

# NEBRA DISC

## Mount Mittelberg

### Germany, Europe

**A. César González, Rosa M. Ros**

*International Astronomical Union  
Institute Astrophysics Canarias, Spain, Technical University of  
Catalonia, Spain*

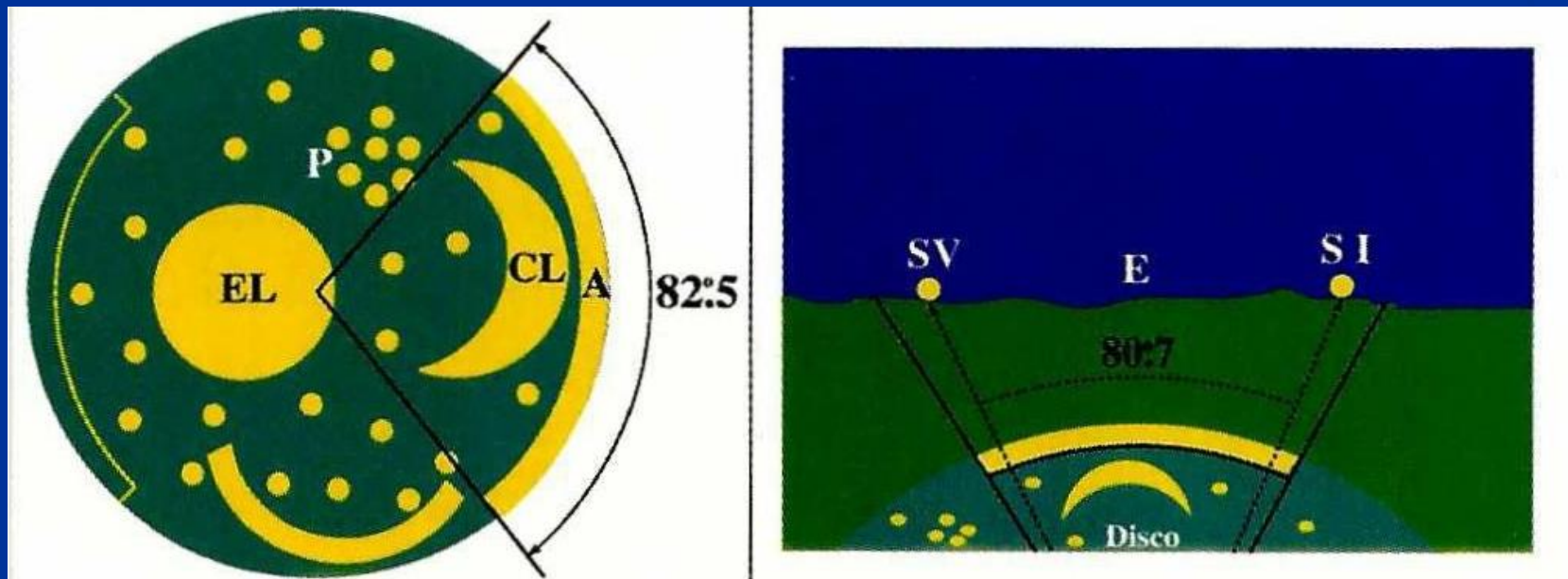


Nebra's disc is bronze disc, 32cm in diameter and inlaid with gold: 3 arches (one missing), a crescent moon, a large circle and 30 minor ones.

It is believed to be a representation of the sky: the crescent Moon, the Sun, or the full Moon and stars. There is a group of 7 stars together that is interpreted as the Pleiades.

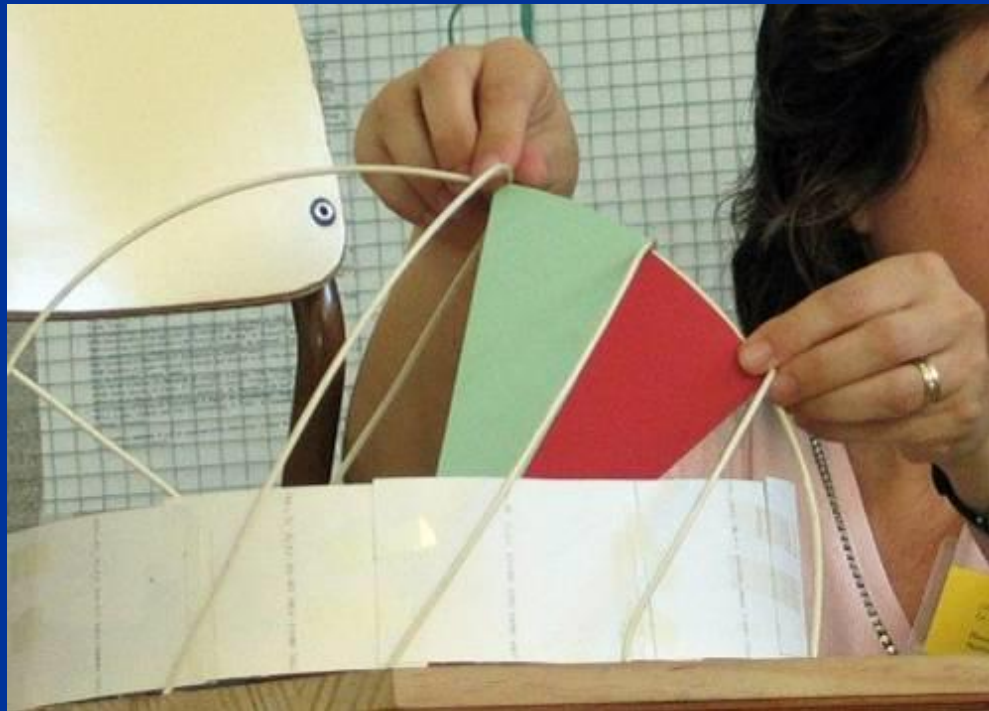


The two edge arches (one missing) seem to indicate the arc travelled by the Sun on the eastern horizon from the summer solstice to the winter solstice rises and span  $82.5^\circ$



The disk was discovered in 1999 on Mount Mittelberg (near Nebra in the state of Saxony, Germany) with a latitude of  $51^{\circ} 17' 1''$  N.

The angular distance between two solstices at the equator is  $47^{\circ}$  but for the latitude in which the disk was found, this angular distance corresponds to  $80.7^{\circ}$





Mount Mittelberg is rich in Bronze Age archaeological sites. The Disc is believed to correspond to the Unetice culture between 1600 B.C. and 1500 B.C. The solar boat that appears in it is very common in rock deposits belonging to the Bronze Age.



Nebra's disk may be one of the oldest known representations of heaven. Possibly it was used in ceremonies and rites of the people who inhabited central Europe 3600 years ago.



**Many Thanks  
for your attention !**

