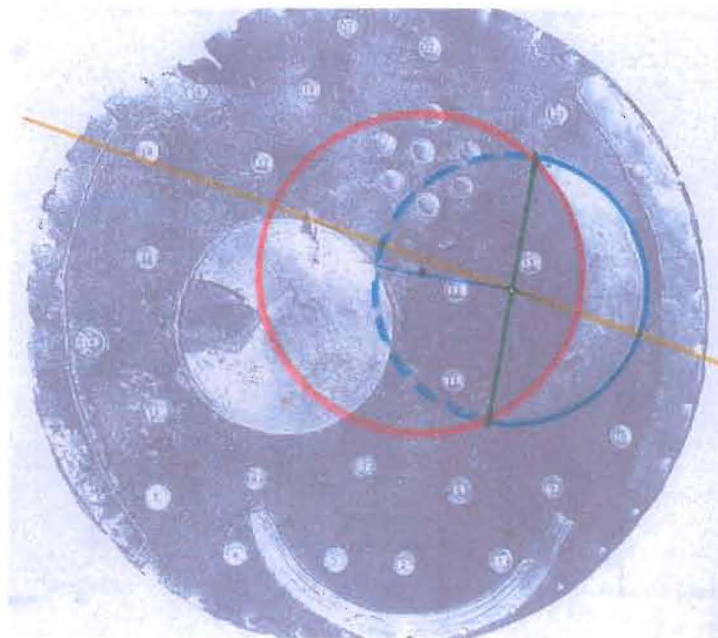


Fig.10b

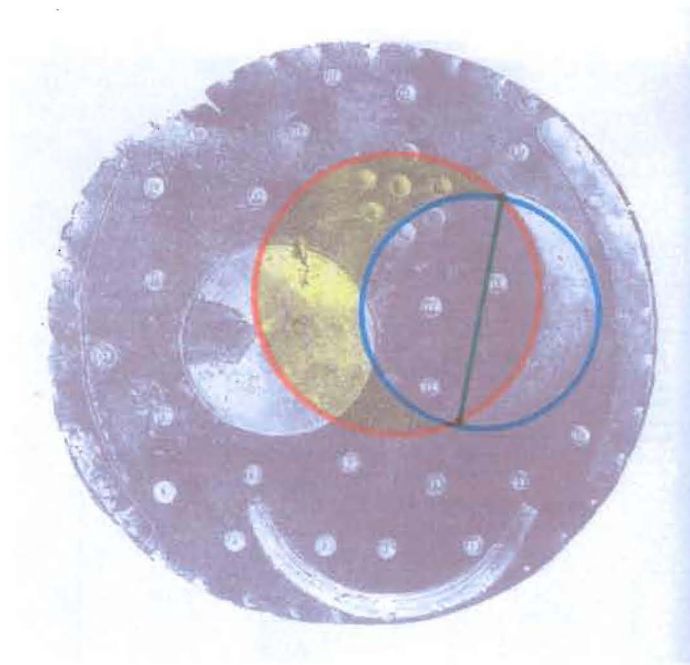


Fig.10c

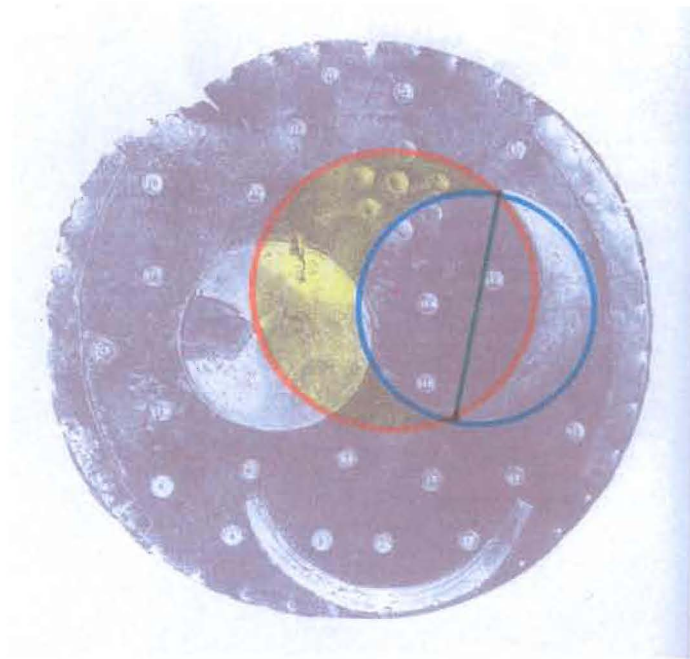


Fig.11

midst of the straight line between the horns of the half moon may be drawn a tangent line to the superior part of the minor disc (fig. 10b). Setting the tip of the compasses into the midst of the line of the half moon horns, with an opening apt to the concave part of the half moon, a circle is to circumscribe, and where it touches the tangent line there will be the center of the circle, which draws the intern concavity of the half moon; and truly, setting the tip of the compasses into that point, one obtains a circle which fits perfectly to the concave part of the half moon. On this way emerges an other, a virtual half moon, much greater than the real one (fig. 10c).

IN CONCLUSION: the concave and the convex arcs of the half moon are constructed with their centres on the tangent line to the minor disc, rising from the midst of the line through the half moon horns. This line is none other than the diameter of the moon: partly visible partly invisible.

The tangent line to the minor disc which crosses the moon diameter, has a precise length of 3 diameters of the minor disc, or of 6 radii moduli (fig. 11).

The Virtual Half Moon and the Solitary Arc Have the Same Radius

Between the virtual half moon and the solitary arc there is a strict relation. The interior radius of the solitary arc is practically equal to the radius of the concave circle of the real half moon (fig. 12).

A Celestial Mechanics Distorted

Finally, this is hardly a modest description of what is contained on the Disc of Nebra. By its being it superates common imagination. Never in human history so much information is to be found concentrated into one object of little dimensions. But this lets shiver when we have to begin.

The true informations hidden on the celestial Disc of Nebra come to be open if we string together all the exposed elements. Let us, for example, combine the three essential figures: the minor disc, the half moon together with the virtual half moon, and the solitary arc (fig. 13). The three celestial bodies darkening each other create between them an interplay of gravitational forces. There is to ask, what is the moment vector resulting from these forces?

If we draw a line which unites the gravitational center of the moon with the one of the minor disc which is the earth, we realize with surprise that this line is tangent to the interior circle of the solitary arc. Further, the point where the tangent line touches the periphery of the intern circle, is just the point of intersection with the invisible circle of the moon periphery (fig.14).

And that is not all but the great surprise appears when we note, that this common point is no other one than the center of the Disc of Nebra. Impressing. All the forces and the angular moments are contained in this point which is the center of all. In this hypostasis the disc is the Sun himself.

AN OTHER great surprise and at the same time an incontestable proof is the realization that the line, which unites the center of the moon with that of the minor disc through the tangent of the solitary arc just in the center of the disc, is to have an other great revelation. And this revelation appears in the moment when one notes, that the line cuts the both lateral arcs in two nearly equal halves (fig.15).

In this hypostasis the line becomes the axis of heaven, intersecting in an absolutely geometrical way four of five essential figures of the disc: the minor disc, the moon and the both lateral arcs. Taking in account that also the fifth figure, the solitary arc, is tangential

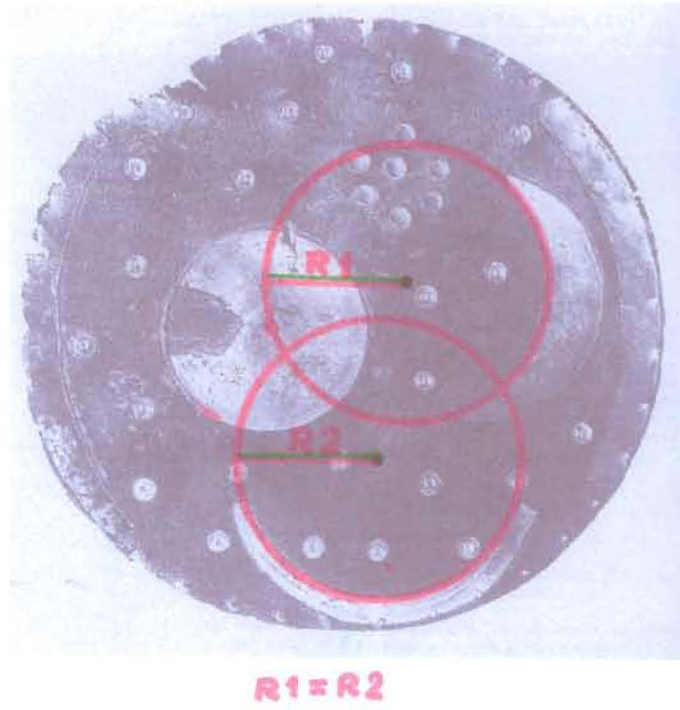


Fig.12

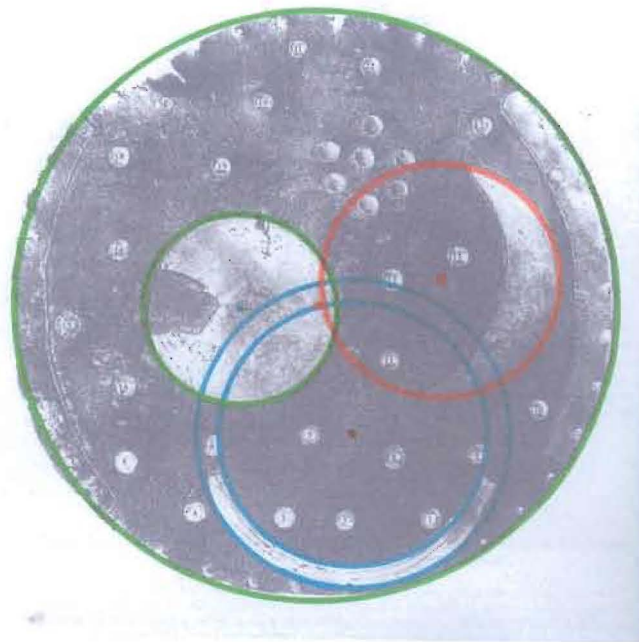


Fig.13

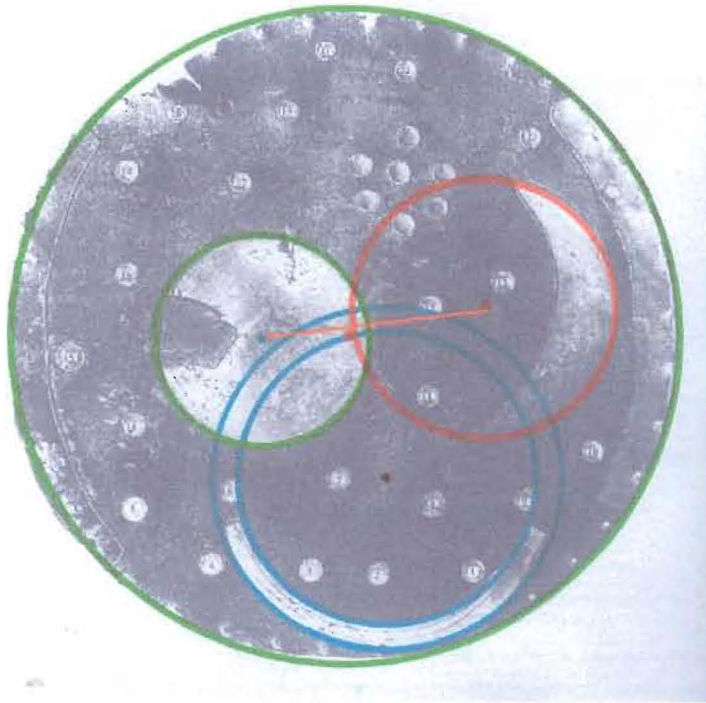


Fig.14

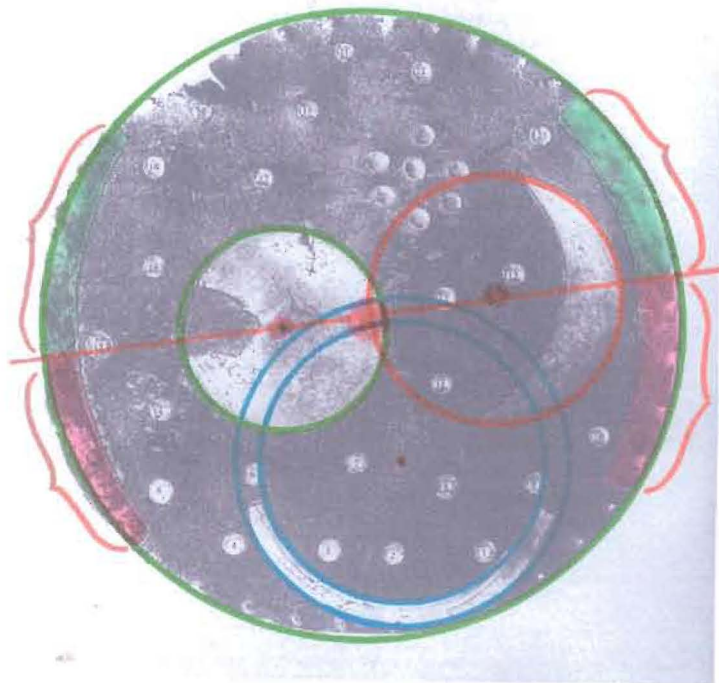


Fig.15

to this line, one may consider that it is the cardinal one of all the Disc of Nebra.

Interpretations

After that indiscutable interplay of mathematico-geometrical relations it is to quest: what represent the incised figures, what the disc himself.

The Half Moon

LET US BEGIN with him because his classic form is unmistakable representing the moon. By the wax and wane of the moon phases he symbolizes the energy which fluctuates. The polarity of energy is well suggested also by the virtual half moon.

The Minor Disc

Contrary to the first impression the minor disc does not represent the sun but the earth. The proof is that the half moon has the illuminated part at the opposite side. Even all that, in some hypostasis, it could also represent the sun. On the Disc of Nebra which represents a stellar chart, the earth is seen from the cosmic space.

The Solitary Arc

Surprisingly, it exprimes a new type of energy, also known as 'annulment energy', in some mode similar to that which generates the orbits. The fragmentation of these ringlets leads to the birth of the micro- and macro-corpuseular world, from atom to the celestial bodies. The circlets spattered over the disc belong to the missing part of that arc. It represents symbolically also the sun. The concave part symbolizes the sun barque while tipped over with the convexity the arc is lightning.

The Circlets

They represent perhaps the natural, or artificial, celestial corpuscles, as also the

stars. The seven reunited stars may allude to the constellation of Orion. The circle of circlets around the minor disc, that is the earth, could be a ring of natural or artificial bodies around the earth 3.600 years before. When the minor disc is representing the sun, this circle with all the circlets could represent the planets around the sun.

The Great Disc

The most extendet item, its totally also, is consecrated to the sun. In royal manner it englobes all the other forms. Not to hinder and to let space to other reality, it restrains itself symbolically to its gravitational center, that is, to the center of the disc.

Finally, the Disc of Nebra may represent an extraordinary celestial map which contains a complurination of celestial bodies effected outside to the earth. The incredible mathematico-geometrical relations contained in the disc let think if not to an extraterrestrial origin (as far as knowledge), so surely to an extremely advanced civilization. The antique populations from the Danube and the Carpathians seem to have detained some traces of a remote civilization, founded on a primogenitorial base of knowledge of implicit and explicit universal traits.

Conclusions

THE EXTRAORDINARY virtues of the celestial Disc of Nebra finally presented are evident and beyond discussion, because they are mathematico-geometrical. They give an inlook to an impressing science, which superates by light years all what we attribute to men of neolithics. Besides of primitive barbarians, there existed a secret and mysterious sacerdotal class who manipulated knowledges provenient from not identifiable sources.

The most contradictory characteristics of these remote times are the mixing of civilized

barbarism with extraordinary architectonical realisations, pyramids, megalithic sanctuaries; and knowledge of heaven. All these demand only one cause, calculation. And to realization there were necessary the geometry and the mathematics.

I personally have indications and testable proofs that many thousand years before there existed a geometrical-mathematical vision infinitely superior to that of today, in base of which the antiquities have discovered dimensions of the world completely inaccessible to us of the presence.

FINALLY, the scientific community should pay attention to these extraordinary mathematico-geometrical relations, which could open a new vision and an investigative technics of extraordinary force, and which I personally have conceived and elaborated since about 20 years, under the name of 'Embryonal Synthetic Geometry'. This geometry is only one of three pillars, the most sacred, mysterious and profound treasure the most remote antique world did possess. The other two are: the 'System of Universal Quantizing, or of the Universe', and the 'Codex Universal of Ancestral

Linguistics'. For not to lose this great treasure the antiquity has constructed immense megalithical sanctuaries, pyramids and temples, where they had inserted their knowledge to transmit it to posterity.

It is then to specify that, besides the impressionant megalithic constructions, the antiques had incised their knowledge also on more little objects, as for example, the Disc of Nebra. The quantity of such objects could be impressing, but equally impressing is our incapacity them to decipher.

The Disc of Nebra could have been at worst an artifact of an extraordinary science forlorn in the night of time. Fortunately, I have discovered more than of ten of similar manufactures, which I have analyzed in the same manner called 'Artematica', which gives insight to a scenario with a complex catchment area. The human knowledge could make a qualitative leap of Copernican memory. And finally, the same scientific community could see to which planetarian configuration corresponds the combination incised on the celestial map of the Disc of Nebra.

Correspondence address:

Vasile Droj
Fondatore e Presidente
Ass. Cultural Spirituale Universologia

Via Siro Corti 43
00135 Roma
Italy

Tel+Fax: 0039-06-30-60-29-44

Riassunto

Molti siti e reperti archeologici sono studiati da centinaia d'anni e su di loro si è detto quasi tutto. Di tempo in tempo spunta una nuova scoperta e tutti i ricercatori del mondo si butano sul nuovo arrivato disecandolo nei minimi particolari. Tra gli ultimi arrivati è il sito neolitico di Goseck in Germania e il Disco di Nebra trovato nelle sue vicinanze nel 1999. Questo sito archeologico datato 7.000 anni fa si presume essere un vero osservatorio astronomico.

La costruzione di questo sito è attribuibile ad un popolo appartenente alla cultura danubiana neolitica proveniente dai Carpazi, grosso modo dove è oggi la Romania, che poi si diffuse in quasi tutta l'Europa. Lasciarono tracce indelebili come le statue pensanti i cosiddetti "Pensatori" sparpagliati dalle foci del Danubio fino in Europa centrale, ma specialmente dei grandi santuari circolari. Questi ultimi sono concepiti e costruiti su un archetipo comune; quello di tre o quattro cerchi circolari.

Proprio nei Carpazi si trova un santuario circolare (Sarmisegetuza-Regia) abbastanza simile a quello di Stonehenge e a quello di Goseck in Germania. La caratteristica essenziale del sito tedesco è la mancanza delle due assi perpendicolari dei Solstizi e degli Equinozi, rimpiazzate da tre entrate che fa pensare ad una "asse triangolare". La presenza del numero tre ha un significato preciso e si riferisce ai tre corpi celesti che generano e influenzano la vita: la Terra, il Sole e la Luna. Sembra che la soluzione di questo triadico problema si trova in un disco trovato a Nebra non lontano da Goseck e che immortalava i tre corpi celesti in un inedita congiunzione.