

FRANCE, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY/AUSTRIA

Denmark

i – Guldhøj folding chair: The only completely preserved chair from Bronze Age Europe The remarkably preserved wooden folding chair was likely a status symbol and was found in the grave of a Bronze Age chieftain

Netherlands

i – Archaeologists discover 2,000-year-old Roman bone container with a 'drug stash' hidden inside

Switzerland

i - Lake Neuchâtel returns perfectly preserved Roman cargo The recovered cargo included perfectly preserved pottery, weapons, tools and equine harnesses dating from between 50 B.C. and 50 A.D., placing it between the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Empire.

ii – An Ancient Bridge Was Lost to History. Archaeologists Just Found It.

“crews looked for hints of past bridges. Researchers couldn’t be more excited with what the divers found”

iii – Roman gladiator arena in Switzerland?

iv – Archaeologists are uncovering new traces of a Roman settlement near Lake Constance following excavations at the ancient town of Tasgetium in Eschenz

v – Roman wall unearthed under Swiss city linked to Emperor Tiberius

Spain

i – Bronze Chariot Found in Spain Reveals Ancient Greek Myth Influence in Lost Tartessos Culture

ii - Archaeologists discover Roman soldier buried inside a 5,000-year-old Spanish fortress

iii – Bronze Age boat carvings point to maritime links from Iberia to Scandinavia

iv – Mallorca ship rescue

a - Majorca recovers a ship more than 1,700 years old

b - Intact Roman ship raised to the surface in Spain — and archaeologists can't believe its condition The merchant vessel Ses Fontanelles is the first complete Roman wreck raised in Spain and represents an archaeological find from Late Antiquity.

v - Ancient DNA Reveals Key Ingredient in Greco-Roman Garum Sauce
Ancient sardines closely match today's population

vi - Archaeologists demonstrate that warrior and diadem stelae served both as funerary markers and as territorial milestones linked to communication routes, in a context of intense exchange between local and foreign populations during the Iron Age

vii – Secret underground structures discovered beneath ancient Roman amphitheatre in Cartagena

viii - Roman funerary sphinx found embedded in a stairway in Spain

ix – Eight Ancient Sandals Woven from Tough Esparto Grass Found in Riotinto Mines may have been made more than 2,300 years ago, before Rome gained control of the region

x – Roman Amulet Crafted From Trilobite Fossil Discovered in Spain

xi - The cave of Cova Dones houses the largest collection of Latin inscriptions ever found in a rock sanctuary across the entire Empire. The latest archaeological campaign documents 120 graffiti that reveal the leading role of women in the rituals and confirm the veneration of a goddess called "Domina".

xii - New evidence redraws Roman conquest's final conflict in ancient Catalonia

xiii - New Roman military camp discovery reveals scale of Cantabrian Wars siege

Archaeologists have uncovered a previously unknown Roman military camp near the Iron Age hill fort of La Loma in northern Spain, providing fresh evidence that one of the decisive sieges of the Cantabrian Wars involved a far larger Roman force than previously believed.

xiv – The Face of Tanit, the Goddess of Life and Death, Returns to Alicante After 2,200 Years

The incense burner found intact in the Iberian necropolis, linked to a warrior elite, in La Albufereta embodies the great Punic protector of fields, stars, navigation, and the beyond.

xv – Oldest Roman Library in the Iberian Peninsula Identified at a Villa in Spain

xvi – Ancient ‘bullets’ reveal where a Roman camp hid in the Pyrenees of Spain before being ambushed

xvii - Inside Alicante's Venus head statue - its greatest Roman find

xviii – Venus of Alicante: The 2,000-year-old Roman head inside a supermarket bag

There has been some controversy in the Spanish coastal city for the way the discovery of an ancient sculpture inside a ditch was handled

xix – Experts Found a 5,000-Year-Old Treasure-Filled Tomb

“We could be talking about one of the most monumental and complete dolmens in all of Andalusia”

xx – Roman women used public banquets to gain status and honor in Hispania

xxi – Archaeologists Exploring a Cave Found 120 Mysterious Messages to a Goddess Carved on the Walls The world's largest cave collection of Latin inscriptions hides a deity scholars have never seen.

xxii – 2,000-Year-Old Snake-Headed Vessel Reveals Mysterious Roman Cult in Emporio

xxiii - 120 Ancient Inscriptions Suggest Roman Women Gathered Deep Underground to Worship 'the Lady'

Learn more about Cova Dones, a Spanish cave where Latin inscriptions are revealing more about a cult of women who worshipped a mysterious goddess.

xxiv – Rare 2,000-year-old Iberian sculpture head found reused in Roman building at Libisosa

xxv – The Greek colonies in Spain are proof that, as adventurous seafarers, ancient Greeks reached the far end of Europe to trade and establish new settlements.

Germany / Austria

i – Scientists Found a Celtic Prince’s Chariot Grave. The Prince Is Missing.

ii – The discovery of an abandoned defective ingot leads to the uncovering of a Roman-era lead smelting workshop in Germany

iii – Special exhibition reveals how ancient marble busts were altered over centuries, Vienna The Collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the Kunsthistorisches Museum houses around 250 Roman marble portraits. Their particular impact lies, to this day, in the immediacy with which they bring people from a distant past to life. In this special exhibition, the ancient sculptures themselves take the floor, telling us about their appearance and the central role played by an often-underestimated detail: their hairstyle. This allows us to explore key questions in portrait research—from dating to identity.

iv - A nearly complete suit of Roman segmental armour recovered from the Kalkriese battlefield in Germany is offering an unprecedented look at how legionaries were protected during the reign of Emperor Augustus.

v - Rare Hoard of Roman Republican Denarii Discovered in Halle

vi – In the 3rd century BC Germanic peoples cooperated to build the great fortification of Wittekindsburg, now their homes have been found

vii - A section of the Roman road connecting the fortifications of the Germanic Limes discovered beneath the route of the A8 highway in Germany

viii - Unprecedented excavation of Roman-era pottery kilns in Burgenland

ix – Mercury or Victoria? A Roman Camp's Vanished Relic Leaves Two Gods Fighting for Credit

x – 'The lance head was still inside the pelvis': Mass grave found in Austria may hold casualties of unknown ancient Roman battle

A new analysis of skeletons recovered from an ancient mass burial has revealed a surprising number of groin injuries.

xi - Archaeologists in Germany have uncovered the remains of two young horses deliberately buried beside a Late Bronze Age burial mound, providing rare evidence of the ritual sacrifice of valuable animals more than 3,000 years ago.

xii - Archaeologists have begun recovering massive oak timbers from a remarkably well-preserved Iron Age structure discovered beside the River Main in Aschaffenburg, a find that could shed new light on Celtic engineering, trade and settlement activity more than 2,400 years ago.

France

i – French archaeologists stumble on a mysterious Asterix-and-Obelix-style treasure: 40,000 coins in three vessels meant to withstand Rome

ii – 'Extremely rare' iron shackles discovered at 2,300-year-old settlement in France may have been used on enslaved women or children

iii – An iron sword discovered beside the remains of a child at an Iron Age settlement is providing archaeologists with rare insight into the social and ritual practices of the Gauls more than 2,400 years ago.

iv – Unusual Stone Statue and Ritually Mutilated Gaulish Sword Found at 2,100-Year-Old Farmstead

v – The Rich Archaeology of Roman Lugdunum (Modern-Day Lyon)

vi - A Boomerang in Ancient Gaul? This 2,100-Year-Old Wooden Weapon Was Found in France

vii – New excavations at the monumental Roman mausoleum discovered in 2025 in Saint-Romain-en-Gal

viii - In Soissons (Aisne), archaeologists have uncovered an extension of an ancient necropolis, in use between the 1st and 4th centuries.