

BALKANS, SCANDANAVIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, N MACEDONIA, POLAND, RUSSIA, UKRAINE, BLACK SEA and beyond

Bosnia and Herzegovina

i - Daorson, the Illyrian capital of the mysterious Daorsi that Rome did not protect despite more than a century of demonstrated loyalty

Czech Republic

i - 3,000-Year-Old Bronze Hoard Unearthed in Wetland

ii – Bronze tools deliberately damaged and deposited in a former wetland more than 3,000 years ago have been discovered by archaeologists near Kojetín in central Moravia. According to the preliminary assessment, the hoard may have been associated with ritual practices.

Slovakia

i – Roman Military Camp Found with Soldiers in Pits and Armor Left Behind in Slovakia

ii – Archaeologists discover soldiers' remains, weapons connected to legendary Roman emperor's reign

N Macedonia

i – Archaeologists excavating the ancient site of Gradište near Mlado Nagoričane have uncovered what they believe was a ritual dining complex associated with a sacred precinct, revealing fresh evidence of elite religious practices and extensive trade links during the Hellenistic period.

ii – 4th-century BCE ritual complex in North Macedonia reveals elite feasts and Macedonian kingdom connections

Poland

i – Man Stumbles Upon 2,700-Year-Old Bronze Sword Standing Upright in Forest

The remarkably preserved weapon, believed to date to between 900 and 700 B.C., was discovered by a hobbyist searching a forest

ii – The "Little Refugee": A Hooded Boy from Nysa

iii – A weekend search of farmland near the village of Miejsce has produced an extraordinary collection of archaeological finds, including a Roman silver coin, a bronze bracelet, a spearhead, and fragments of ancient jewellery.

iv – A man searching a Polish scrapyard for car parts found an 1,800-year-old Roman-era shield containing cremated human bones

v – Archaeologists were excavating a Roman cemetery in Poland when they found a much older man buried with two decapitated human heads, 42 animal teeth and a battle axe

Ukraine

i – Archaeologists uncover 5th-century BC defensive wall under Odesa boulevard

ii – Chersonesos Unearths a Girl's Gold, Rouge and Perfume After 1,900 Years - grave goods, tomb and stele Traces of rouge, still visible after 1,900 years in Annion's cosmetic box.

iii - Archaeologists discover ancient graves and rare horse harness in Odesa Oblast

iv – 2,300-Year-Old Gold Necklace from a Tomb in the Oguz Kurgan Reveals an Amazon and Mysterious Bee-Women A gold necklace placed in an elite Scythian burial more than 2,300 years ago carries a miniature world that archaeologists may have misunderstood for

decades. A new study argues that the strange, winged figures hanging from the necklace are not snake-legged goddesses or sirens, but hybrid women with the bodies of bees. At the center of the composition sits a tiny female head wearing a Phrygian cap, a detail that may identify her as an amazon

Romania

i – Archaeologists have discovered a unique structure in Romania that is nearly 1,800 years old

“The massive stone walls and traces of fire tell a story spanning nearly two millennia and provide a better understanding of the final moments of the Roman fortification’s existence,”

ii – A trove of jewelry in a large ancient Greek tomb, dating back to some 2,300 years ago found near Mangalia, ancient Callatis, on the coast of the Black Sea.

iii – Olbia: The Ancient Greek Settlement on the Black Sea Coast

Croatia

i – One of Istria’s best-known beaches, Bijeca Bay in Medulin, has revealed another side to its history, with visitors now able to explore the remains of an extensive Roman industrial complex beneath the shallow waters.

ii – Byzantine Shipwreck Discovered with Extraordinary Gold Treasures, Including an Imperial Ring

iii - ‘They basically used these dried-up wells just to throw people in’: 43 skeletons found in Roman-era well may be evidence of deadly plague

Archaeologists have analyzed dozens of skeletons from a mass burial in a well. The lack of injuries suggests the people may have died from a plague rather than a battle.

iv – A massive 5-ton sarcophagus from Late Antiquity was found in Cavtat. Sealed with lime mortar for centuries and thus protected from external factors, the historic sarcophagus containing the remains of a single person was moved to be opened for visitors after a challenging operation by expert teams.

v – The Croatian Army has been deployed to help save a replica of an ancient Roman ship that became stranded on a sandbank in the Drava River near Osijek after an exceptionally low water level.

vi – A Brittle Coating on a 2,200-Year-Old Roman Shipwreck Reveals How Ancient Sailors Kept Their Ships Afloat Traces of pine tar and beeswax preserved on the vessel reveal the painstaking techniques shipbuilders millennia ago used to protect their ships from the briny deep

vii – A Croatian team has uncovered 32 more tombs in the western cemetery of Salona, bringing the total documented there since 2022 to 152. One of this year's finds stands out: a skeleton buried face-down, an extremely unusual position in Roman funerary practice, surrounded by an unusually rich set of grave goods.

Albania

i – **Butrint.** New research suggests the Well of Junia Rufina served far more than a daily need for water.

a - An ancient well in the Roman city of Butrint is giving historians a fresh view of public life almost 2,000 years ago.

b - Patronage and public amenities in Roman Epirus: the well of Junia Rufina at Butrint

Russia

- i - New genomic study uncovers family ties linking Scythian elite burials across the Eurasian steppe. By combining archaeology, anthropology and genetics, the new study offers fresh insight into how social inequality and political authority developed among ancient nomadic societies.
- ii – Rare 2,200-Year-Old Ring Bearing Portrait of Egyptian Queen Arsinoe III Found in Russia
- iii – Child Burial Discovered Beneath the Temple of Zeus in Crimea

Bulgaria

- i - Rare Ancient Medical Instrument Discovered During Excavations at Heraclea Sintica
- ii – Archaeologists resume study of Roman fortress Castra Martis in Kula – one of the three largest excavated ancient sites in Northwestern Bulgaria
- iii – Why did the ancients bury separate heads and bodies of statues? A discovery in Bulgaria offers an answer
- iv – Archaeologists Discover Remains of Roman Army Headquarters at Sexaginta Prista Fortress in Ruse
- v – Archaeologists Discover Late Roman Mausoleum at Perperikon
- vi – Archaeologists Unveil Forgotten Deities Exhibition in Sofia
- vii – Low Danube water levels expose Roman-era bridge
- viii – 1,600-year-old skeleton found in a giant jar may belong to Roman who hid there to escape enemy attack The young Roman armed himself with two knives during an enemy attack.
- ix - Long Tunnels Uncovered Beneath Roman Baths at Ratiaria

Georgia

- i – Gold plaque provides first evidence of Jupiter Dolichenus cult at Apsaros Roman fort. Archaeologists have uncovered the first direct epigraphic evidence for the worship of Jupiter Dolichenus at the Roman fort on Black Sea coast, following the discovery of a rare inscribed gold votive plaque during excavations in 2024.

Hungary

- i – Budapest
 - a - "Once we were like you" is on show at the Aquincum Museum in Budapest until 31 October 2027.
 - b - Visitors look at Roman-era skulls and their facial reconstructions in the Aquincum Museum's exhibition titled "Once we were like you" which showcases characters and the fictional life stories of those who once lived in the bustling Roman settlement of Aquincum, in Budapest, Hungary, from Tuesday, July 7, 2026.
- ii - Roman altar dedicated to Jupiter emerges from Danube as record-low water levels expose riverbed
- iii – Archaeologists excavating a late Roman fortress in Tokod, have uncovered valuable artefacts and new evidence of an early Christian church.

Serbia

- i - Roman soldiers relied more on hunting and fishing as life changed on the Danube frontier, study finds

ii – Lavish private bath used by Roman emperor and 'high-status residents' discovered at imperial palace. The ancient bath complex was tucked in a tower in the corner of the royal palace and reveals unique architecture.

Slovenia

i – Impressive beauty. Brought to light in Ljubljana a Roman funerary monument buried in the ditch. The necropolis of Emona.